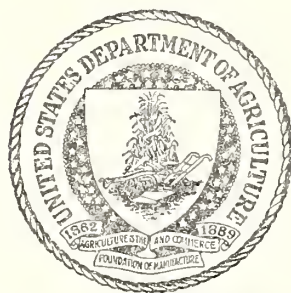


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THE FEATHER

A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO POULTRY & PIGEONS



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50 cents a year

THE HOWARD PUBLISHING COMPANY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Vol. XIII No. 1
October, 1907

The Feather

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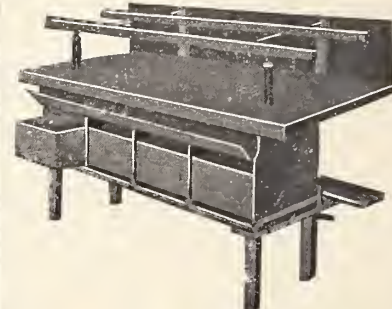
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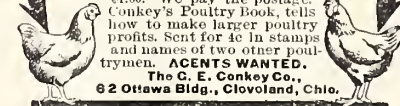
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The Feather

3

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Every egg guaranteed to hatch. Catalogue Poultry free.

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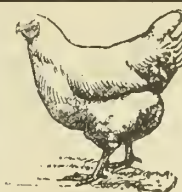
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13-3

A Pointer for You

IF YOU are so well pleased with The Feather, we are of the opinion that this will interest you. Instead of sending in your subscription for one year, why not take advantage of this offer, and send us a one dollar bill and get your favorite publication for three whole years, at the price of two years. You will be glad you did so if you are only a little bit interested in poultry or pigeons, for each number is brimful of new things not to be found anywhere else. Each number is a work of art in itself and worth the price of subscription. Just send us a dollar, and we will put your name on our list for three full years.

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The U. S. Poultry Breeders' Directory

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This directory will contain a list of more than 8,000 names of bona fide breeders only.

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It will give names of legitimate breeders in every state of the Union.

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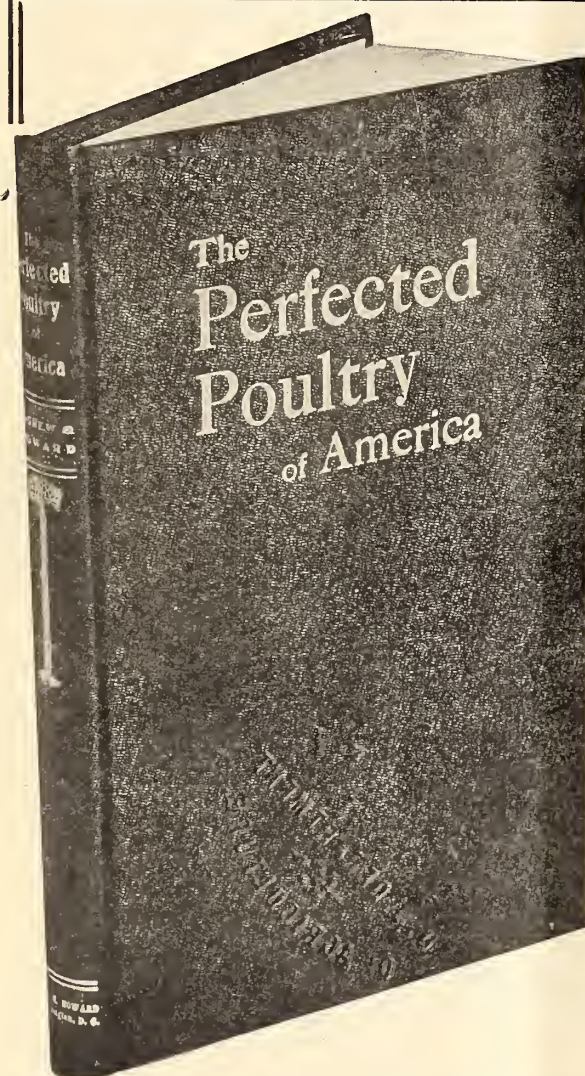
13-3

The Perfected Poultry of America

A Concise, Illustrated Treatise of the Recognized Breeds of Poultry, Turkeys, & Water-fowl

Written by T. F. McGREW & GEO. E. HOWARD

With Illustrations by LOUIS P. GRAHAM



HAT the poultry interests of America have long demanded a book like this can not be doubted. The great volume of literature on the subject is so disconnected, that it would be next to the impossible to trace the subject-matter with any degree of satisfaction. Therefore, the importance of having in one volume the information pertaining to the Perfected Poultry of America has long been realized by those interested in the poultry industry.

The authors appreciated this fact very fully, and began the foundation work years ago, fully understanding their responsibilities and obligations to each individual variety of fowls herein presented. It is essential for every breeder of thoroughbred poultry, desiring success, to have a better understanding of his fowls, and he should not only know their history, qualifications, and general appearances, but their points of excellence as well. To do this properly, we have drawn upon every source of information at our command, and have endeavored to present our results without partiality to any breed or variety. We have given the facts and truths of the recognized breeds of Perfected Poultry as we have found them in every day life, using living models, and personal experiences as the foundation of our work.

The illustrated portions of this book are unusually interesting, and are presented with a great deal of satisfaction. The artist has performed his work well, and his models have been the best to be found. No attempt has been made to idealize the specimens, but rather to give drawings that would be recognized and appreciated for the types of fowls to be seen in the average breeding yards or show rooms of the country. These drawings probably will be criticised in some minor details, yet, as a whole, we are satisfied they will be regarded as typical specimens of the American breeder's fancy, and will be given credit as being a truthful portrayal of breed types. As a reference book, it should prove of untold value to every breeder and fancier and by following its pages the chances of success in breeding and mating should be enhanced for the expert as well as the novice.

Contents

FOREWORD.

THE ASIATIC BREEDS. Brahmas, Cochins, and Langshans.
THE AMERICAN BREEDS. Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Javas, Dominiques, Rhode Island Reds, and Buckeyes.
THE MEDITERRANEAN BREEDS. Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish, Andalusians, and Anconas.
THE ENGLISH BREEDS. Dorkings, Red Caps, and Orpingtons.
THE POLISH BREEDS. Bearded Golden, Bearded Silver, and White-crested Black.
THE HAMBURG BREEDS. Silver-spangled and Silver-pencilled.
THE FRENCH BREEDS. Houdans, Crevecoeurs, and La Fleche.
GAMES. Black-breasted Red, Brown Red, Cornish Indian and Black-breasted Red Malay.
BANTAMS. Silver Sebright, Black-tailed Japanese, Red Fyle Game, Duckwing Game, White, Black, Brahma, and Cochin.
TURKEYS. Bronze and Narragansett.
WATER-FOWL. Toulouse, White Embden, and African Geese, Pekin, Rouen, and Indian Runner Ducks.
Other Illustrations to be added.

Illustrations

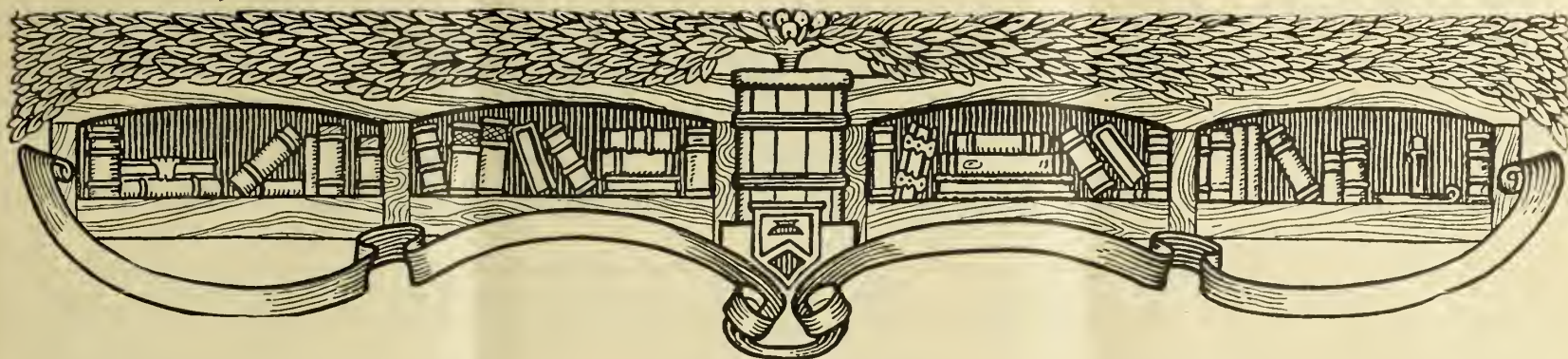
ASIATICS—Light Brahma male and feathers. Light Brahma female and feathers. Dark Brahma male and feathers. Dark Brahma female and feathers. Buff Cochin male and female and feathers. Partridge Cochin male and feathers. Partridge Cochin female and feathers. Black and White Cochins. Black and White Langshans.
AMERICAN—Barred Plymouth Rock male and feathers. Barred Plymouth Rock female and feathers. White and Buff Plymouth Rocks. Golden-laced Wyandotte male and feathers. Golden-laced Wyandotte female and feathers. Silver-laced Wyandotte male and female and feathers. White and Buff Wyandottes. Partridge Wyandotte male and feathers. Partridge Wyandotte female and feathers. Silver-pencilled Wyandotte male and female and feathers. Columbian Wyandotte male and female and feathers. Black Wyandotte male and female. Mottled Java male and feathers. Mottled Java female and feathers. Black Java male and female. Rose-combed Dominique male and feathers. Rose-combed Dominique female and feathers. Single-combed Rhode Island Red male and female and feathers. Buckeye male and female and feathers. and feathers. Rose-combed Rhode Island Red male and female and feathers. Buckeye male and female and feathers. and feathers. Rose-combed Brown Leghorn male and feathers. Rose-combed Brown Leghorn female and feathers. Buff and female. Rose-combed Rhode Island Red male and feathers. Rose and single-combed Black Minorcas. Rose and single-combed White Minorcas. White-faced Black Spanish male and female and feathers. Andalusian male and feathers. Ancona male and feathers. Ancona female and feathers.
ENGLISH—White Dorking male and feathers. White Dorking female and feathers. Silver-gray Dorking male and feathers. Silver-gray Dorking female and feathers. Colored Dorking male and feathers. Colored Dorking female and feathers. Red Cap male and feathers. Red Cap female and feathers. Single-combed Buff Orpington male and female. Rose-combed White Orpington male and female. Jubilee Orpington male and feathers. Jubilee Orpington female and feathers. Single-combed Black Orpington male and female.
POLISH—Bearded Golden Polish male and feathers. Bearded Silver Polish female and feathers. White-crested Black Polish male and female.
HAMBURG—Silver-spangled Hamburg male and feathers. Silver-spangled Hamburg female and feathers. Silver-pencilled Hamburg male and feathers. Silver-pencilled Hamburg female and feathers.
FRENCH—Houdan male and feathers. Houdan female and feathers. Crevecoeur male and feathers. Crevecoeur female and feathers. La Fleche male and feathers. La Fleche female and feathers.
GAMES—Black-breasted Red Game male and feathers. Black-breasted Red Game female and feathers. Brown Red Game male and feathers. Brown Red Game female and feathers. Cornish Indian Game male and feathers. Cornish Indian Game female and feathers. Black-breasted Red Malay male and feathers. Black-breasted Red Malay female and feathers.
BANTAMS—Silver Sebright Bantam male and feathers. Silver Sebright Bantam female and feathers. Black-tailed Japanese male and feathers. Black-tailed Japanese female and feathers. Red Fyle Game Bantam male and female. Duckwing Game Bantam male and female. Rose-combed White Bantam male and female. Rose-combed Black Bantam male and female. Light Brahma Bantam male and female. Dark Brahma Bantam male and female. Partridge Cochin Bantam male and female. Buff Cochin Bantam male and female.
TURKEYS—Bronze male and female. Narragansett male and female.
WATER-FOWL—Toulouse male and female. White Embden male and female. African male and female. Pekin drake and duck. Rouen drake and feathers. Rouen duck and feathers. Indian Runner male and female and feathers. Other Illustrations to be added.

To EVERY ONE who in any way is INTERESTED in THE PERFECTED POULTRY OF AMERICA this book is respectfully dedicated

The first edition of this great book will be issued on Nov. 1, 1907, and advance orders will be filled in rotation

The book is printed on heavy plate paper and is handsomely bound in cloth, and THE PRICE IS \$2.50 a copy, post-paid. Make all orders and remittances to

Geo. E. Howard, Publisher, 714 Twelfth St. N. W., Washington, D. C.



The Plymouth Rock Articles

SHOP TALK

Our Illustrations

We are pleased to be able to tell our readers that we have gathered photographs of prize-winners from the New York, Boston, and Chicago shows. We are in position to show, from photos of the specimens themselves, the class and character of the Barred, White, and Buff Plymouth Rocks that won during the last two seasons at these great shows. This series of articles alone will make a valuable contribution to your poultry library. Every person who has the least interest in, or consideration for Plymouth Rocks, should subscribe at once by sending \$1 for three years' subscription to the paper.

It is not very difficult for one to surmise and illustrate by ideal sketches, but it takes considerable time and thought to gather good illustrations, such as we have for these articles, and to present them to our readers so they may at home study the character of the world-winners selected at three great shows. We shall, in addition to this, tell how the experts proceed to mate and grow the best kind of Plymouth Rocks.

When in Chicago a short time ago we visited the markets, where live poultry is received. We have always believed that at least one-half of all the market poultry was Barred Plymouth Rocks. Out of hundreds and hundreds of crates examined in the Chicago market, we saw but an average of fifteen to the hundred containing other fowls than those showing the Barred Plymouth Rock marking. These fifteen crates were distributed between half-bred, white, buff and Leghorn fowls. There were not more than ten crates to the hundred that did not have some of the Plymouth Rock blood in the crate. This convinces us that 75 per cent. of the poultry up to the present time that goes in the market alive, is at least tainted with the Plymouth Rock blood.

Photographic Contest

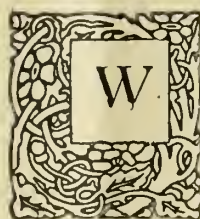
The prize contest for photos, as described on this page for several months past, will continue up to and including November 30, 1907. For full particulars see the "Shop Talk" page of THE FEATHER each month since May. The prizes offered are as follows:

Three dollars for the best photo of hen with chicks.

Three dollars for the best photo of group of half-grown chicks.

Three dollars for the best photo of group of old fowls.

Three dollars for the best photo of pair of old fowls.



WITH this issue of THE FEATHER a new year for the publication begins in the month when poultrymen are most interested in the coming winter campaign. It goes without saying that no periodical of like character has ever made equal advancement in as short a period as this publication has within the last two years. We might be silent on this question were it not for the kind words from our friends coming from all quarters congratulating us, and those whom we meet and talk with all unite in saying THE FEATHER, as a poultry publication, stands alone in a class by itself that caters to the best interests of poultrymen, gentleman farmers, and ruralists throughout the land.

We take this opportunity to thank our many friends for their kindness in helping us build up the paper. We trust that every one who is in the least interested in poultry matters will join with us to distribute throughout the world more and better information on poultry culture. We can point with pride at the articles in our recent issues on dressed poultry, eggs, the cultivation of swans, pheasants, and pet stock of all kinds. No other publication takes so much pains to describe and illustrate the possibilities of beautifying homes and poultry-yards. In doing this we also are continually teaching you how to improve your stock.

We are anxious to have THE FEATHER go regularly to the home of every person interested in the growing of poultry, pigeons, and squabs. Each one of our subscribers can readily gain one or two more subscribers from among their friends. Just show them THE FEATHER and ask them to send us one dollar and secure the paper for three years.

The closing chapters on the Wyandotte fowl open the way for the Plymouth Rock. While on a western trip and at Niagara Falls the writer learned through object-lessons that there are many successful producers of beautiful Barred and White Plymouth Rocks in the western territory. The most elegant poultry-farm we have ever visited is located in the West. We have visited the mammoth plant of Charles A. Cyphers, at East Aurora, and that of the Cyphers Incubator Company, one station nearer Buffalo. We propose in the near future to tell our readers about all these plants, not forgetting to tell of a flock of Barred Plymouth Rocks that we found hid away in the woods of Indiana. All these matters will interest you and your friends. Kindly call attention to this and help us to swell the subscription list.

During the last five weeks some matters which might have had our attention have been neglected due to serious illness that demanded several weeks of close attention. If our friends will call our attention to any matter that has been overlooked, we will take it up at once and try to straighten it out. If the columns of the Business World have not been as full as of yore, the above explains the reason why.

The response to the Photographic Contest has brought a number of applications. These, as previously stated, will be considered at the close of November. This is the last issue in which we will make mention of it upon this page. We hope as the fall months are at hand there will be other contestants for the honors.

Three dollars for the best photo of single bird.

Two dollars for second-best photo in each of these classes.

One dollar for third-best photo in each of these classes.

Poultry, turkeys, ducks, geese, and bantams are all eligible for competition.

Photographs made by any one may be submitted, providing the consent of the photographer is obtained by the sender, who will become the competitor, each of whom must be a subscriber, as only subscribers to THE FEATHER are to be considered in placing the awards, which, having been decided, can not be appealed.

In our September issue were some half-tone illustrations that certainly excel anything that has been printed in our columns. These were furnished from all quarters by our friends, and we wish to assure our readers that we have many more in store that surpass these. We wish to thank every one who has contributed to the illustrations, for without these we could not make our columns so attractive.

The articles on "Science of Breeding" will continue, and be illustrated in connection with the exhibition proposition mentioned on this page. The Wyandottes have been attended to, the Plymouth Rocks will now be considered, and following this will be other breeds and varieties. We have in our possession from English and American writers some valuable articles telling of non-standard varieties of beautiful Wyandottes. These articles will be used in our columns in the near future.

Our Advertising Rates

The advertising rate in THE FEATHER is 15 cents per line, fourteen lines to the inch, \$2.10 per inch per insertion.

Discounts—Two per cent. discount for three months' payment in advance; 5 per cent. discount for six months' payment in advance; 10 per cent. discount for one year's payment in advance.

Classified ad rates in THE FEATHER are as follows: Twenty-five (25) words or less, one time, \$1; three times, \$2; six times, \$4; twelve times, \$7. Additional words at the rate of 4 cents each for one insertion, or 3 cents each for each insertion when run three times or more. Payable in advance.

Special positions ten (10) per cent. additional.

No discount on class ads.

Forms Close—THE FEATHER forms close the 20th of the month previous to date of publication.

"I am just starting to advertise in United States, and selected your paper as the best." W. A. Gurney.

"Enclosed find ad and renewal to The Feather for another year. I think my subscription will soon expire and I do not want to miss a number as I think it the best poultry paper published." F. R. Lane.

"Please find ad which I wish run in The Feather for three months. Can not do without The Feather, so please send to my address for one year, as it sold all stock and eggs I could spare last year." M. Kyle.

This issue is Number 1, Volume 13, of THE FEATHER. Twelve years of continued labor have brought THE FEATHER from a basketful of little pamphlets to a world-known magazine that can not be surpassed by any other poultry publication, nor is it excelled by any agricultural paper that comes in the field occupied us. Nothing has been spared to give our readers the best. Promises made have been kept, and we have others stronger than any yet made that will be more than fulfilled.

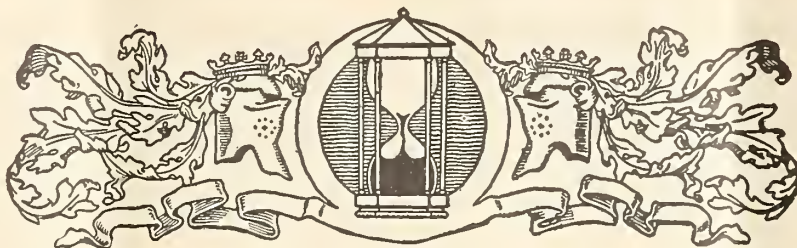
Referring to our March issue, 1906, we find the beginning of the improvements in the paper. Twenty beautiful cover-page illustrations have been used, each one in turn more attractive than the one that preceded it. The cover-page of Barred Plymouth Rocks, in our June issue, has been pronounced the masterpiece of art in all poultry illustrations. The White Wyandottes, in the September issue, showed the perfection which it is possible to attain in these. The November issue will contain the full cover-page illustration of some beautiful White Wyandottes at the home of Mr. Fishel, at Hope, Ind. This illustration is true to life, just as the birds stood in front of and beneath the old apple-tree. These three pages are the fulfillment of a promise made more than a year ago for better cover-page illustrations.

We believe that our readers are vastly interested in poultry culture; we believe that giving up one issue a year to the American Poultry Association, as was done in our September issue, will meet the approval of every one. Poultry culture is the uppermost thought with our readers. We will give them the benefit of our reading columns, and do what we can on the other pages for other matters. We urge every reader of THE FEATHER to join the American Poultry Association, to purchase a Standard, and to work for the advancement and improvement of standard-bred poultry in every corner of the globe.

In the July issue of THE FEATHER we published a map, showing how our circulation was distributed. Every state in the Union is covered; also several foreign countries. We will gladly forward a rate card, showing this map, to any reader who may desire it. We wish you all to become interested in our advertisement columns; tell our readers what you have to sell. Those who have advertised with us have been very successful. A letter received the day this was written states: "Find enclosed the amount of my bill; this is a great investment for me. The \$26 expended has brought me sale for over \$30 worth of eggs and \$200 worth of poultry." Another writes us that he had sold fowls into five different countries, the result of having advertised in THE FEATHER.

Join with us to increase the circulation of THE FEATHER. Ask every friend and neighbor whom you know to be interested in poultry to send their names direct, or through you, as a subscriber to THE FEATHER. Fifty cents a year, or three years for \$1, brings to you every month the most attractive poultry publication of the age. Remember this, tell your friends about it, and help us to increase the poultry interests throughout the world.

Every poultryman living in North or South Carolina, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, is



THE FEATHER

Volume XIII

OCTOBER, 1907

Number 1

GEO. E. HOWARD, Editor

T. F. McGREW, Associate Editor

Single Copies, 5 cents.
Domestic Subscription, 50 cents a Year in Advance.
Canadian Subscription, 75 cents a Year in Advance.
Foreign Subscription, \$1 a Year in Advance.
Subscriptions in the District of Columbia, 75 cents a Year in Advance.

ADVERTISING RATES per insertion 15 cents a line, agate measure, 14 lines to an inch. Discount card on application.

SUBSCRIBERS. When a subscriber finds this item marked, he will understand that his subscription has expired, and that he should renew promptly before the next issue is published.

ADVERTISERS must have copy in for change of advertisement not later than the 5th of the month. Copy for new ads must be received by the 15th of the month to insure insertion.

Entered at the post-office at Washington, D. C., as second-class matter.

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The HOWARD PUBLISHING CO.

714 Twelfth Street N. W.

Washington, D. C.

invited to send his name to T. F. McGrew, care of this paper, relative to the organization of a branch association of the American Poultry Association; also for the consideration of club or poultry-show memberships in the association, and for information about the gold and silver medal awards that will come under certain conditions that come to an association that is a member of the American Poultry Association and to branch associations. It is hoped that many will respond, and that there will be a full meeting for the consideration of these facts at both the Hagerstown and Jamestown poultry exhibitions.

The publication known as The Poultry Fancier, and published by Frank Heck, made its appearance during September. This paper is devoted exclusively to fancy or exhibition poultry. A copy of this will be sent to all interested who may send to the publisher, 357 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Within the next four weeks the entries will close for the great New York Show. Mr. Henry V. Crawford, secretary, Montclair, N. J., will send a premium list to all who will send in a request. The promises are for the greatest poultry show ever held in the Garden, and the early dates do not seem to interfere in the least with the entries. The real question will be, will the Garden hold the entry, and those who desire to exhibit there should claim their space or coops by entering as early as possible.

During the week of October 15 the great Hagerstown Fair and Poultry Exhibit, which is one of the most attractive branches of same, will be held. Superintendent Betts and Mr. Frank Spahr assure us of greater attractions than ever before, and it is to be hoped that all the poultrymen will go there prepared to move on the next week to Jamestown, as arrangements will be made to carry the exhibits direct from Hagerstown to the Jamestown poultry display.

Superintendent Murkin and good-natured Theodore Hewes, his assistant, are determined to make the Jamestown poultry display the most attractive and most profitable poultry exhibit ever held in the South. This will be beyond anything ever attempted in that locality. North, South, East, and West are joining in this effort, and from now on the cry should be "On to the Jamestown poultry display." Every fancier and his friends should go there, and do all they can to spread the poultry interest in the locality.

It is to be hoped that all the poultrymen who can possibly attend, will come either to Hagerstown or Jamestown, from Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, and the District of Columbia, and join hands in a masterly effort to organize the central south branch of the American Poultry Association. Take a hand in this, and let us have in this locality the most thrifty and active branch of all branches of the organization.

So far the poultry displays have been small. Beginning with Toronto and London, Canada, not more than two-thirds of the usual number of entries were received. These conditions existed at Allentown and Trenton, and we fear that they will interfere with the entries at Jamestown. There seems to be a marked shortage of young stock for exhibiting. While this is true, the quality is remarkably good.

The premium list for the Jamestown Exposition poultry show is at hand. Every poultryman should have one of these. If you have not already received one, write to Mr. John A. Murkin, Jr., Nashville, Tenn., and he will see that you receive a copy.

The short course of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada, is advertised for that institution in a beautiful little catalogue, which will be sent to all who may have enough interest to write to the college for a copy. The same is true of the Agricultural College, at Ithaca,

N. Y., and at Storrs, Conn. All of these colleges have special poultry courses, a description of which will be attractive to all in search of poultry education.

This number contains an article on heavy-weight fowls. Quite appropriate to this is the beautiful front cover-page made by Louis P. Graham, from the Buff Cochins shown by him at the Washington show last winter, these birds winning the highest honors and attracting great attention throughout the show. Mr. Graham has made a great success in producing Cochins and Cochins Bantams. Some of the best in the country to-day are in his yards. In addition to this he has shown the birds as they actually exist in life, on the front cover-page for the benefit of the readers of THE FEATHER and all those who are interested in Cochins fowls.

The Starnell egg-laying contest will be complete on the 30th day of September. We have received from Mr. Starnell the records up to and including the 15th day of September. The total number of eggs laid by the thirty-five hens from October 1, 1906, to September 15, 1907, seven thousand, one hundred and seventy-five. This, divided by thirty-five, makes an average of about two hundred and five eggs per hen, allowing five more apiece for the next fifteen days, would make a rate of two hundred and ten eggs each for the thirty-five hens for the year that closes the 30th of September. This shows a considerable increase over the flock of a year ago. It is remarkable how these hens keep in good health, old Rose keeping up a full egg supply in her third laying season, her daughters doing remarkably well. It is thought that one of them has almost equaled Rose's record of a year ago.

We notice in the columns of Poultry that the surplus poultry products of Missouri for the year 1906 in quantity and value was as follows: Live poultry, over thirteen million, dressed poultry more than nine million, eggs more than sixteen million, feathers over six hundred thousand, a total of more than thirty-nine million dollars of poultry products for the year 1906 in the state of Missouri. This same report was verified by Mr. Steinmesch in the paper read by him before the American Poultry Association, at Niagara Falls. Editor Purvis compares the state of Missouri with the entire poultry products of the early forties, which was recorded at less than twelve million dollars. If the state of Missouri can produce thirty-nine million dollars in poultry in one year, and prove the production, what would be the record of all the states in the Union if we but had an authentic report?

Our agents write us that the last few issues of THE FEATHER have aided them to an untold extent in gaining subscriptions. The future numbers will be better than the past. The opportunity for gaining subscribers grows each day. Every one can get a few subscribers in his neighborhood for the paper. The first ten who send direct to the office of THE FEATHER five subscriptions, and claim the reward under this clause, will receive a present from the editor of any one of the twelve books published in the list called 'Poultry Books for Poultrymen and Pigeon Fanciers.' In addition to this you will receive the agent's commission. Ask a few of your friends to subscribe.

Ornamental Fowls



ANY of the most attractive breeds of our poultry are classed with the ornamental varieties. The Polish, the Sultan, and even the Hamburgs themselves might at the present time be considered among those largely kept for show or ornamentation rather than for profitable or domestic use. Of the Polish there are eight standard-bred varieties, the Golden and the Silver being most generally seen. The Golden variety have the bay center with the dark edging, the Silver variety the white center with the dark edging. These are classed, as are the Buff, as laced-plumage fowls.

The peculiarity of the Buff-laced is that the center of a buff color is edged with a lighter, oftentimes almost a white edging. These Polish as now seen have enormously large crests, in some instances so large and dense as to hang down over the eyes and almost shut out the sight. The pure-white Polish is a very beautiful fowl and while but little kept in comparison with the others, they are one of the most beautiful of all our white poultry for ornamentation.

The White-crested Black Polish are fowls having a solid black body-color throughout except the crests, which are pure white. The beautiful breast of the white ground, a crest upon the head of the brilliant black plumage is most attractive. All of these many kinds of Polish are kept and bred by expert fanciers, who often bring them into the exhibition halls in such beautiful condition of plumage as to attract the envy of all the leading fanciers.

Where one desires to have beautiful ornamentation in their poultry, nothing can be more desirable than the Polish. In return for the care that is given them, they are quite prolific producers of hard-shelled eggs about the size of the eggs that are laid by the Leghorns.

The Red Caps as well might be classed with these, being an indifferently marked, heavy Golden Hamburg, with combs upon their heads almost as large as the crests of the Polish fowls themselves. Many of these combs of the male birds especially are almost as wide across the top as would measure three or four fingers of a medium-sized hand. Frequently these hang down on the side and almost shut off the sight of the fowl. These are less frequently seen than the Polish themselves, and there are not nearly as many of them as there are of the Hamburgs.

The Silkies are a medium-sized white fowl fashioned somewhat in shape after the Cochon Bantam, a little longer in leg, with but little feathering on the shanks and toes and the feathers that cover their whole body are more like wool or cotton than like the feathers of fowls.

Another peculiarity of this breed is the presence of the purplish-colored skin throughout. This purple color shows to the bone when the meat of the fowl is cooked. They are only kept by a few people who have them for the purpose of

hatching and mothering either bantams or pheasants.

The Sultan is the Polish fowl of Turkey. They are about two-thirds the size of the White Polish. They have crests, beard, antler-combs, drooped wings, and profuse feathering on hocks, shanks, and feet. But few of them are kept, and only by those who have them for the purpose of filling up the classes at the fall fairs or winter shows. An acquaintance, who attempted to secure some eggs from this breed of fowls the past season stated that he had great difficulty in finding them, and those who had them declined to sell more than six or seven eggs from them, and demanded \$5 for the seven. Knowing as we do the scarcity of this breed of fowls, we are not surprised at the disappointment of the friend, or at the price that was asked for the eggs.



FRIZZLE

Keeping these special kinds of breeds is much more of an expense than most people know, and those who have them can always obtain good returns for the fowls and eggs that they may have to dispose of.

The Frizzle and the Rumpless are two more of these miscellaneous varieties. The Rumpless is but seldom seen, and we often wonder if these are not all made rather than bred or grown from fowls of their kind. The Rumpless can readily be made through the use of a pair of shears, with which the Pope's nose is amputated from the little chick when hatched. They mature with this appendage gone, and the feathers about the rump grow down over and about, and form the smooth covering of feathers, there being a total absence of the tail plumage. Some claim that there are breeds of the Rumpless fowl that will reproduce of their kind. We have often requested some of these to send us a few eggs that we might make a satisfactory test of this possibility, but up to the present time no one has responded to our request.

With the Frizzle fowls considerable attention has been given in the past few years to improve them into regular type and uniformity of plumage. Some very beautiful specimens of their kind have been produced in this way. The most attractive of all these are the pure white, the pure black, and the reddish-buff color. The Standard being changed so as to demand uniformity of coloring and type, and the proper kinds of comb, has done much for this breed. While they do not seem to be a desirable kind of fowl to be used for any other purpose than as a novelty, they have furnished a pleasant study for those who are anxious to care for and produce novelties of this character.

Among these novelties we now have in bantam size the Polish, the Frizzle, and the Silkies as well. Some have produced Rumpless bantams of several kinds, all of which are very interesting. These novelties are quite useful as an additional attraction at our poultry-shows. Many people seem to be more anxious to see novelties of this character than to examine or care for the regular breeds and varieties of poultry.

With these fanciers several smaller animal contests are peculiar. Many have been carried away in the last year or two with the guinea-pig, pet rats, and mice. These are now bred in many shades of solid and broken colors. It is not unusual to see both rats and mice of variegated colors, and we do not know of a single color that can be produced in an animal of this kind that has not been produced in the guinea-pigs. These, with the ornamental fowls and bantams, and the miscellaneous classes, as they are termed, are often very attractive to the women and children in the winter poultry shows.

After the Molt

From July, and up to and including September, the agricultural press was flooded with the proposition of the early molting of fowls. Since then, how to recover from the molt has come into active service. Those who attempt to force unnatural molt upon their poultry usually have time to repent of their folly before the flocks recover and return to a full egg production. Some few who thoroughly understand the handling of this proposition have done so successfully. The greater portion of those who attempt it, however, have failed, simply through not having followed absolutely to the letter every rule laid down for success. Having handled their flocks badly, with unsatisfactory results, the flocks being reduced in flesh and vitality, they now seek information through the columns of the paper under the caption of "How to Recover from Molt."

If hens were properly fed and cared for through the entire year, they would recover from the molt without much difficulty. Where they are neglected and badly fed during the molting period, they are sure to need some kind attention to recover from the influence of the molt. The way to avoid these dangers and troubles is to care for your poultry throughout the entire year in the proper manner, and then when molting time comes, nature will help them through the strain. Proper feeding before, after, and during the molt, is the only way to be successful with poultry.

Preserving Eggs in Water-glass

Now that the hatching season is over we have more eggs than we really know what to do with. The store only pays 12 to 18 cents a dozen for them. Now we want to put these eggs away so that we can sell them for good eggs in winter and fall at fair prices. We do not say that they are fresh eggs, but we can say that they are good eggs, and that is all we want when it comes to cooking in the fall and winter months. We have put eggs away for three years now, and in using the water-glass method we have not yet found one bad egg. We used lard to cover them and then put them in bran and they were not over half satisfactory. Then we put some away in oats and turned the box every day. These were satisfactory. Then we used the lime, salt, and water method. This was good, the great drawback being that the shell seemed to be a little soft. These eggs kept fine. The very best, and, in fact, the one that gave perfect satisfaction, was the water-glass (sodium silicate). The Government experiments speak in very high terms of this method of keeping eggs. The preparation is easily fixed. Take ten times as much water boiled and add to the water-glass. Put the solution in stone jars or crocks. Keep covered all the time and keep in a cool place. The eggs keep best when put in every other day at least. Daily putting away is best as then the eggs do not get heated. One gallon of sodium silicate makes about ten gallons of water-glass that will store about one hundred dozen eggs.—H. P. Wightman, Evanston, Ill.

Rose and Single-comb R. I. Reds. Two thousand youngsters for sale, free from all disqualifications, first-class breeding stock, October delivery. \$7.50 per trio. Orders filled in rotation. One-third purchase price to accompany order. CHAS. C. REID, Olentangy Poultry Yards, Delaware, Ohio. 13-2

BABY CHICKS

We ship thousands each season. Nine different varieties at reasonable prices. Full count and healthy chicks guaranteed. Are booking orders for spring delivery. Send for booklet and testimonials.

FREEPORT HATCHERY,
Box F, Freeport, Mich.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

The right kind at the right price, nice, well-boned toms and pullets, bred from choice stock. Choice W. Wyandottes and W. Leghorn cockerels, utility or exhibition stock, the stay white kind. Special prices on early orders. Address,

FAIRVIEW FARM
Box 2 Shrewsbury, Pa. 13-3

PERRY'S Buff Rocks and Rose Comb White Leghorns

Have been big show winners for years. A grand lot of cockerels and pullets at honest prices; strong, hardy birds, that are the egg-producing kind. Write me.

L. H. PERRY
Route 11, Clay, N. Y.

13-7

WHITE WYANDOTTES

of Superior Quality are bred on the

HAWTHORN STOCK FARM
F. F. FRYER, PROP.

MENDON

OHIO

13-17

BENT'S MILK ALBUMEN Greatest Animal Food known. Hastens Molt, Matures Pullets and makes winter eggs easy. Trial offer, freight prepaid east Miss. River. Endorsed by leading Ex. Stations and Poultrymen. U. R. Fishels says: "Greatest Egg Producer I have ever used." Send to-day for free sample and folder. Agents wanted. Ask your dealer. Mfd only by The Bent-Croissant Co., 17 Main St., Antwerp, N. Y. 1f

White Maltese Hens

FINE LARGE BIRDS OF SHOW QUALITY

Bred from California stock. Winners at Taunton, Brockton, and Boston. 301

\$4, \$6, and \$8 per mated pair

A. A. SCUDDER
TAUNTON, MASS. 13-1



PRICES REDUCED

Write for Red List of cut prices on all Squab Breeders, Runts, Runt-Maltese, Runt-Homers, Maltese Hens, Jumbo Homers, and others at radical reductions for a month.

Keystone Giant Pigeon Co.

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Maltese Hen Pigeons in All Colors

Runts, Silver, Blue, Red, Yellow

UTILITY AND SHOW BIRDS

Correspondence a pleasure Satisfaction guaranteed

W. H. ELLIOT

728 No. Ave. 66 Los Angeles, Cal. 11



SQUABS We sold more breeding stock in 1906 than any previous year. We think 1907 will be even better. We were first; our birds and methods revolutionized the industry. The famous PLYMOUTH ROCKS are the largest and most prolific Homers. Letters like these come every day: (Oct 8, '06)

"Nine months ago I bought of you four pairs of extra Homers. I had to move them twice to make room. Have now sixty first-class Homers. By studying your manual carefully I have not lost a bird. A friend of your Homers."

W. L. MacRey.

We have thousands of such letters. Send for our printed matter. Start small, go slowly and learn the business. The new law in Mass. and N.Y. forbids the sale of quality except in Nov. and Dec. Squabs have been increasing in price, and are going higher.

PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB COMPANY,
334 Howard Melrose, Mass.



ALUMINUM PIGEON BANDS.
Seamless and open. 12, 20cts 100, \$1.00. Sample for stamp.

13-2 **HARRY E. BAIR, D. F.,** Hanover, Pa.

A Bargain in Straight Homers

200 Pair Mated, and 300 Youngsters, Atlantic Breed, in lots to suit purchasers, at selling prices.

Address C. M. Gibbens

Winchester, Virginia 13-2



Colored Leg Bands for Poultry, Pigeons

Identify your birds at sight, it pays
12 for 25c, 50 for 85c, 100 for \$1.50
Catalogue and samples for 2-cent stamp

A. P. Spiller, Beverly, Mass.
Dept. F 13-2

SQUABS

ANTWERP HOMERS. Seamless Banded, are the best Squab Breeders. Bands are a certificate of age, a protection to pur-

chasers. Place an order with any Express Agent in America; the Express Companies' Foreign Departments will act as your purchasing agents and save you importers' profits. Five pairs, \$10; fifty pairs, \$80; unbanded birds half price. Write for information and prices.

J. L. MacDANIEL
Antwerp, Belgium
Boite 460 CE



The Carneau Pigeon



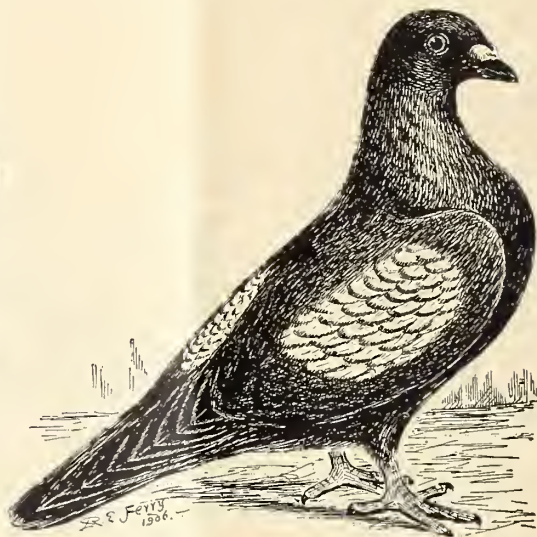
In the Belgian varieties of squab breeders Mr. Ernest L. Winslow, of Greenwood, R. I., has become quite an authority. He has submitted to us the following article on the Carneau Pigeon. With this comes a photograph of one of his largest Homers and a large Carneau. These, standing so close together, show the relative size of the larger of these varieties. Mr. Winslow writes as follows:

"On account of its wonderful qualities as a squab producer the Carneau is coming into more consideration. This is evidenced by the fact that the different magazines of the world are paying more or less attention to their quality and value as squab producers. Three years ago they

a trifle larger than Homers, it will give one an idea of their adaptability for producing squabs.

"As for their breeding qualities, they would rather breed than eat, and as a result they will, in a year's time, turn out 50 per cent. more pounds of squab flesh than Homers. They are a gentle, peaceful bird, not as nervous as the Homer, which I am comparing with freely, as the Homer is so well known. They are very active, full of life and fire, and can dance and strut the neatest of all pigeons. They are hardy, prolific birds that can stand a whole lot of abuse without a protest, and are not affected by captivity, and if you prefer to let them fly at large, will stay at home even if in a new one.

"From a fancier's standpoint they offer great possibilities as the Belgian standard calls for a clear red, red-and-white splash,



THE CARNEAU PIGEON

were scarcely known in America. The earliest writings relative to them appeared in the columns of THE FEATHER from the pen of Mr. Goodall, of England. An interest being created they have been carefully tested and proven to be good for the purpose intended.

"As a squab producer it has no superior, having the quality and capacity necessary to convert every ounce of grain possible into fat, juicy, solid squab flesh. The skin color of the Carneau squab is a beautiful yellow, several degrees lighter than the skin of Homer squabs. This makes them an ideal squab for market purposes, and they present a handsome appearance when dressed.

"When four weeks old they will average each three to seven ounces heavier than Homer squabs of the same age, and when you consider the parents are only

and red with white rosette on wings. To hold the beautiful shade of red, a sort of Rufus red, not seen in any other bird, is a trick that can be made very interesting, especially so when taking into consideration its proud carriage, grace of movement, show of strength when on the wing, and slick, handsome appearance when it is bred right.

"The origin of the Carneau is very remote. Whoever originated them has done a good work for the squab producer. Being naturally of a domestic nature and ready and continuous breeders, they may be called blessed by the squab-eating public. They are gradually taking the place that belongs to them of right, and in the near future may contend with the Homer for first place in public favor."

The above does not speak too highly of the Carneau pigeon. We have always advised the careful use of these as squab producers. At the same time we caution our readers against going too extensively into this variety. One or two pairs might well be tried, and their offspring saved to replenish the loft. Do not go extravagantly into these expensive varieties until you give them a careful test in your locality. Make haste slowly in this if you would have the best results.—[THE EDITOR.]

Homers for Squab Breeding

To make room for my young birds, I must dispose of 50 pair of extra large, Mated Homers. All banded and breeding at the present time. \$2.00 per pair or \$75.00 for the lot. Circular free.

PASSAIC SQUAB COMPANY

Passaic, N. J.

13-1

SOME GREAT BIRDS FOR SALE

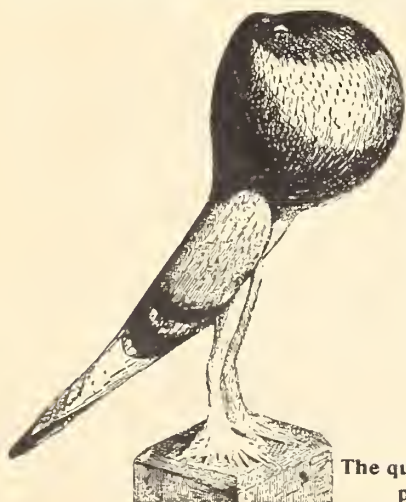
PRIZE WINNING STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

I must have the room and am offering a few spare Pigmy Pouters at less than a fourth of their value. These birds are from imported stock, and have won first honors at New York, Washington, St. Louis, and Hagerstown, Md. If you want some grand birds at greatly reduced prices, now is your chance.

PAIRS FROM \$3 UP

Write me before it is too late.

The quality is here. The opportunity for such purchase does not often present itself.



Address **POTOMAC LOFTS,** Chas. E. Schofield, Proprietor,
3106 N Street N. W., Washington, D. C. 11

Experience in Squab Growing



SEVERAL years ago a letter came to this office from Indiana, asking for information as to the selection of stock and the arrangement of the loft for squab producing. The result of this has been the building of the Homer Squab Lofts, of Delphi, Ind. May 2 last, they wrote us of their success. We answered back asking for additional information, which reached us under date of May 22. All of this is published below for the benefit of our readers:

"A few years ago I wrote and inquired in regard to arranging a large, unused barn for the raising of squabs. Upon receiving reply, we arranged buildings as you suggested, and also followed your advice as to purchasing only first-class birds for our foundation-stock. We purchased five pairs of the best birds we could find, the birds arrived in due time, and went to work within a few days after being liberated in their new quarters. These birds proved all that the seller represented them to be. They averaged nine pair of young the first year. The flock grew very rapidly, and by keeping a careful record of the young by seamless bands, and allowing no unmated birds in the loft (not allowing nest-pairs to mate), everything progressed nicely from the start, with a steady increase in the size of the flock. Occasionally we bought a few good cock birds to introduce new blood.

"We kept the quarters clean, spraying with a good disinfectant every week. We fed wheat, sifted cracked corn in covered hoppers, millet, kaffir-corn, Canadian peas, and a little hemp-seed sprinkled on the floor. Having running water, we fixed a fountain in each pen, with a catch-basin made of cement, 4 feet in diameter, 4 inches deep in the center, tapering to 1 inch at outside rim. This makes a first-class bathing place, continually supplying plenty of fresh water for drinking and bathing. The birds seem to particularly enjoy the fountain, spending much time in the spray, or rain-drops, so to speak. By the above method we have been almost entirely free from disease. Our loss has been extremely small, as we have never had any contagious disease, or been bothered with vermin. All the birds are in the best of health at all times.

"Our methods of weeding out bad ones is as follows: At two weeks old the young are banded with seamless bands; at six weeks they are placed in a separate pen containing nothing but young birds, at about three months they are again removed and placed in mating-pen; here they are allowed to mate according to their own will as long as it is not the nest-pairs. As soon as we are sure they are mated, they are trapped and placed in what we call the proving-pen. In this pen we are constantly selecting and removing the pairs to their permanent quarters in the breeding-lofts.

"Nothing but good breeders and good feeders are placed in these pens. The others, the ones that we can not class as first class, are placed in a pen by themselves and disposed of to people wanting

birds for pets. There seems to be a very large demand for this class of birds, to be sure they do not bring much money, we get 50 cents a pair for them, but we think this better than placing them with your good breeders. In this way we keep the drones out of the breeding-pens, thus increasing the profits, as the drones are only an item of expense, eating into the margin of profits, and should never, under any circumstances, be sold as breeders. It injures the business generally, as it is impossible to establish a profitable pen of birds with poor foundation-stock. We have in our pens two thousand mated and working pairs, and about four thousand birds in the mating-pens coming along nicely.

"We think there is no other business that can be started on the same amount of capital and in so short a time develop into such a large and paying business, providing it is conducted on sane common-sense principles. Myself and one man part of the time do all the work. It is healthy, instructive, and fascinating, and there are a great number of people who have part of the time unemployed who could establish a profitable loft of pigeons. The work is not too heavy for women. Arrange your quarters so they will be convenient, and a few hours each day will care for a large number of birds. We subscribe for a number of pigeon and poultry papers, but especially value the pigeon department in THE FEATHER. We think the information more reliable than in a great number of other papers. Good common sense is the main factor in raising pigeons just the same as it is in any other occupation.

"In reply to your letter of the 25th, will say, being located in a good farming community, we buy nearly all of our feed direct from the farmer at first cost, realizing the advantage of buying feeds and supplies in large quantities at the right time. We make a rat- and mouse-proof feed-room, which enables us to handle all supplies in quantities. We have built up quite a local retail business in this line, selling grains, shell, grit, and all kinds of pigeon and poultry supplies to the local trade who buy it in small quantities. This enables us to get the best possible price on our feeds and supplies. For instance, we buy a mixed car of shell, grit, charcoal, and supplies in general. We consider this a big advantage over buying in small way at retail prices. It costs about 60 cents per pair a year to feed the working pairs. We sell about twenty-five dozen squabs per week, averaging about \$4.75 to \$5 per dozen. They mostly go to private clubs. We are careful to send nothing in but first-class squabs, sorting them out carefully, packing about the same size and color together. We have a large demand for breeders, shipping them all over the country. The squab business can be made to pay a handsome profit on the investment, but must be managed in a business-like way, and also requires some capital to conduct it on a large scale. Started right, and conducted in a businesslike way, we know of no business that can be begun on the same small amount of capital that will grow to so large a business in so short a time as the raising of squabs for the market."—The Homing Squab Lofts.

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13-5

THE GREAT HAGERSTOWN FAIR

OCTOBER 15, 16, 17, 18, 1907

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B. A. BETTS, Supt.

13-1

WE WANT NAMES

We want you to send us the names and addresses of from ten to twenty-five persons living in the United States, each one having twenty-five hens or more. You can send us the names from any

number of different post-offices. If you will send us these names we will send you TWO BEAUTIFUL PICTURES FREE. These pictures are reproductions of the most celebrated paintings in the world, and they are of high quality, and we know that you will be pleased and delighted with them; no pictures will be given for a list of less than ten names.
We want to send a free sample copy of a special issue of THE HOME MONTHLY (The National Poultry Journal) to a lot of poultry raisers who are not now taking our paper, and for that reason we want these names.
Send us immediately a list of at least ten poultry raisers, and we will mail you, postpaid, ABSOLUTELY FREE, TWO REPRODUCTIONS OF THE WORLD'S FAMOUS PICTURES. Address THE HOME MONTHLY, 637 W. 43d Street, New York, N. Y. 13-3

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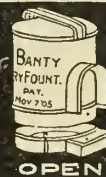
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Prize Winning "Single-combed Brown Leghorns" at the leading Eastern and Southern Fairs, and recommend all our friends and patrons to him.

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THE FOURTH ANNUAL SHOW of the **SOUTH JERSEY POULTRY AND PIGEON ASSOCIATION** will be held from November 27 to 30. Cash Premiums on all varieties. This will be a show of quality. Send for Premium List. Show will be cooped in our new Empire Coops. These coops to rent to associations.

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Eggs for spring hatching booked now if accompanied by the cash. Get in line and get the best. Nothing better than my "finest on earth" White Rocks, and Col. Wyandottes. Eggs this season have been reduced to 15 for \$1.50, excepting my exhibition pen of Plymouth Rocks; they are \$5. When you get mine you get the best. Send for my circular, its worth dollars to you, but is free.

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Lisk's Strain of Stay-white White Wyandottes

are winners at America's Leading Shows. They always please customers. Write for circular giving winnings and testimonials. Fine large blocky snow white cockerels at \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Correspondingly low price on **FIRST CLASS** exhibition birds. This strain is noted for its excellent shape and stay white color. No better layers bred anywhere.

At the Auburn A. P. A. Show, 1907, on 10 entries, I won 5 firsts, 2 seconds, 2 thirds, 1 fourth, and 20 specials, including 2 silver cups, one the Ivory Soap cup for the whitest bird in the show.

FRED C. LISK Box D **ROMULUS, N. Y.** 13-12

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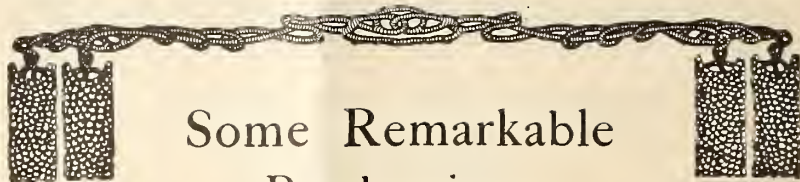
as any living breeder in America, and this year their birds are as fine as in any previous season, when

101 ENTRIES WON 87 PRIZES

for their patrons, for they never exhibit nor do they steal the awards made to patrons. For circular send to

13-2

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Some Remarkable Productions



THE writer was breeding Buff Cochins in 1889 and purchased from two of the most successful breeders of New England some eggs of both the Dark and Light Brahma. These two strains were selected from the fact that great stress had been laid upon their wonderful egg-producing qualities.

A neighbor of ours had secured from a New York breeder some eggs from a world-famous strain of egg-producing Brown Leghorns. A contest was started through conversation. The purchaser of the Brown Leghorn eggs stated that in one year from that time he would have gained more eggs from the pullets to be hatched from his purchase than I could possibly gain from all the Asiatics I possessed. The result of his purchase was twenty-three pullets, twenty of which were selected for the contest. The other three were sold or given away. We selected seven Brahma pullets, four of them Light and three Dark, and placed them with twelve Buff Cochins pullets from our own stock. This gave us nineteen females of the Asiatic against twenty Brown Leghorn pullets. His pullets began to lay a short time prior to our Asiatics, notwithstanding the fact that the Asiatics were near five weeks older than the Leghorns. The result of the winter contest gave us more than double as many eggs from the nineteen Asiatics as he was able to gather from his Brown Leghorns.

One of the Buff Cochins pullets laid over one hundred eggs before she quit or became broody. We have always regretted that we did not keep a careful record for the year from these Asiatic hens. They were permitted during the day to have the free run of the box stalls where horses were kept at night. Each night they were driven into a low-set shed building with a small window, where they roosted on the floor, covered with a foot of dry straw. As soon as the horses were out of the box stall in the morning, they were turned loose and permitted the run of the stall, the doors of which were closed during very cold or inclement weather. All their food was wheat and oats thrown upon the floor in the litter, plenty of clover hay, grit, grass, and exercise was provided for them. The management of these Asiatics produced the eggs. If the Leghorns had been kept the same as were the Asiatics, undoubtedly they would have done equally well.

Two Silver-penciled Wyandotte pullets were placed alone in a poultry-house at the home of Mr. George B. Randolph. These had the free range of a roomy coop, and a very large enclosure. They were fed largely from the scraps of the table, with some wheat and oats, scarcely any corn at all, during the entire year. These two hens were hatched in May. They began to lay in December. During the 313 days, including 9 in December to the end of October, the two produced 418

eggs, or 209 eggs each. This was an average of about 67 per cent. egg-yield for the 313 days. What they might have produced in the other fifty-two days we can not say. The hens were entirely used up at the end of October, when they were turned loose on the farm to recuperate and shift for themselves. If these hens had been carefully fed for an egg record, they might have produced two hundred fifty eggs each during the year. Many theories have been advanced relative to the egg production and the fertility of eggs. We are continually besought from all directions with the question: "Why do not our eggs hatch better?" These complaints usually come during the inclement seasons. We have no absolute theory to advance other than that conditions that surround your flocks may not be such as to induce fertility. We have received from a correspondent a theory that might be considered and tested during the coming winter months. We record it here, as it came to us, for the benefit of our readers:

"It is claimed that the reproducing power of birds dwindle with the approach of winter, a change that draws them into flocks like the crows or the blackbirds and sparrows. As spring approaches, a renewal of strengthening of reproducing power comes to them. These conditions were discovered by early writers, many of whom carried the study into extensive examination of the bodies of the birds killed during the several months of the year. Information gained in this way is recorded by illustration to show the actual conditions.

"This being the condition with birds, may not the solution of the troublesome question lay in that direction? May not the laws of nature so control this matter as to make it beyond our power to change the result materially? We may encourage or improve them to some extent, but it is a question that will bear investigation, for, only after the closest study of the several theories and facts as presented, can we knowingly proceed to remedy what now seems to be considered the outcome of bad management."

Spring Chickens

But little attention is paid to the production of what was known in early days as spring chickens. This refers to the partly-grown, well-developed young chicken suitable for frying, such as the good housewife of the South knows best how to prepare. A wonderful trade could be developed in growing spring chickens of suitable size for frying—about two pounds or two and a half pounds, young, plump, well-developed and properly finished for the purpose.

When these beautiful specimens are prepared for a table they are disjointed and cut to pieces, wiped dry, dipped first in whipped up egg, then in flour or bread crumbs, and laid in the spider. When prepared in this way, there is no other kind of chicken that equals them.

AN uncommon variety of fowls from the Mikado's sunny land which is attracting the universal attention of fanciers and breeders

Long-tailed Japanese Fowls

WE MENTIONED in our editorial pages of the December issue the fact that Mr. Sato, of Japan, had visited our office in the official capacity of representative of the poultry interests of Japan. Prior to this time we visited one of the large stores of Fifth Avenue, New York, in the window of which was displayed several sizes of fowls in bronze, ivory, and marble. Some of those so exhibited were exquisite reproductions of Azeel Game Japanese Bantams and the Long-tailed fowl of Japan.

We requested the salesman to tell us the name of these fowls. What seemed to be the head of the Japanese department was sent for. The interpreter told him what I wished to know. All that he could tell me was that the one was known as the fighting Game cock, the other as the Long-tailed fowl, the Japanese as a pigmy or Bantam fowl. Later, at St. Louis, two representatives of the Japanese Government visited me, who requested that I accept as part of the exhibition of poultry some Japanese Bantams, and the most elegant pair of Long-tailed Japanese fowls. These we were anxious to accept. However, when requested to sign a receipt of responsibility for one hundred fifty pounds—\$750—we declined. We asked on what basis the valuation

was made, and they replied, "On the actual price that such specimens would bring if sent or sold to zoological gardens or ornithological societies throughout the world. During Mr. Sato's recent visit we questioned him very closely about the Long-tailed fowl of Japan and the Japanese Bantam. He said that the illustration used on the cover-page of a recent issue of THE FEATHER was quite similar to the Bantams themselves, only that in their country they were grown with the long sickle-feathers drooping back and rather downward. We imagine that this would be more difficult to accomplish than to gain the upright growth as we see them on the males. The illustration of the Phoenix fowl used in this article has been shown to some Japanese, who stated that such a bird would not be cared for in their country, as the careless dragging of the plumage over the ground would break or destroy the length of the feathers and make them unattractive. A Japanese showed me a photograph of one of these fowls that was confined in a box which was placed upon the second limb of a tree, which grew very near to the house of the owner. This fowl was confined in this openly-constructed box, and the tail hung down through the opening. The box was so constructed that the fowl could not turn around. As the writer understood the statement prizes or awards are offered each year in the agricultural department of Japan for the production of all things extraordinary or peculiar. The fowl represented in the photograph grew a tail over ninety inches in length. We ourselves measured the tail feathers of one of these fowls, the actual length of which was over sixty inches.

Among English-speaking people this fowl is spoken of as Yokohamas, Japanese Game, Phoenix fowl, and the Long-tailed Japanese fowl, or Japanese Game. The earliest record of their appearance in other countries is the receipt of some of them in Germany, in 1878, and in England, about 1880.

Several attempts have been made to successfully grow them in this country. The photograph from which our illustration is made was given us by Mr. Drevenstedt, of New York. We think that he told us that the fowls from which the photograph was made were owned in New

Hampshire or Vermont. We would like to have the owner of these recognize the photograph and write us, giving us some information about his success in handling them. Some of the most beautiful fowls that we have seen belonged to Mrs. Howard Gould, of Long Island, several of which died, we understand, without having reproduced in this country. So far as we have been able to learn, she has never been successful in producing these Japanese fowls. We should like very much to hear from any one who has grown them either in this country, Canada, or England.

It will be noticed by the illustration that the females are quite like our Blackhead Game hens. When viewed from the side, the tail of the female is unusually long, some of the upper feathers of the main tail showing a slight inclination to curve down. This same feature is not infrequently noticed in the female of the Sumatra Game. One hen of the Sumatra Game that we know of has at this time what would be called tall feathers of the male.

We have seen the same inclination displayed in some of the Mediterranean varieties that we kept for the production of males. The distinction between the tail formation of the male and the female in the new Japanese is so marked as to be quite attractive. They are prolific egg producers, quite domestic, easily managed, and care well for their own young. We shall copy, from the Book of Poultry, the words of Mr.



WHITE YOKOHAMA COCKEREL OWNED BY MISS WILSON



SILVER DUCKWING YOKOHAMA COCK OWNED BY MISS WILSON



WHITE YOKOHAMA COCKEREL HATCHED IN 1906, OWNED
BY MISS WILSON

Frank E. Rice, of Sudbury, Suffolk, England, who has kept and bred them for years.

"To speak or write adequately on the beauty of the Yokohamas (sometimes called Long-tailed Phoenix or Japanese Long-tails) is beyond the power of tongue or pen. They rank above all other breeds of poultry in their highly graceful character and the beautiful formation of the tail, which is their special characteristic. The long sickle-feathers grow about two feet in the first year, and each molt they come out longer until the tail reaches five feet, and sometimes six feet in length. It is not altogether the length, but also the sprightly way in which they carry their tails; not in a drooping, dangling fashion, but in a most graceful curve from the formation which carries the weight, which adds perfect symmetry to an evenly-balanced tail.

"The feathers should be broad and strong, except hangers, which are soft and fluffy, the saddle-feathers hanging to the ground in great abundance. The wings, which are very long, are carried close up. The head should be neat and small, with evenly-set pea-comb, and the neck should have a great abundance of hackle-feathers. Legs are middle length, of a bluish willow color, and they have only four toes. In all respects the Yokohama should be a long-made bird, with long neck, long body, and long tail."

There are several colors; those that are best known are the Silver Duckwing and pure white the former being the most attractive. At present all are exceedingly rare.

The sickle-feathers are used as plumes in officers' helmets and ladies' headgear, as in the former-colored birds they are of a most beautiful lustrous black.

Since writing the above we have had several communications from Gladys F. S. Wilson, Sandridge Park, North Totnes, South Devonshire, England, who is one of the most successful breeders of this breed of fowls. She sends us an article telling of them as bred by herself and others in England. This article must prove of great interest to our readers, as it not only tells of the fowls, but the beautiful photographs of her birds that we use for illustrating are object-lessons that should prove of even more value than all we may be able to say of them. Below is the full text of her article:

"I have been asked by the editor to give a few particulars as to the breeding and rearing of this beautiful and uncommon variety of fowls. It is, I am sure, one that would be much more widely kept if better known, as its beauty is undeniable, and its utility qualities, even at present, are not to be entirely despised, and could easily be improved.

The whole shape and carriage of these birds is very graceful, but the chief characteristic of the breed lies in the great length of the tail and saddle-hackles. These reach an extraordinary number of feet in Japan, at a wonderful average monthly growth. I have a cockerel whose longest tail feather measured over thirty inches at not quite ten months, even here in England.

Yokohamas have occasionally been exhibited in this country since 1872, but were very rare and little known until the last few years. I believe I am right in saying that separate classes were first provided for them at the International of 1904, and they have been continued every year since at this show. There are three varieties at present in England, viz: The Duckwing, both Gold and Silver; the White, and the Spangled. Besides these a few odd specimens of other colors are to be found. There are at least two pul-



LONG-TAILED JAPANESE FOWLS, BRED BY J. A. PIERCE

lets of a very beautiful self gold-red shade, with black tails, and another just like a Dark Dorking, only more ruddy on the wings. I find in breeding that the Whites always come true to color, but there is sometimes a white or a spangled chick from the Duckwings. The Spangles seem to breed true with either their own or pale Silver Duckwing hens. I think of all the colors a good Golden Duckwing cock is the most difficult to get, as so many nice golden cockerels molt out silver the next year.

In making up a breeding-pen of any of the varieties, I like to choose a cock who is a good specimen of his color, and whose tail is as long and as full as it is possible to get; not only made up of one or two long feathers, and the rest comparatively short, but with quantities of side hangers the length of which graduate slowly from the longest sickle to the saddle-hackles, which also should be as long as possible. The bird himself I like to be in perfect condition, every feather having a magnificent sheen like that of a Game fowl. He should carry himself proudly, and altogether look the picture of health. It is really quite easy to select a good cock, as the prettiest is generally the best. The hens to

match such a bird should have tails long for hens, with plenty of coverts, the two central ones of which have pointed ends, just like a cock's sickles, and reach, in a graceful curve, a little beyond the true tail feathers; another sickle or two on each side breaks the straightness of the true tail before the beginning of the real coverts. The true tail itself should be carried slightly spread so that it is as wide as the length of the side hangers, and forms a background for them. If the tail is carried tightly closed, these reach below, which gives the bird a whip-tailed appearance that I do not like. The back of the hen should be long and tapering, so that a line taken from both shoulders to the tip of the tail would form a perfectly even sided V, without any curves. The tail-coverts must be sufficiently full and well placed to make this. A hen that has a tail and shape of this description, and a lovely gloss on all her plumage, is sure to be first rate, whatever may be her color.

Yokohama hens are good layers, but most of them will not be taken in by china eggs, so one has to be careful to leave two or three of their own in the nest. They are very good sitters and mothers, and when the chicks hatch out are very gentle and easy to manage. The chickens feather very quickly, and are fairly easy to rear if kept free from insects and quite dry. Rain kills them under six weeks; after that age they become much hardier. I generally let the hens sit on their own eggs, and as soon as the chicks hatch out I put them with their mother into a galvanized-iron coop (a local patent that is quite rat-proof), and take them to the rearing-ground. All through the cold months they are carried into shelter at night, and put out only during the day, but at this time of the year I leave them out altogether. Here they stay for a month or six weeks, then I move them back to the run to which their parents belong. The hen is let out, and the chicks are treated much the same as the old birds. Another way of rearing them is to let them run about with their mothers like wild pheasant chicks, never cooping them even from the very beginning. I find this answers wonderfully well in the summer on a free run. As for feeding, I give each batch one meal of hard-boiled egg and breadcrumbs, and after that only dry chick food (containing a proportion of meat and dried flies) and oatmeal mixed to a crumbly moist state with milk or water, alternated with dry chick food, given dry, four times



A JUNE, 1906, HATCHED YOKOHAMA COCKEREL, OWNED
BY MISS WILSON

a day. As soon as they can swallow them they have whole groats instead of the chick food, given dry. A little grit is sprinkled on the soft food once a day. As they are generally on or near grass I never give green food to any but the very early hatched broods. When they are put back in the runs they have biscuit meal, house scraps, etc.; in fact, the same food as the old birds, only modified just a little to suit them.

One characteristic of Yokohamas that I do not think is usually seen in fowls is the fondness of the cocks for the chickens. It is not at all unusual to go to the houses at night and find the hen sitting quietly on the perch by herself, and the cock's wings stuffed out with chicks. They simply love to brood them, and spend their days in finding them nice titbits. One of my white

hens went broody the other day, and set in the sleeping place. The cockerel thought it would be rather a nice plan to sit with her, and to my great surprise in a few days I found that he was broody, too! I put some of her eggs under him, and he sat over three weeks and hatched out several chicks. It was most amusing to see the way he ruffled his neck-hackles and clucked like any old hen if one went to touch him. Many people saw him while he was sitting, and said that they had never seen or heard of such a thing before.

Yokohamas do best on a free range, because the natural food and the exercise imparts a certain bloom which it is very difficult for the birds in enclosures to equal, but it is possible to keep them in perfect health in quite a small space.

They are good show birds as they "last" longer than most breeds; so many are at their best as cockerels and pullets, but Yokohamas improve for the show-pen as they get older. They are good table fowls, though small, and when better known will probably be used in the same way as Old English Game for crossing with other breeds to improve the quality of meat and flavor. But I think myself the nicest point of all about them is their tameness; most of mine will let me pick them up at any time even on a free run, and carry them about and show them to visitors, and they let themselves be stroked, and petted, and admired, and appear to enjoy it all. I am sure anybody that wants fowls that can be made real pets of, could not do better than try this most beautiful and interesting breed.



Some Facts about Dorkings

THE unusually large exhibit of Dorkings at the recent Boston Show prompted us to ask Mr. Will Brown, of England, to write for us about some of the most attractive qualities of the English-bred Dorkings found in his country. We invited the leading Dorking breeders of this country to submit photographs to illustrate their fowls. A few responded to our request. We have always claimed that if the Dorking fanciers of America would make an effort for the advancement of their favorites equal to that which has been made by the breeders of the Orpingtons, the Dorkings would be quite as popular.

The Dorkings in America have never been considered of much value beyond the exhibition standpoint. The American people are not only satisfied with, but have become infatuated over the yellow shanks and skin of market poultry. Few have learned the lesson of quality. The real value of the Dorking lies in its superior quality as market poultry, possessing as it does an extreme length of breast-bone, and a consequent large supply of the desirable white meat. If once the American poultry eaters become attracted to the white meat of the Dorking and other English and French fowls, they will become greater favorites. They will never usurp the place of the American varieties, but they may become more popular for home use, and as high-class market poultry.

In Dorkings we have the three varieties: White, Silver-gray, and Colored. The Silver-gray have always been the most popular with us. Of recent years more attention has been given to the cultivation of the colored varieties. Some few Whites of remarkable quality

have been produced and shown. In former years the Whites were so small as to be termed undersized. As the result of careful breeding, size, shape, color, and general quality of the Whites have been so improved as to astonish every one. There is no question but what the Whites might become equally popular with the others if they were bred of equal quality.

Mr. Henry Hales and Mr. Watson Westfall have been the most constant breeders of these varieties in this country. Mr. Inches, of Edgewood Farm, North Grafton, Mass., has produced some wonderful quality in Gray and Colored Dorkings, as well as Rose-combed Brown Leghorns. These three fanciers, perhaps, might be called the champions of this breed in America. A few others occasionally have been exhibitors, but these breeders have been the most faithful in handling and exhibiting the Dork-

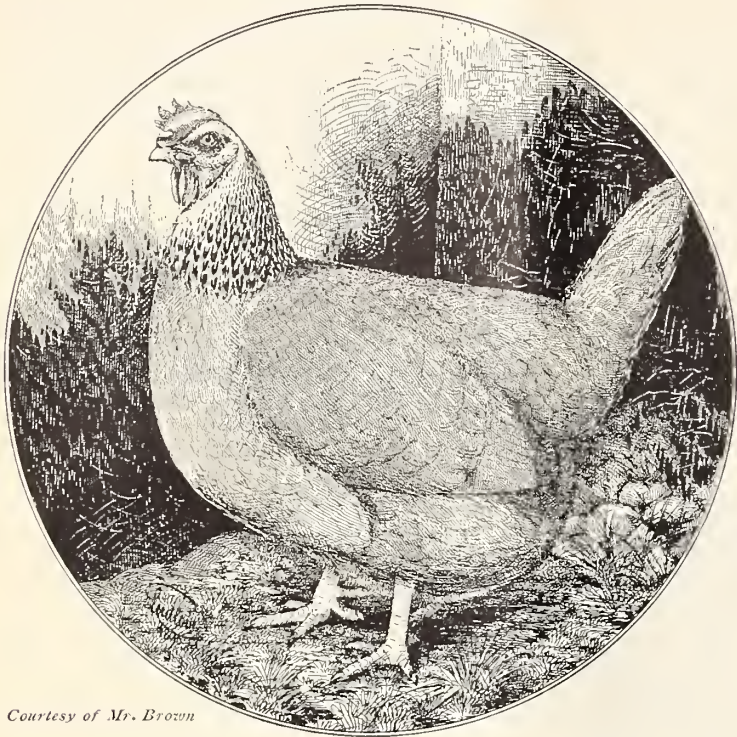
ings. If they would gather about them a more enthusiastic club membership, and strive to attain popularity as the English have done, the Dorkings might advance in favor until they rival the Orpingtons of the present day.

The following article on the Dorking is by Mr. Will Brown, of England:

The origin of the Dorking—perhaps from the point of view of quality the finest and most typical of English breeds—is lost in antiquity. Whether the fowl as we now know it was really introduced into Britain during the Roman occupation is only a matter for conjecture, but it is certain that Columella, who wrote about the year anno Domini, described a fowl possessing characteristics extraordinarily like those of the breed we now know as the Dorking. He stated that hens of this breed should be of a "reddish or dark plumage, and with black wings. * * * Let the breeding hens, therefore, be of a choice color, a robust body, square build, full-breasted, with large heads, with upright and bright-red combs. * * * Those are believed to be the best bred that have five toes." Another writer, Plink, of about the same date, confirms these details, stating that "superiority of breed in hens is indicated by an upright comb, sometimes double; black wings, ruddy visage, and an odd number of toes." From this and other evidence there is no doubt but that a five-toed race of fowls was well known in Italy nearly two thousand years ago, and apparently traces of such a breed are still to be met with in that country. It may, therefore, be argued, with a good deal of plausibility, that the Romans—who, it is well known, carried with them into conquered lands their own tastes and pursuits—would be likely to introduce one of the best breeds of fowls that their country produced for the table, even as



SILVER-GRAY DORKINGS OWNED BY WATSON WESTFALL



Courtesy of Mr. Brown

SILVER-GRAY DORKING FEMALE

they were undoubtedly largely responsible for the evolution of the (Old English) Game fowl, in the interests of the sport of cock-fighting. These birds, being well adapted to those parts of England to which they were principally introduced, would become thoroughly acclimatized, and with the lapse of centuries would come to be regarded as an essentially British breed.

But although it is probably impossible to finally settle what was the ultimate origin of the Dorking, it is clear that a breed possessing all the essential characteristics of the modern Dorking has been known for over two hundred years in England, though not under its present name. One of the earliest references to them occurs in the work of a celebrated French naturalist, writing early in the eighteenth century, but a hundred years later the breed is definitely referred to as the "Darking" (since called Dorking), with full details concerning it. Bonington Moubray, in his "Practical Treatise," published in 1815, states that the "Darking Fowl, so called from a town in Surrey, where probably the variety was first bred, and where, and in its vicinity, they are to be found in great plenty and perfection, is, in the third degree, the largest of our fowls, well shaped, having a long, capacious body, and short legs, and is a plentiful layer. The genuine color, entire white; chief distinctive mark, five claws upon each foot. The white is probably not so pure as that of certain dunghill fowls, nor is the color of the flesh that inclining to yellow or ivory shade. The Darking are the species generally made into capons. * * * The appellation, 'Darking fowl,' has been in use, I apprehend, far beyond the memory of any one now living, and it is not at all improbable the large Sussex breed has originated from a Darking cross, the peculiar mark of five claws employed, compared with that of the Sussex or common cocks, which were not so distinguished." But the Dorking was not confined to the counties of Surrey and Sussex, for they were found in Cumberland, and in Scotland, and were, perhaps, if their Roman origin be accepted as correct, introduced by the soldiery garrisoning the northern stations.

In 1841 an American poultry breeder, Mr. A. B. Allen, of New York, visited England, and was so struck by the useful qualities of the Dorking breed, which he described as the "short-horns of barndoor fowls," that he carried eight of them back with him to the States, and there successfully established them. His birds were apparently of the Dark or Colored variety, but other importations quickly followed his; the Silver-gray and the White being also introduced.

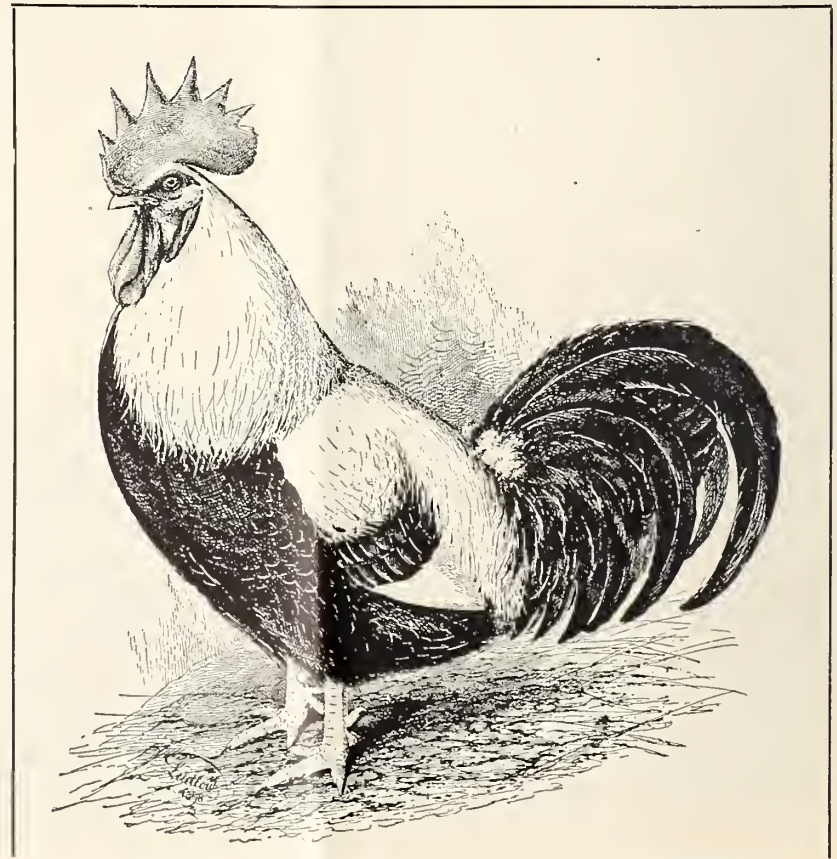
The Dorkings have several distinct varieties, of which the best known are the Dark or Colored, Silver-gray, White, Cuckoo, Red, and Speckled, the two last being very rare varieties. Of these six the two first named are by far the more numerous, and are probably the best for utility purposes. All have white legs and feet, with white toenails, and the characteristic fifth toe, and all excel as table birds. The chief points,

common to all varieties, are, besides the foregoing: Large heads, set on rather short, thick necks, with flowing hackles in the male; full, prominent breast, the breast-bone being long and perfectly straight; the body large and square, and of great depth, with large wings, well carried; stout thighs, and short, strong legs, fine in bone, with large, well-placed feet. The comb is single in the Dark, Silver-gray, and Red, but the White and Cuckoo have rose-combs, and in the Speckled both types appear. The White is not as large as the other varieties (with the exception of the Speckled), and is of rather lighter build, being less square, and showing more of the thigh, which is covered with the body feathers in the case of the other five. It is now kept principally for ornamental purposes, but it will be seen from the extract given above from Moubray's work that in his day white was the most common color.

It is as a table bird of the finest quality that the Dorking excels, either used pure, or, better still, mated with other suitable breeds for the production of first crosses. It is a fair layer, the eggs being produced early, which is a great advantage for the spring chicken trade, but it does not usually lay particularly well later on in the winter. The eggs are large, pure white in color, and of extremely fine flavor. The Speckled are said

to be the most prolific of the family, but the Silver-gray are decidedly good layers, considering the class to which the Dorkings belong. But it would probably be a mistake to attempt to increase unduly the laying qualities of the breed, as it is preeminently a table variety, and it is usually found that increased productiveness, beyond a certain point, tends to impair fine table qualities. The Dorking is an ideal table bird in every respect, with long, deep, wide breast, carrying an abundance of fine, white, tender meat, of excellent flavor; while, owing to the fineness and lightness of bone, the proportion of offal to meat is comparatively small. It has been found, however, that still better results are achieved when the Dorking is crossed with some other suitable variety—the Old English Game, Indian Game, Orpington, Faverolles, etc.—especially when large birds are being aimed at, as the pure Dorking does not fatten quite so well as do these first crosses. But for the spring trade this does not matter, and many of the best of the young so-called "Surrey" chickens are Dorkings. Perhaps the best cross of all is the Old English Game Dorking, when the quality of the flesh is the chief consideration, although the Indian Game-Dorking is usually rather larger, and it is to this cross that many of the finest and largest specimens in the dead-poultry exhibitions belong. They sometimes tend, however, toward coarseness of flesh, and heaviness of bone, both decided faults in judging the quality of birds for the table.

The Dorking does not thrive well on heavy clay lands, and it would be inadvisable for breeders so situated to attempt to keep them, but dry cold they appear able to withstand, as many farmers in Scotland keep this breed with marked success, notwithstanding the occasional severity of the climate. Those having a light or medium soil, and a dry and fairly temperate climate are, however, the most suitable localities wherein to keep the Dorking, or, in fact, any of the purely table breeds, and this is especially true of the



Courtesy of Mr. Brown

SILVER-GRAY DORKING MALE



SILVER-GRAY DORKING COCK, OWNED BY WATSON WESTFALL

White, which is decidedly delicate, and to a lesser extent of the Silver-gray; the Dark, Red, and Cuckoo being much hardier. It must never be forgotten that crossing always increases hardness, and, therefore, it is sometimes possible to safely rear a Dorking cross where the pure varieties would not thrive, provided that the breed chosen for crossing is itself a fairly robust one.

The Dark Dorking is the largest of all the varieties, is the heaviest in bone, and has the poorest quality of flesh, though this is, of course, a relative expression only, as all the Dorkings are good table birds. Although it weighs more than the Silver-gray, yet the actual weight of flesh on the two varieties is about the same, as the breast development of the Dark is inferior, and it does not fatten so well, while the proportion of bone to meat is much greater. But it is a hardier variety, which makes many breeders select it, and when size is the principal consideration it is usually preferred to the Silver-gray. The Dark Dorking is a handsome variety, showing all the Dorking characteristics to a marked degree, and either used pure, or mated with such a breed as the Old English Game, produces excellent birds for the table. The cocks weigh from eight and one-half pounds to eleven pounds, and the hens seven pounds to eight pounds. The former have black tails and breasts, the hackle- and saddle-feathers being black and gray, with wings of a gray white, having the middle bar black. The feathers on the hen's back should be very dark, each one having a light-brown stripe down the center. The breast is reddish brown, the hackle-feathers striped black and gray, and the tail black.

The Silver-gray is perhaps the handsomest variety of a very handsome breed, and is a triumph of poultry-breeding skill, as greatly improved external characteristics have been secured without the slightest loss of economic qualities. It is the best of all the Dorkings for table purposes, the flesh being abundant and delicate, with very fine bone, so that there is very little waste. It is preferred in France to any other variety of Dorkings, and has had a good deal of influence in making some of their best table breeds. They rightly consider that quality is preferable to mere size in a table fowl, even were some of the larger and heavier breeds really economical when killed, which they are not always, if the proportion of meat to offal be taken into consideration. A bird of the Silver-

gray Dorking type carries a large proportionate amount of flesh, and fattens well. As has been already stated, hens of this breed are very good layers, and lay early in the season. The cocks do not differ very much in appearance from those of the Dark variety, except that the hackles, shoulder, and saddle are much lighter and more silvery in shade. The hens, however, are by no means alike, as the Silver-gray are of a delicate pale-gray shade, with faintly ruddy breasts, and brilliant hackles striped black and white. As already mentioned, this variety weighs rather less than does the Dark.

Although, like all the Dorkings, the White is a very good table bird, yet it is now principally bred for ornamental purposes; it is an extremely handsome bird, with pure white plumage, white legs and feet, and a rose-comb. It is not very widely kept, not being so suitable for utility purposes as are the Dark and the Silver-gray, and it is decidedly delicate.

At one time the Reds were a quite common variety in Kent and Sussex, but they have almost died out at the present day, although a few breeders still keep them. The Red Dorking is a very beautiful bird, the cocks having red plumage, black breasts and tails, and brilliant red hackles. The variety is one of the purest, being quite free from any trace of Asiatic blood, with its tendency to produce yellowness of skin and coarseness of bone.

The Cuckoo is a variety that deserves much wider popularity than it at present enjoys, as it is hardy, besides being very handsome. The plumage is of a light gray, barred across with bands of darker gray or blue. The Speckleds are now very scarce, and although fairly common at one time have become almost extinct. They are said to be excellent layers, and the chickens feather very rapidly. The plumage is a mixture of black, brown, and white, and the comb either single or rose, as both types are recognized. As the Red, Cuckoo, and Speckled are kept to so limited an extent, great difficulty is experienced by breeders in obtaining fresh blood in mating; a most important point in breeding all kinds of poultry, as otherwise the strain becomes enfeebled and the eggs and chickens steadily decrease in size, but Dorkings are especially susceptible to the evils of inbreeding, and great care must therefore be exercised in this particular.

Since the above was put in type, we have had the opportunity of talking with a Canadian fancier relative to the production of Dorkings. He said that he did not think that there was any doubt but what the Dorking could be made quite as vigorous as any of the American breeds if they were selected for that purpose and close inbreeding done away with. The old fowls in Dorkings, said he, are seldom, if ever, delicate or difficult to care for. The trouble is with the young chicks, until about two months old.



SILVER-GRAY DORKING COCK, BRED AND OWNED BY MR. ARTHUR C. MAJOR, OF ENGLAND



The Heavy-weights



A class of fowls that have been continuously bred in America to a state of perfection for more than fifty years



SINCE publishing our several articles on light-weight Brahmas, we have been urged to take up for consideration other members of the Asiatic family. In our May issue we published an article taking into consideration the advancement of the fowl. We

have endeavored to obtain from the breeders of Cochin fowls photographs that would show their real value and quality as seen at the present day. Not having been as successful as we had hoped along these lines, we use the best which could be obtained.

The early-day Brahma and the early-day breeder of this valuable variety seem to be almost identical. If Brahmas are mentioned, we are apt to think of Philander Williams. The name of Philander Williams could not be mentioned without thinking of the Brahma. The type of the American Brahma has so greatly improved in the past ten years as to almost make

them appear as a new variety. Throughout the entire country this improvement is seen. Nowhere are Brahmas grown to any degree of perfection without their improved qualities being very pronounced. For a considerable period of time the Dark Brahmas were so much neglected as to be almost forgotten. These conditions have been changed recently, and we are able to present for the consideration of our readers a group of these of marvelous quality. Growing Dark Brahmas of quality seems to be a difficult proposition. The peculiar color and markings of the female demand more than ordinary consideration. The color of the Dark Brahma has been placed upon the Silver-penciled Wyandotte, the Silver-penciled Plymouth Rock, and the Dark Brahma Bantam. These three, with the original breed of Dark Brahmas, are a quartette of beautiful fowls when of the proper character. When shape and color, either or both, are lacking, they are of but little importance. Nothing could be more beautiful than a well-formed, clean-cut Dark Brahma pullet, having real Brahma type, and the beautiful silvery tint with the darker markings most desired in the plumage of this fowl. In the male bird the most attractive feature is the clean, clear, silvery-white top color, properly striped in hackle and saddle, with pure black under-body color, with the glossy-black tail finished with the laced coverts thereabout. Such Dark Brahmas are the type that have been exhibited at some of the largest eastern shows during the past few years.

We have become possessed of the idea that only New England can produce Brahmas of true Brahma quality. We have been favored by the Y— Poultry Farm, East Durham, N. C., with a photograph of Light Brahmas bred and owned by them. This illustrates the quality of the stock bred in the Carolinas. If this quality can be produced in all parts of the country, does it not resolve itself into the problem of obtaining the best quality of producing stock to gain the best results.

The most attractive feature of the Light Brahma is the clean, clear white, marked and striped with black in hackle and saddle, the beautiful laced coverts about the tail, the pure black plumage, the main tail feathers, the deep-colored black flights, and secondary markings of the wing. In addition to this, the proper Brahma carriage is essential. The Cochin type is not the most desirable to have. True Brahma type stands squarely upon legs that do not stoop forward at the knee as is common with the Cochin fowl. The breeding of Brahmas of this character, that are truly shaped and properly

marked to meet the demands of the Standard, are the kind of Brahmas that should be encouraged in every section of the world; other kinds than this are not correct, and should not be countenanced as proper and right for the exhibition pen.

A season or two ago an early-hatched White Cochin cockerel from the South was brought to Hagerstown. This specimen was so well matured, so perfect in plumage, and so beautifully white as to attract the attention of every one at Hagerstown. We were fortunate enough to obtain a snap-shot of this specimen, and would call the attention of our readers to the width of body, shape, and carriage of tail, smooth, round hocks, and abundant leg and toe feathering. There have been shown at many of the winter shows most remarkable quality in this variety of Cochins, yet we have never seen as early in the year as October a cockerel of equal quality as this one that was shown two years ago at the great Hagerstown Show.

The great improvement in Cochins of all varieties has been most remarkable. The Bug Co-



WHITE COCHIN COCKEREL



PHILANDER WILLIAMS AND ONE OF HIS PET BRAHMAS

chins shown at Chicago, New York, and Boston, of late years, have been marvels in plumage and general finish. The same can be truly said of the Partridge variety. The Whites are usually very strong at the eastern shows. The Blacks, formerly so popular and prominent in the exhibition hall at Boston, have almost entirely dropped out of sight.

There seems to be some plausible cause for the disappearance of the Black Cochin from the exhibition hall. For a year or two the Langshan was prominent through its absence at the eastern shows. Of late the Black Cochin has disappeared and the Langshan become more prominent. We paid special attention to the White and Black varieties of Langshans in our May issue. For this reason it is quite unnecessary for us to couple them with the other Asiatics at this time. Those interested in Brahmas and Cochins should change their method of procedure and take lessons from those who advance the value of the Orpington fowls. If one-fourth the energy had been displayed in fostering Brahmas and Cochins in the past five years that has been displayed by the breeders of Orpingtons, no



EDGAR SWAIN'S BUFF COCHINS

greater part of the poultry and eggs are disposed of. The crate of eggs that weighs sixty-five pounds or over readily brings a greater price than will those of lighter weight. Beautiful, clean, white eggs in the market, or brown of equal attractiveness always sell the best. A few discolored, ill-favored eggs in a case of thirty dozen will reduce the value of the entire case several cents per dozen. In consideration of these facts, is it not best that the poultryman should carefully consider the plausibility of cultivating to a greater extent the utility qualities in all kinds of poultry products. Growing heavy-weight roasters throughout New England has had more than a passing consideration for a number of years. Raising much the same class of poultry has traveled as far west as New Jersey, and are known in Philadelphia as the Philadelphia roasters. A few of the same quality are found in the markets of the larger western states. Finishing by the crate-fattening and stuffing-machine processes in the far West has begun to open the eyes of the average grower in these localities. Only such finished fowls attract the attention of the English buyers. The everyday, ordinary poultry, as it goes into the market, would be little better than trash if offered for sale in the London market. If it were not for the large amount of poultry consumed among the poorer classes of our large cities, quantities would go to waste. If the breeders and poultry growers do not soon grasp the situation and realize that quality must be the first consideration of the future, there will be much discouragement in the way of low prices in the future for commoner grades.



PHILANDER WILLIAMS' DARK BRAHMAS

one would be able to mention the fact that these old stand-bys had lost their popularity. As much as we regret the necessity of saying that Brahmas and Cochins are no longer as popular as in former days, in doing so we are conscious of the fact that the real cause of their going back may be laid at the door of those who have not fostered their interest, and kept them before the world.

In the near future there will be a vast change in the consideration of the values of poultry. Their ability to produce eggs and market poultry will largely divide prominence with standard quality. To-day we see in the columns of some of the poultry journals slighting allusions to the fact that a standard was being considered for market eggs and dressed poultry. It does not seem to be generally understood that there has been a score-card in existence for the judging of eggs in both England and America for many years, and that there has been such a rule to govern the placing of awards on dressed poultry in England for many years. Sooner or later we will be called upon to bow in recognition to the strains of egg-producing poultry and to those best adapted for producing high-quality dressed carcasses for the table.

Each day the line of quality is being more stringently drawn in the open market, where the

As nothing equals the Brahma and the Cochins for heavy-weight roasters, medium-weight roasters, capons, and old fowls, there should be more consideration given to improving all of these along for the market trade.

To take up the question often presented as to the consideration of the Standard relative to utility value, one has only to turn to the Standard of the Asiatic to see that the greatest consideration for market quality is given to the general make-up. Weight, back, breast, and body can not show the least defect without that defect counting quite as much against the specimen in the show-pen as it would in the market stall. Too much attention can not be given to beautiful plumage, providing it does not interfere with those sections that bring value in dressed poultry. The plump breast of Brahma and Cochin, the round, full body, the short, plump back, all stand out prominently for due consideration when dressed to send to market. The most frequent cut made for shape goes against breast; the most valuable market feature is the breast meat of poultry. If marked attention is given to



LIGHT BRAHMAS AT THE "Y" POULTRY FARM, EAST DURHAM, N. C.

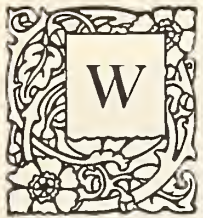
the cuts for deficiency in breast development in the show-pen, is not this showing marked regard for utility qualities in the show-pen? Whenever the shape of specimens is disregarded in the show-pen, it shows conclusively that the one passing judgment thereupon is either deficient in the knowledge of the requirements of the Standard, or else is so infatuated with color as to be led astray in considering the value of the specimen. More than ordinary attention has been given to the size as considered of late in placing the awards in some varieties at the winter exhibitions. Size has been too slightly considered; color has been valued beyond all reason. Whenever this is the case, harm is done far beyond the imagination of the one who places the awards. It may be of momentary advantage to the exhibitor to win an undeserved prize, but as surely as time rolls on, there will be an upheaval that will expose to the glaring light of public sentiment the wrong that has been done the many in wrongfully placing the award. It is more of an injury than value to any breeder to gain an unwarranted winning at a show.



GEO. C. WINANS' LIGHT BRAHMAS



Coucou de Malines



WHILE not unknown to us in this country, the Coucou de Malines is, perhaps, as little known as any one of the foreign breeds. To describe these off-hand, we would state that they are the result of the cross of our Barred Plymouth Rocks with what are known as the Cuckoo Cochins, from the fact that they are shaped somewhat like the Asiatic breeds, yet fashioned after the Plymouth Rock. They are large-size fowls, and are regarded as the leading variety of Belgian fowls for table purposes. This fowl is credited with being extensively bred in the northern part of villages west of Malines, chiefly in the district in and about Flanders. They are termed "Poules des Bruxelles." The fattening of these fowls does not occur in the districts where grown; they are usually fattened by the large market firms, who have establishments for this purpose.

The foreign description of them is as follows: They resemble the Plymouth Rock in color, are generally of an Asiatic type, of a heavy build, substantial in bone, short, compact tails, somewhat like the Brahma and the Cochin. The males weigh from seven to ten pounds. The legs are stout, rather long in comparison with the Cochin; shanks, flesh colored or pinkish white and more or less covered with small feathers. They have a single comb, and rather upright carriage. They have not been bred to a great extent, but like the Houdan, of France, are highly considered, and the interest in growing them is fast increasing. The hens are fairly good layers, though the eggs are rather small, when compared with other general-purpose fowls of their size, and have the tinted shells. The hens make excellent sitters, fine mothers, and are well considered for rearing their brood.

Their flesh is excellent in quality; they are rather slow to mature, and are not considered superior to the best French and English poultry. The breed is well suited to the section in which it is kept. They have done fairly well both in England and America, where they have been grown.

That we may have the most reliable, satisfactory information relative to this breed, we copy an article prepared for Feathered Life, by Mr. T. H. B. Norton, who has interested himself in growing them.

"As I have received a number of letters from amateur poultry keepers, asking me what kind of fowls the Coucou de Malines are, I thought, perhaps, it might be of some interest to the readers of Feathered Life to know my experience with them. They are the leading variety of Belgian fowls for table purposes, and are bred extensively in the villages around Malines and Opwyck. When killed, they are called Polles des Bruxelles. They are large fowls, much resembling the Barred Plymouth Rocks in color and shape. The cocks weigh about nine pounds,



MALINES COUCOU COCK AND HEN

and the hens from five to seven pounds. They have white legs, slightly feathered down the outside; the comb is single, rather small, and upright in both sexes; the flesh is very white, possessing a particularly delicate flavor. I have kept them under similar conditions as my Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, and Black Leghorns, and they have proved to be the best layers right through the winter. The pullets commenced to lay when from six to seven and a half months old, and have been laying continually since last September or October, and only two have shown any signs of being broody. Their eggs are mostly brown, and of good size, being, on an average, larger than those laid by either of the breeds mentioned above. The chickens are extremely hardy, not a bit of trouble to rear, and grow fast."

Like all the Belgian, French, and English-grown poultry, these have the pinkish-white skin and meat, which finds more favor in the eye of the foreigner than does any other kind of fowl.

Since writing the above we have been in conversation with a fancier who is familiar with growing poultry in the neighborhood of Malines. Great stress is laid upon having plump fowls, with long breast-bones and a full, round abdomen. This kind of poultry is selected because they can be grown quickly into medium-weight roasters of good size, and are plump and attractive from the start. They are a combination of the best meat-producing fowls of the world, bred with no other purpose in view than that of producing fine market poultry, and consequently are not handicapped in any way to prevent vigorous, quick growth.

Thousands of people throughout the Malines district pay special attention to the production of market poultry. They are hatched, reared, finished, fattened, and dressed on the home place, packed in large baskets, with rye-straw placed between each layer of fowls. One of the most perfect tests of quality is the fact that when they are unpacked in the market stall the meat is of such a delicate, soft texture as to become permanently marked by the straw. Specimens that show plainly this marking across the back bring the highest prices when exposed for sale.

The most desirable feature in dressed poultry for the Paris market is the soft, tender, velvety finish of the flesh, which gives way to the pressure of the hand, but returns to its plumpness when the hand is removed. This kind of tender meat receives and maintains the marks of the straw in which they are packed to be sent to market after being carried in wagons over night to the market place. These poultrymen and their customers do not think it possible to pay too much attention to the quality of their poultry. As long as this is continued in there will be no possible chance for the American poultry to gain a foothold in the high-class markets of Berlin, Paris, and London until we learn to grow and finish our market poultry as it is being done in those foreign countries. Perhaps the recent movement of the American Poultry Association toward having breed standards, in the rear portion of which will be chapters giving the best information relative to producing better grades of fresh-laid eggs and market poultry, may influence and improve all this.

Science of Breeding

By T. F. McGREW

Barred Plymouth Rocks



IN TAKING up the question of the Barred Plymouth Rock family we may be expected to tell more of the history of the Plymouth Rock than we feel anxious to do at this time. The Barred Plymouth Rock, as we now have them, are the result of crossing a black Oriental hen or black Oriental hens, called at that time Javas, with the American Dominique. The American Dominique of that day was a barred fowl having the appearance of a present-day, pullet-bred Barred Plymouth Rock with Hamburg comb. Some believe the original Dominique was produced by crossing the everlasting layers or the Penciled Hamburgs with either Black or White Dorkings. When they say Black Dorkings, they undoubtedly have reference to the very dark colored fowls called Darkins by some of the early-day fanciers. Just how the American Dominique was produced, or just what blood the Black Java females were, has been a much-disputed question. It is known, however, that they were black fowls having black shanks, perfectly smooth or free from feathers; that they were shaped something like the early-day, bare-legged, bare-shanked Shanghais, and were remarkably good producers of eggs having the dark shells. The cross made was a haphazard one; the result produced some barred specimens with single combs. These were carefully selected and bred by the early-day fanciers into the foundation for the present-day Barred Plymouth Rocks.

The White Plymouth Rocks came as sports from the Barred variety. These were selected, cared for, mated, and bred in line up to the present time, when they are among the most beautiful and most highly valued of all poultry. The Buff variety was made from the Buff Cochins, Rhode Island Red, and other kinds of fowls. They were a sorry sight when taken in hand by the fanciers of many years gone by. No one fowl of the present day has had more done for it in form and feather than has been done for the Buff Plymouth Rocks by the fanciers who made them. Originally, they were ill-formed, badly feathered, with the color of plumage most indifferent, being mixed with black, gray, cinnamon-brown, and buff, all of which has been tempered down to a beautiful, even shade of golden buff. The form of all three of these varieties has been trained into true Plymouth Rock type.

The Silver-penciled Plymouth Rocks have been admitted and will go into the Standard of 1910 as a standard variety. They are quite like the Silver-penciled Wyandottes, many of them coming as sports from them, and some were produced by crossing the Silver-penciled Wyandotte, the White Plymouth Rock, and the Dark Brahma. The best of all

these have been produced by selecting and breeding for best results. They are beautiful fowls, having the same color and markings as the Dark Brahma.

The Partridge Plymouth Rocks are Plymouth Rock in shape, having the Partridge Cochins color and markings. The Columbia Plymouth Rocks are Plymouth Rock in shape, with somewhat the color of the Light Brahma. These three last mentioned will undoubtedly be made attractive Plymouth Rocks ere the fanciers of the present day have finished with them.

The science of breeding Plymouth Rocks is confined to the production of perfect type, clothed in plumage that comes close to the Standard colored description. Nothing else is so important, however, as to have true Plymouth Rock shape. To have this to the greatest certainty encouragement must be given in the exhibition coop only to specimens that come near to perfection in Plymouth Rock shape. We shall describe and illustrate in the near future Plymouth Rock shape, as selected by the judges. When our readers see these birds shown in half-tone illustrations, made from photographs of the birds themselves, they will begin to realize the importance of having true judgment placed against a class in which they compete. The most discouraging of all features to the exhibitors is placing the awards where they do not belong.

We do not wish to be understood as saying that any one has ever placed the awards where they do not belong, according to the judge's notion. Whether the judges have erred or not is left to the decision of our readers who will have the opportunity in the near future of studying Plymouth Rock type as selected by the judges at our great winter shows.

The best guide for Plymouth Rock shape is found in the pages of the Standard of Perfection. This book should be in the hands of every breeder of poultry in the world. The illustrations contained therein represent the ideal type, as pictured by an artist under the guidance of breeders who criticized the sketches. A careful study of these illustrations, together with a perusal of the type matter in the publication, will tell our readers better than we can just what the breeders of the world call Plymouth Rock type.

The science of producing Plymouth Rock type rests first in knowing the breed thoroughly, then the ability to select them without hesitation in your flocks, and the experience in pairing specimens to produce them. The reason that the long-time breeders of this variety succeed more often than others comes from



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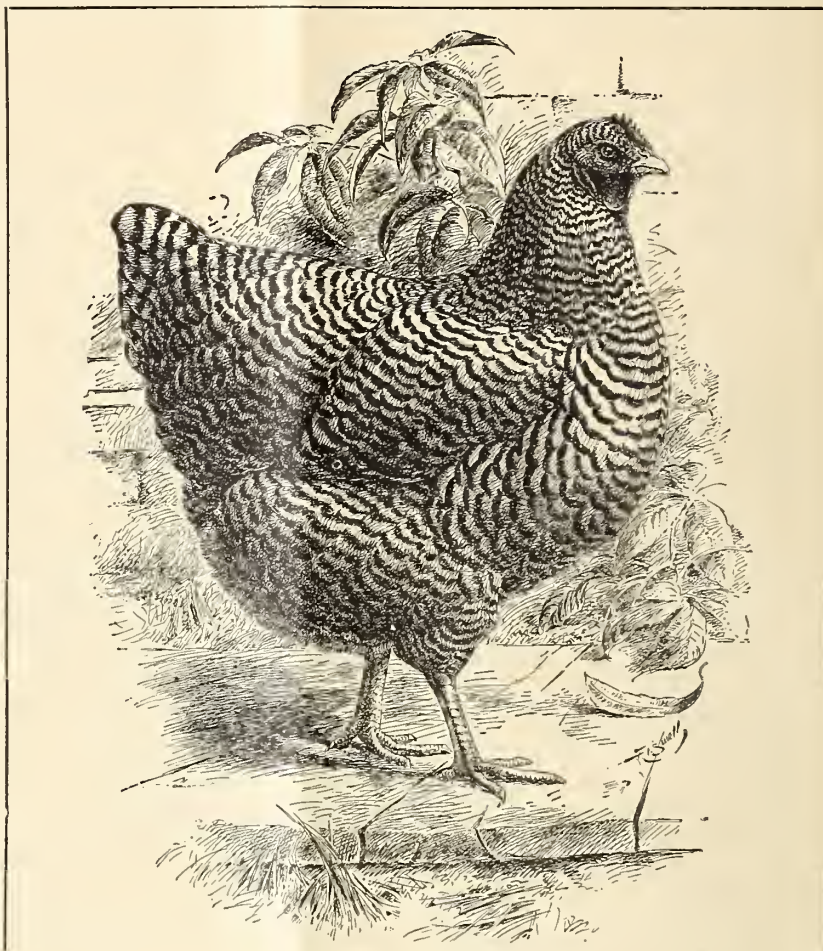
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the fact that they have gained through experience the knowledge of what kind of type to pair for the production of specimens better than the original.

The most difficult color proposition in breeding Plymouth Rocks is the production of the color and barring necessary to have the correct variety color of the Barred Plymouth Rocks. The original that produced these carried much lighter color on the male side than on the female side, and the color came largely from the male. Consequently, the lighter color will continue to the natural shade that would come from pairing together any two of this variety; the darker the female, the darker the males will be. This is why it is necessary to mate the standard-colored male Barred Plymouth Rocks to females very much darker than would be admissible in the exhibition pen.

This same rule holds good, and gives the color in the female. The very light

We published a short time since in the columns of **THE FEATHER**, from the pen of Mr. Corey, a description of how to breed Silver-penciled Plymouth Rocks. All of our readers are undoubtedly familiar with this article, making it quite unnecessary to say more here on that subject except that with this, as with every other variety, you must have the proper color to the greatest possible extent in the parent birds from which you get the eggs for hatching. This variety has the same coloring as the Dark Brahma, and the greatest difficulties that present themselves in this variety is keeping a clean, clear silvery-white top color for the males, and a clean, clear surface color in the plumage of the females. True, even penciling that follows the shape of the feather is an absolute necessity. Whenever the shade of surface color in the male or the female becomes overcast with black, bronze, or brown, it



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK

colored male bred to the pullet-line female produces good pullets. The elegantly colored exhibition specimens bred to the very dark females, produce the exhibition males. This is termed producing by the double-mating system. Beyond all question it is the most difficult problem of all in the breeding of exhibition poultry. The production of white in the White Plymouth Rock depends upon selecting and breeding, year after year, for true, pure color. The same is true of the Buff variety; never cross light and dark shades of Buff together. Always breed every buff variety, no matter what breed it may belong to, both male and female of an even shade of pure-colored buff, with a rich, strong buff under-color to the male, and a reasonable amount of under-color in the female. In this way only is good variety color produced in the several kinds of Plymouth Rocks.

is most disastrous in the breeding-pen, and much to be despised in the show-room.

The Partridge Plymouth Rock is a non-standard variety, which must be bred to the true color line of the Partridge Cochins and the Partridge Wyandotte. The only drawback that is bothering every fancier that handles them is the dark-colored shanks of the female and the shaded shanks in the male. Naturally, the Partridge Cochins color would produce the smoky shanks in both the male and the female. Our Standard demands that you shall have the darkest shade of color and markings in both the Partridge Plymouth Rock and the Partridge Wyandotte, and at the same time carry with them the yellow shanks.

The English people encourage a much lighter shade of color in all partridge-colored fowls. The Partridge Cochins,

Wyandotte, and Plymouth Rock, as bred in that country, are of a much lighter shade of red; they are all produced from single matings, and have a color of plumage surface and under-color that will breed true, and at the same time make it possible to have yellow shanks on both males and females. We, however, demand the very deep mahogany shades, penciled with black. Eventually the partridge-colored varieties of this country will have gypsy faces, and shanks so dark as to debar them from marked consideration, and eventually drive them from the exhibition hall. They only continue now as the result of the perseverance and determination of a few poultrymen. Unless these become convinced of the folly of going further with a proposition that ruins the market features, these fowls will become members of the ornamental class and be shown, bred, and sold much

as are to-day standard Games, Sultans, and Malay fowls.

The Buff Cochins of twenty-five years ago graded among the favorite fowls of the country. To-day you will hear it stated that there are usually fairly good classes of these at New York and Chicago, more of them at Boston, and a few here and there throughout the country. This grand old breed has gradually stepped backward to this position. It is to be hoped that the several partridge-colored varieties are not to come to the same exclusive end, and be seldom seen in the profitable walks of live market poultry, the real foundation of poultry growing.

In our next issue we will tell of the possibilities in mating the three standard varieties of Barred, White, and Buff Plymouth Rocks.



The New Standard

THE most important action taken at the Niagara Falls meeting of the American Poultry Association was that in regard to publishing breed standards. This means that there will be issued in the near future a Standard for Plymouth Rocks, another for Wyandottes, another for the Mediterranean breeds, and so on down the list, each of these breed standards to contain color illustrations, as well as illustrations in black and white.

The method decided upon for the selection of the breed to be first considered for a standard is to have reports from the secretaries of all the winter shows, giving the number of entries of the Plymouth Rock, the Wyandotte, the Mediterranean, and other classes; these returns to be compiled by the secretary, the breed showing the greatest number of entries from November to March 1 will be selected for the first breed standard; the others to follow year by year, according to the popularity shown in the exhibition-hall.

In addition to this, the association will offer a grand prize, gold and silver medals at winter shows held by the associations that are members of the American Poultry Association; these medals to be awarded according to a rule that will be given out upon application to R. C. Halleck, secretary of the American Poultry Association. Any association that will conform to these rules can have the advantage to be gained through the award of gold and silver medals from the American Poultry Association.

Each breed standard is to have color illustrations in black and white, representing the several varieties of this breed, a short description of the origin and other features of interest in connection with the breed, the full text or standard description, and in addition to this, closing chapters at the end telling all that can be told about fresh-laid eggs and market poultry from the breed and its several varieties. In other words, each breed standard will combine standard demands, illustrations of standard or exhibition

fowls of the several varieties; illustrations of eggs and the different methods of preparing dressed poultry in the most attractive ways for the market trade.

The new breed standard will be the text-book for those who breed for the double purpose of exhibition and market poultry, or for those who breed simply for the one or the other. Both sides of this question will be presented, as accurately and minutely as possible in these volumes, to be known as the Breed Standard of Perfection for Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, or whatever the breed may be.

In addition to this, the association will issue the Standard in its present form, with all errors and omissions corrected, the addition of new varieties, and the revision of the text as far as is necessary to perfect the book. This new revised edition is promised to be ready for delivery July 1, 1910. The first breed standard may be ready for delivery between January and July of 1909.

The organization of branch associations has been vigorously taken up in many localities. Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, the Carolinas, and the District of Columbia has been allotted to a district. Fewer members of the association reside in these states than in any other portion of the country. Every one interested in poultry is requested to take up this matter for consideration, come to Hagerstown full of vim and vigor ready to organize and begin the work of having branch organizations in this section of the country. In addition to this, the local poultry organizations should join the American Poultry Association and be in line for the gold and silver medals that will come through this membership. Let us prove to the balance of the world that the section above mentioned can do its full share for the upbuilding of the association. Each one can write to Secretary Halleck for a circular furnishing full particulars. Write to the associate editor of this paper for information relative to forming a branch organization. Every one is invited to join hands in this movement, and make a combined effort for success.

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Rose and Single-combed White, Buff, and Brown, Single-combed Black and Silver Duckwing Leghorns. Birds of quality. Circular free. SYLVESTER SHIRLEY, Port Clinton, Ohio. 13-4

Black Leghorns; Osborne's Strain Direct. Send for winnings, Madison Square, New York. Ontario. Stock and eggs from pure yellow-legged stock. BROCKVILLE POULTRY YARDS, Brockville, Ont., Canada. 13-6

Now Ready to Ship, Choice Blanchard-Lakewood Farm strains, S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels. Price, October only, \$1, \$2 each. E. M. POULSON, Bedminster, N. J. 13-1

For Sale—White Leghorn Cocks, One and Two years old, \$1.50; hens, \$1; fine stock. Money refunded if not satisfactory. BROCKMAN POULTRY AND PIGEON FARM, 2729 North Grand Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. 13-2

S. C. White Leghorns. Winners at Hartford, Meriden, Springfield, Holyoke, and Boston; in shape and color they are second to none; eggs, \$2. W. J. BLAKE, Burnside, Conn. 13-6

I am Selling Single-combed White Leghorn Cockerels of the two best laying strains in America. \$1, \$2 each. B. M. POULSON, Bedminster, N. J. 13-1

White Leghorns Exclusively. Van Dreser-Wickoff heavy layers, and a grand exhibition strain. Pure white and winners. Choice stock reasonable. LE ROY SUTTON, Box 303, Morenci, Mich. 13-6

N. Y. Winning Strain. S. C. Silver Duckwing and S. C. Red Pyle, Leghorn, stock and eggs. Circular. CHAS. F. SCHWAB, Foster Brook, Pa. 13-12

McElheney's Single-combed White Leghorns Stay white and are bred to lay. Stock and eggs for sale. FRANK L. MCELHENY, Box E, Cuba, N. Y. 13-12

S. C. White Leghorn Yearlings, Selected, \$1; pullets quoted on application; cockerels, 75 cents, while they last. G. T. GARDNER, 305 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J. 13-3

America's Best Single-combed Buff Leghorns Win for others, will win for you. Exhibition and utility stock for sale. BUFF LEGHORN POULTRY YARDS, Annville, Pa. 13-12

4,000 S. C. W. Leghorns. Large, Healthy, Line bred white birds. Bred for heavy egg production. Breeding and utility stock and eggs for hatching for sale at fair prices. BELLE HILL WHITE LEGHORN RANGE, Elkton, Md. 13-10

Choice Lakewood Farm-Blanchard S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels. Strains pure. Separate. Price, October only, \$1, \$2 each. Mention The Feather. E. M. POULSON, Bedminster, N. J. 13-1

200 Single-combed White Leghorn Cockerels, Blanchard strain, \$2 each. Special price in lots of ten or more. HARTMAN STOCK FARM POULTRY YARDS, Columbus, Ohio. 13-3

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White Wyandottes—Both "Useful and Beautiful," trap-nests; 15 years, 40 acres. Fine lot youngsters, cheap at once. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular. F. H. WOOD, Cortland, N. Y. 13-12

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE CO., Yoe, Pa., Offers for sale their foundation stock, winners at Daltown, Hanover, York, Lititz; 600 youngsters, now growing for the early shows. 13-1

Black Wyandotte Prize Winners; Stock and Eggs in season. GEO. H. BOYD, 1507 G St. S. E., Washington, D. C. 13-11

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Columbian Wyandottes, Richardson Strain. Great layers. Choice cockerels at reasonable prices. Bred from prize stock. Write your wants to FRANK VAN WAGNER, Salt Point, N. Y. 13-1

Peerless Partridge Wyandottes. At Seven Shows last winter we entered 52 birds, winning 28 first, 15 second, 14 cup and cash specials. We offer 200 youngsters, bred from these winners, that win anywhere. Prices reasonable. ENTERPRISE POULTRY FARM, Yoe, Pa. 13-5

Buff Wyandottes—Prize Winners. Six Cocks, twenty hens, some solid buff, \$2 to \$10 each; can win in fast company. J. E. WILLMARTH, Amityville, N. Y. 13-4

Silver-laced Wyandottes, Winners at Trenton, Vineland, York, Lititz, and Philadelphia. I can supply you with good stock, either breeders or show birds, from \$2 and up. T. K. McDOWELL, Oakford, Bucks Co., Pa. 13-5

White Wyandottes—We Have a Splendid Lot of yearlings and young stock, bred from our prize winners, and can furnish just what you want at moderate prices. Our birds are pure white and vigorous. CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM, Route 1, Washington, N. J. 13-1

Prize-winning Buff Wyandottes. Stock and Eggs for sale. Winners wherever shown. Send for prices. THEODORE HEWKE, Middletown, N. Y. 13-2

Buff Wyandottes Exclusively. They Have the Wyandotte shape, good combs, and even color of the right shade. A few extra good breeders and some fine young stock for sale at reasonable prices. W. P. PRATT, Chatham, N. Y. 13-1

Mapleseed Strain White Wyandottes.—My First prize hen at Madison Square Garden, '06, was acknowledged the best female ever shown in the Garden. State what you want and let me quote on top notch show birds or breeders, either sex. Booklet. CHAS. NIXON, Box 32, Washington, N. J. 13-1

High-class White Wyandottes Exclusively. Grand males and females for sale, for show and breeding purposes, from superior laying strain. Incubator eggs, \$5 per 100. Circular free. L. H. MORSE, Newark, N. Y. 13-1

If You Want the Best, Try the Royal Strain White Wyandottes; bred for business; stock and eggs for sale. GOLDEN RULE POULTRY FARM, J. W. Knight, Prop., Magruder, Va. 13-2

Partridge Wyandottes, the Handsomest and Best variety. My stock has won the highest honors of most of the leading shows. Stock and eggs for sale. Circular. A. P. GROVES, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-2

Golden Wyandottes—First Cock at Boston, 1906, first and third cockerel, Boston, 1907. Cockerels for sale, \$5 each. D. P. CHASE, Andover, Mass. 13-4

Whites of Stay White Wyandottes. Great Egg-producers. Eggs, 75 per cent. fertile. Satisfaction positively guaranteed; 15, \$1; 100, \$5. W. E. SHOEMAKER, Laceyville, Pa. 13-1

Silver-laced Wyandottes The Kind That Won four ribbons at Boston this year. Eggs, \$2 per 13. H. F. CHASE, Andover, Mass. 13-4

Silver-penciled Wyandottes of the Highest Quality. Winner at Providence, Boston, Brockton, Lynn, etc., all last season. Breeders for sale; also young stock. J. E. MORSE, Taunton, Mass. 13-2

Silver-laced Wyandottes Exclusively for Ten years. Beckett's blood only. Fifty elegantly-marked cockerels, \$1.50 each. D. LEWIS, Keyport, N. J. 13-6

White Wyandottes, Pure White and Stay White. Breeders for sale. Now is your time to get breeders at reasonable prices. Write me your wants. R. C. WARMAN, Washington, N. J. 13-3

For Sale—Fine White Wyandottes, Young and old, from high-scoring birds. Prices reasonable. Write me at Martinsville, Ind. EDWIN BRICKERT. 13-3

Partridge Wyandottes, Doolittle-Hadaway Strains. If you want winners, write me. Hundred cockerels and pullets, guaranteed from prize-winning pen, ready. HENRY KELLY, Lexington, Ky. 13-3

Wyandotte Poultry Yard, Spry, Pa. W. A. Hilbrand, prop. Breeder and shipper of eight varieties of Wyandottes. Hanover, York, and Dallastown prize-winners. Free booklet. 13-3

White Wyandottes. I have a Splendid Lot of yearling hens and young stock at \$2 each. If you are looking for size, shape, and color, I can please you. Cheap at twice the money. S. L. HETRICK, Painsutawney, Pa. 13-3

Closing Out Sale of Buff Wyandottes (Lord's, the world's best strain). Cocks, hens, cockerels, pullets, \$1 each. Columbian Wyandottes (Arnold-Richardson). WM. SEIDEL, Washingtonville, Pa. 13-3

I Have 200 Columbians for Sale Cheap, as I must get clear of them soon. Satisfaction guaranteed. GILBERT NICHOLAS, Bernardsville, N. J. 13-3

White Wyandottes. Breeders for Sale. Trap-nested yearling hens, to make room for pullets. Prices reasonable. WM. H. CARR, Round Lake, N. Y. 13-1

Wilson, Buff and Columbian Wyandotte Specialist. Your opportunity to purchase reliable stock. Our prices are very reasonable. E. S. WILSON, So. Hammond, N. Y. 13-6

Golden Wyandottes; Won 1st Cockerel, 2d Cock, 2d and 3d pullet at the great Washington, D. C. show; won 1st and 2d pullet, 2d cock, 2d and 3d cockerel, at Belair, Md. show. Eggs in season. Stock for sale. WM. H. EDELER, Belair, Md. 13-5

Columbian Wyandottes of the Best Prize Winning strains. Eggs from two yards. \$2 per 15; \$3.50 per 30. Fowls in season. ISAAC M. LANGWORTHY, Box 451 X, Alfred, N. Y. 13-6

Hacker's White Wyandottes. Hens, Cockerels, pullets and cocks, \$2.50 to \$5. Eggs, exhibition matings, \$2 for 13. Every one used right. HENRY M. HACKER, Lynn, Mass. 13-1

MINORCAS

Black Minorcas! Rose-combed and Single-combed; large, vigorous, Standard-bred; mammoth egg producers. Prize winners every time. Circular tells the story. It's free. I will give The Feather free for one year to each purchaser of my stock of eggs in 1907, if you mention The Feather when ordering it. ED CROUCH, Twining, D. C. 13-1

Rose Comb Black Minorcas, Winners, Cincinnati, Toledo, Tri-State, Indiana State Fair. Old and young stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. B. F. NEIMAN, Fisher's Switch, Ind. 13-2

A Choice Lot of Rose-Combed Black Minorca cockerels for sale. They will improve your flock. Write for prices. J. L. ROYE, Nassau, N. Y. 13-3

RHODE ISLAND REDS

I Have a Lot of Rich, Red, Even-colored Youngsters, growing single comb, from my Cleveland winners. Sold on approval. IRA M. CROWTHER, "P." Willoughby, Ohio. 13-5

Choice Exhibition Cockerels and Pullets, in S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. White Leghorns, and White Wyandottes. A few yearlings for sale, and a "square deal" every time. O. L. BARBER, Canton, N. Y. 13-5



Rat Virus



WE HAVE noticed numerous carefully-prepared articles of late relative to the use of rat virus for the destruction of rats. One of the most important of all these was published in an English paper, from which we make the following extracts:

"Bacteriological science has, however, provided us with remedies against rats that, even though a place be as badly infested as Hamelin, will remove the nuisance as effectually as the music of the Pied Piper. The labors of Pasteur, Danysz, G. Neumann, and others have been crowned with success. By dint of careful experiments they have isolated the microbes causing certain diseases that affect the rat and mouse tribe alone, and now, for a small sum, the farmer can buy a tube containing certain micro-organisms which will result in an epidemic among the rats of his neighborhood. These microbes, originally obtained from the bodies of diseased rats, are capable of being grown and propagated outside the body of the rat. To do this, some of a pure culture of the organism—that is, the material used does not contain any living germs other than those causing the rat disease—is introduced into tubes or flasks containing either broth or jelly made of gelatin, and these tubes and flasks are put into an incubator (similar in action to those used for hatching eggs), where the microbes grow and multiply with characteristic rapidity. The temperature of these incubators is kept at blood heat, at which best results are obtained. Then, when the broth or jelly is teeming with the microbes, it is put into tubes or tins and sent out at once.

"It must not be assumed that these viruses, as the cultures of the microbes are called, are imitations of one another, and are actually the same microbes put into tubes with a different maker's name on. Although the results obtained from the different viruses have many points of resemblance, they are prepared from different species of microbes. The 'La-roche' Contagious Rat Virus is prepared according to the method of Pasteur, and, when examined under a high power of microscope (magnifying one thousand times), is seen to consist of minute rounded bodies occurring in pairs, and hence they are known as diplo-cocci. Doctor Danysz is at present experimenting with a virus against rabbits in Australia, which, we hope, will soon be put on the market. Doctor Danysz, investigating an epizootic among rats, found the disease to be caused by an organism having the form of a rod of a shape known to bacteriologists as a bacillus. He found means by which the virulence of this microbe could be enhanced, so that it could be used for the extermination of rats. When first tried, it was found that, owing to the various degrees of susceptibility exhibited toward it by different species of rats, occurring in different parts of the world, it was found necessary to increase the virulence of the microbe when dealing with rats of certain

species. 'Ratin' is a virus containing a bacillus first discovered by Dr. G. Neumann, of Aalborg. Here, again, the susceptibility of different species of rats was apparent, the mortality among gray rats being 90 per cent., and among black rats 42 per cent. This is, of course, due to the well-known resistance of this species to pathogenic germs. In certain places the mortality caused by 'Ratin' often reaches 100 per cent., while in certain isolated circumscribed areas the virus produces no effects. These rats are immune from either reasons of heredity, or else the high degree of resistance is, it has been suggested, due to such conditions as the food they are accustomed to eat. In order to deal effectually with such immune rats, the laboratory supplies a more virulent virus, 'Ratin No. 2.'

"When the broth, or jelly, containing the pathogenic microbes is taken from the incubator, the rapid multiplication of the virus practically ceases, but the microbes, although dormant, are still alive, and are ready to start work directly they enter the body of the rodent by way of the mouth. Since the culture, or virus, becomes gradually weaker after preparation (although this only takes place gradually), if an old virus be used, it will take longer to produce the desired effects than a fresh one. Hence the manufacturers have a fresh supply ready each day, and the client can depend on getting fresh virus. It is desirable, therefore, that the virus be used at once, in order to produce quick results. The manufacturers give a limit to the time during which the virus is fit for use, varying from twenty days to two months. On some sorts, a date is put after which the virus should not be used. The limits given are, however, purely tentative, and, in some cases, results are obtained after longer periods of keeping. We are informed by the secretary of the Ratin Bacteriological Laboratory of a case in India, where a high mortality was produced among rats by the contents of a tin of 'Ratin,' which had been forgotten in a store, and was not discovered until eight months after preparation. The living virus would not be affected by the ordinary temperature met with in this country, but it should be protected from sunlight and frost, as such would be liable to have an inimical effect on the virus. If the virus can not be used at once, it should be kept in a cool cellar.

"The only animals that will contract the disease caused by the virus are rats, moles, mice, and water-rats. Even rabbits are not affected, and when these latter are to be destroyed the special rabbit virus for rabbits has to be employed. Many experiments have been made, and are still being performed, that show the absence of any deleterious action of these viruses on fowls and other animals. A few of these experiments are selected at random as illustrations to show that the poultry farmer need have no compunction on this score, and that even an ailing chicken will suffer no ill effects if it eats some of the prepared bait.

"Pigs that have eaten the carcasses of rats dead from the disease produced by

the 'Laroche' virus have suffered no harm, while fowls thrive when fed on bread soaked in the virus.

"The 'Liverpool' virus has again and again been fed to chickens with no resultant effects, and it has recently become very popular among poultry keepers on this score.

"All kinds of animals, from prize bulldogs to young chickens, have fed on the Danysz virus without being in any way affected. 'Ratite' is also innocuous to ordinary live stock. 'Ratin' is harmless to the ordinary domestic animals. Fish are not affected with it, while horses, dogs, goats, sheep, fowls, and pigeons are likewise immune to the disease. At the laboratory where 'Ratin' is prepared, weekly experiments are performed, chiefly with feeding poultry on the virus, and the results are always negative—that is, in no

fashioned vermin-killers, where the poultry keeper did not know the nature of the material he was buying. It is possible that some may hesitate to take advantage of the benefits modern bacteriological research has put in their way on account of the novelty of the remedies, but fears on this score are without foundation. The instructions, which are not at all complicated, should be followed to the letter, and common sense will show that the bait should not be deposited in places where it is liable to be eaten by animals and birds, other than those for whom it is intended, as such a procedure would cause unnecessary waste. The price is not at all prohibitive, as it ranges from 2s. 6d. upward.

"Liverpool virus is sent out by Messrs. Evans Sons, Lescher & Webb, Limited, of 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool, who are



LIGHT BRAHMA

case have the experiments been able to produce a disease in poultry by the virus. It is recommended that this virus should be placed where young calves and sucking pigs will not have access to it, as these young animals, if fed on the virus, contract inflammation of the bowels.

"All the five viruses mentioned are without effect on human beings, so that, even if children do happen accidentally to eat the bait, no ill effect will ensue. Below is given a short account of the viruses at present at the disposal of the poultry keeper, so that the readers can see the admirable conditions under which the viruses are prepared. All are made by highly reputable firms, and under strict scientific supervision. They are in no sense secret preparations, and, therefore, are a great improvement over the old-

the sole agents for the incorporated Liverpool Institute of Comparative Pathology, in the serum department of which institute the Liverpool virus is prepared. The superintendent of the institute is Dr. H. F. Annett, M.D., D.P.H. The Liverpool virus is prepared throughout England, and, therefore, it can be, and is, guaranteed to be absolutely fresh. A special tube is supplied for use against mice at a cost of 1s. 6d. per tube. This virus is used and recommended by the department of agriculture for Ireland, and the imperial department of agriculture for the West Indies, in which latter place it has been used with great success, and its value acknowledged in the Official Gazette for checking the depredations of rats in the cocoa plantations.

Shova Will Sell a Faw of His Best Breeders of Rhode I. Reds, Houdans and Pekin Ducks, at very low prices, to make room for his young stock. Send for prices. D. P. SHOVE, Fall River, Mass. tf

R. C. Rhoda Island Eggs for Hatching, \$1 per setting, \$5 per 100. Turtles and other good strains. GEORGE HOWARD, JR., South Bound Brook, N. J. 13-4

Rosa-combed Rhoda Island Reds and Golden Wyandottes. Pure bred stock for sale at honest prices. Write D. R. STOUT, McLean, N. Y. 13-3

Breeding Stock; Rhoda Island Reds, Both Combs, and White Wyandottes. Yearling hens, \$1 each. Fine stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. MEADOW BROOK POULTRY FARM, Perkaskie, Pa. 13-1

Single-combed R. I. Reds a Specialty. A Fine lot of rich Red cockerels from best New England stock, at bargain prices. J. T. FULCHER, Rural Retreat, Va. 13-1

BANTAMS

Have a Few Black Red Game Bants. J. HART WELCH, Douglaston, Long Island, N. Y. 13-4

Black, White, and Partridge Pkins, Golden and Silver Sebrights, Red Pyle Game Bantams, R. C. Brown Leghorns, and Buff Orpingtons; stock and eggs. J. SHERIDAN WELLS, Greenport, N. Y. 13-4

White and Black-tailed Japanese, White and Black Rose-combed Plain, Blended and Polish Silks, Golden and Silver Sebrights, Japanese Silks. MARK HURD, Marshall, Mich. 13-2

Mrs. A. A. Parker has Black-breasted Red Game Bantams for sale. Route No. 1, Bound Brook, N. J. 13-2

Buff, White, and Black Cochins Bantams. Early birds ready to go. \$2 per pair and up. Eggs, \$2, in season. R. S. RULE, Petersburg, Ill. 13-2

Partridge Cochins Bantams, the Beauties of the Cochins. Grand shape and pencilling, extra-heavy toe feathering, highest honors at Boston, Providence, Brockton, etc.; some fine exhibition stock for sale. J. E. MORSE, Taunton, Mass. 13-2

Cook's Game Bantams are Better Than Ever! Have a nice lot of youngsters in Pyles, tall and reachy, ready for the winter shows, or next year's breeding-pens. Also some A1 old birds from which these were bred. Look up their winnings at New England's leading shows. E. W. COOK Forestdale, R. I. 13-6

For Sale—White Cochins Bantams. Choice Exhibition pen, score to 94½; price, \$7. Snow white cockerels, \$1 and \$2 each. ERNEST CROSS, Racine, Ohio. 13-3

E. C. Rickar, Scranton, Pa., Braeder, Exhibition Game Bantams, Black Red and Duckwing Recent winnings: 16 regular prizes, including 6 firsts, also 7 specials, Madison Square Garden, 1904 and 1905; 1906-7, Scranton, Pa. (only exhibits), 27 out of 28 firsts, and all specials, including \$100, solid silver cup, and \$50 D. & H. cup for best bird in show, 1,600 birds competing. Black Red cockerels, pullets, and yearling hens for sale. 16-page booklet on rearing and management of Game Bantams mailed free. 13-4

Partridge Cochins Bantams, Grand Shape, Extra heavy toe feathering. A bunch of feathers that will win anywhere. Amherst and Golden Pheasants. Guaranteed pure. Large, healthy birds. Prices reasonable. ENTERPRISE PHEASANTRY, Yoe, Pa. 13-6

Bantams—Black-breasted, Red and Red Pyle. Won 19 prizes at Illinois State Fair, 1906. Write me your wants. W. B. TIPPS, Petersburg, Ill. 13-3

Geo. W. Hillson's Light Brahma Bantams. Winners, 1st, 2d, 3d cock, 1st, 2d, 3d hens, St. Louis World's Fair, 1904. Eggs, \$3 per setting. Circular free. GEO. W. HILLSON, Amenia, N. Y. 13-5

Geo. W. Hillson's Light Brahma Bantams, Winners 1st prize breeding-pen, New York, 1906. Also 1st special cock, 1st special hen, New York, 1907. Eggs, \$3 per setting. Circular free. GEO. W. HILLSON, Amenia, N. Y. 13-5

Buff and Black Cochins Bantams; Winners at New York, Stamford, and White Plains; 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet—Madison Square Garden on four entries in Blacks. These birds and others just as good in my yards. A few birds of blue ribbon quality to spare. JAMES B. N. FITCH, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. 13-6

Gold and Silver Sabright, Buff, and Black Cochins Bantams. The kind that wins. 700 birds for sale. Circular. CLYDE PROPER, Schoharie, N. Y. 13-10

Black, Buff, White, and Partridge Cochins Bantams and Black-tailed Japanese Bantams for sale. WALTER A. SCHAFER, Mt. Pulaski, Ill. 13-1

Buff Cochins Bantams; \$5 and Upward per Pair. CHARLES JEHL, Long Branch, N. J.; winner 88 prizes at great Madison Square, New York, show. 13-6

Black Rosa-combed Bantams; 3 Cocks, 3 Hens; choice exhibition birds, at prices that are right. ARCHON BANTAM YARDS, Dallastown, Pa. 13-1

JAVAS

Jonas, "The Java Man," Suffield, Conn.—Mottled Javas, Black Javas; the best there is in the United States. Am breeding from two 10½ pound cockerels. Eggs that will hatch, \$3 per 15; packed to go any distance. I am the originator of Rose-combed Rhode Island Red Bantams, Little Beauties; Rhode Island Reds every way with bantam size. Have bred them six years. Eggs, \$5 per 10. Circular free. tf

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Diamond Jubilee Orpingtons. The Money Makers of the future. For eggs, broilers, market, or show room, they are unequalled. Don't change, or select your new breed, until you see our free circular. ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST, 65 High St., Factoryville, Pa. 13-7

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Black and White Orpingtons. Write for Show record. Breeding stock and March chicks for fall shows. Sure winners. I. CROCKER, Seneca Falls, N. Y. 13-1

Buff Orpington Cockerels. A Few For Sale, \$2 to \$5 each; from 2d and 3d prize winners at Great Washington Show. C. E. GIBBS, Mt. Vernon, Va. 13-1

For the Best Orpingtons, Any of the Tan Varieties, you must send to their originators. Catalogue free. WM. COOK & SONS, Box 17, Scotch Plains, N. J. tf

Order Your Stock and Eggs from the Orpington Farm; originators, breeders, and exhibitors of White's Strain of Single-combed Buff, Black, and White Orpingtons; no better blood in the world; every sale guaranteed or money refunded; reference, any known man in our city. Write to-day for my new catalogue and mating list. Eggs, \$3 per 15. Stock, \$2 each and up. JAMES B. WHITE, Pres., Port Wayne, Ind. 13-6

Black Orpingtons. Cockerels, Sirad by 2d at great Philadelphia show, as low as \$2 each. Write me. GEO. B. EDWARDS, 26 Church Lane, Lansdowne, Pa. 13-1

Orpingtons, S. C. Buff, Cincinnati Winners for sale. Also a fine bunch of youngsters this fall. Quality high, prices right. W. MOYER, Georgetown, Ohio. 13-3

\$2 Each; S. C. Buff Orpington Pullats and Cockerels. Order at once. They are scarce. I. L. DAVIS, Star Delivery, Chill Station, N. Y. 13-3

R. C. Golden Buff Orpingtons. If You are Looking for something good, priced right, every bird well worth the money, and a square deal, let me quote you prices on the coming chickens of America. J. R. JOHNSON, Box 20, Greenville, W. Va. 13-4

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Light Brahmans, Light Brahma Bantams, Silver Cup, best display at Schenectady; Silver Cup at Johnstown; armchair, Albany; Brahma Club Ribbons, Frankford; Specials, Ballston Spa. Send for catalogue. F. E. HOYT, 18 Park Place, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 13-4

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Partridge Cochins, Unexcelled General-purpose fowl. Young stock for sale; prize strain; bred to lay. Buy breeders now. RIVERSIDE FARM, W. F. Allen, Milan, Mich. 13-2

"The World's Best" White, Black, and Partridge Cochins. Winners at New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, and Indianapolis; 250 old and young to offer. Grand leg and toe feathering, shape and color; 75 cockerels in this flock; 30 head of White-crested, Black Polish, with fine, large crests. Circular. D. C. PEOPLES, Uhrichsville, Ohio. 13-12

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LANGSHANS

Black Langshans—Winners, Layers, Beauties. Hardy stock that will please you. Eggs \$1.50 for 15, packed to carry any distance. FRANK I. AIHERN, Laurel, Md. 13-12

Thoroughbred Black Langshans. Hundreds of Them for sale. Eggs. Closing out White Wyandottes cheap. Write your wants to THE ROSE LAWN POULTRY FARM, Auburn, Ind. 13-3

LAKENVELDERS

Lakenvelders, the Most Beautiful Fowl in the world. A few choice cockerels and pullets of the very best strain for sale at from \$5 to \$10 each. RALPH C. GREENE, Sayville, L. I., N. Y. 13-1

Lakenvelders, Breeding Stock, and This Year's hatch. Bred from birds imported from Montgomery and Orlebur. Prices very reasonable for quality: \$1.50 up. Would exchange for good Rhode Island Red or Silver Wyandotte pullets. Bronze, wild and half-wild turkeys in November. MRS. R. J. FARRER, Orange, Va. 13-3

POLISH

Buff-laced and White-crested Black Polish. Winners of silver cup. Detroit, 1907. old and young stock for sale. No eggs. VAN DAVIS, Detroit, Mich. 13-3

SPANISH

White-faced Black Spanish for 1907; Largest layers; largest eggs. Stock, \$2 to \$10; eggs, 15, \$1.25; 30, \$2. Circular. H. E. CHACE, Troy, Pa. 13-3

HOUDANS

Houdans—Stock for Sale from Chicago and Minneapolis winners. Illustrated circular. H. M. SPANBOE, Webster City, Iowa. 13-1

BUCKEYES

Buckeyes—My Ideal "General-purpose Fowl." Cocks, \$1 to \$100. Young stock cheap; trios, \$3, \$5. Order now. W. G. JUDSON, Meshoppen, Pa. R. 2. 13-2

DOMINIKES

American Dominique Cockerels of Purest Blood for sale. Also, Silver-penciled and Columbian Wyandotte and Light Brahma Bantam hens. DR. HARWOOD, Chasm Falls, N. Y. 13-2

TURKEYS

Turkeys—Anxious to Raise Turkeys? Why Not try wild stock? Wild and half-wild toms for sale. M. B. LENS. BERTHA M. TYSON, Rising Sun, Md. 13-2

DUCKS

Eggs from Thoroughbred Mammoth Imperial Pekin Ducks, \$1.50 per 11. Choice large drakes to improve your flock, \$2.25; Ducks, \$2; pair, \$4. DR. IRA C. TYNDALL, Berlin, Md. 13-6

Indian Runner and Rouen Ducks, Winners at New York and Boston. Eggs and stock for sale. Circular free. WHITE BIRCH POULTRY FARM, Box O, Bridgewater, Mass. 13-4

100 Wild Mallard Ducks, Dark, Handsome Green head, and snow-white young birds, \$4 per pair. RIVER VIEW FARM, F. B. Fenton, Beloit, Wis. 13-2

For Sale—100 Thoroughbred Mammoth Imperial Pekin Ducks at \$1 per head. All large, young ducks. W. W. WEIMAN, Emporium, Pa. 13-1

White Muscovy Ducks, Extra Choice, \$3 per Pair; \$4 per trio. Also Wild Mallard Ducks, same price. JOHN G. GERRISH, East Haven, Conn. 13-3

500 Early April Hatched Pekin Ducks, \$2 Each. Will name attractive price in lots of twenty or more. HARTMAN STOCK FARM POULTRY YARDS, Columbus, Ohio. 13-3

Reduction Sale of Rouen Ducks—World's Best strain. Prices reasonable; absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Circulars free. Write F. D. FOWLER, Box A, Carlinville, Ill. 13-8

PHEASANTS

Pheasants, 30 Varieties, \$2 Up. Most Beautifully colored birds of this world. Easier raised than chickens. Pay 1,000 per cent profit. Bring to \$250 pair for mounting. Beautify your back yard; enjoy these handsome birds; zoological, ornamental stock. Swans, Homers, Dogs, Ponies, Bantams, Standard poultry, ducks, 90c setting, etc. Price for catalogue, 100 pages, 200 illustrations, colored pictures, how to breed pheasants, etc., 25 cents. N. WICKS, Arlington, N. Y. 13-4

Pheasants—Wood and Mandarin Ducks, Peafowl. Pheasant, Fancy Waterfowl books and color-plates. Gensing, Golden Seal. N. B. CURSTEAD, Oilplant Furnace, Pa. 13-1

Golden Pheasants, Extra Large, and Beautifully colored birds, both young and full plumage. C. W. SAYLOR, Greenfield, Ill. 13-3

ORNAMENTAL

Fancy Pheasants: Ring-necked, Golden, Silver, White, Reeves, Amherst, Versicolor, Elliot, Soemmering, Impeyan, Peacock, Argus, Melanotus, Satyr, Tragopans, Prince Wales, and others. Swans: White, Black, Black-necked, and Bewick. Fancy Geese, Ducks, and Pigeons, Peafowl, Flamingoes, Cranes, Storks. Game Birds: Quail, Partridges, Black Game, and Capercallies. Write for price list. WENZ & MACKENSEN, Yardley, Pa. Agents for Julius Mohr, Jr., Ulm, Germany, exporter of Ornamental Land and Waterfowl, live game, and all kinds of wild animals. 13-3

PIGEONS

White Dragons Exclusively. I Breed Stock birds only, from strong, healthy, imported birds. Guaranteed to please, or may be returned. Write for prices. WHITE DRAGON LOFT, Neff's, Pa. 13-3

60 Performing Tumblers, 10 pairs Black Fantails; also a number of Parlor Tumblers and Dragons. No fancy prices. WM. DOMMER, Green Island, N. Y. 13-1

Pigeons! Thousands! Homers, Runts, Dutchess, Burmese Hen, Polish, Lynx, Carriers, Dragons, Pouters, Pouterettes, Fantails, Jacobins, Owls, Turbits, Blondinettes, Swallows, Magpies, Helms, Archangels, Tumblers of all kinds. Prices free. Illustrated descriptive book, telling all you want to know, one dime. WM. A. BARTLETT & CO., Box S, Jacksonville, Ill. 13-1

Maltese and Hungarian Hen Pigeons, from Upper Austria, imported, genuine large and heavy birds, free board steamer New York, 5 pairs, \$25; 10 pairs, \$45; 20 pairs, \$80; 40 pairs, \$150; 100 pairs, \$350. Send money order. H. UNZELMANN, Ottostr. 35 Hamburg, Germany. 13-12

Bargains—Brown and Black-wing Turbits, and snow white Homers. All our good birds must go at 50 cents apiece. GRAND VIEW POULTRY YARDS, Springvale, Pa. 13-1

Carneaux, Maltese Hens, Pigeons, etc., Are money-makers. Linenoid colored bands for mating purposes. Write for advice and circulars. ERNEST L. WINSLOW, Greenwood, R. I. 13-1

Pigeons For Sale—English Dragoon, all Colors; White Homers, Arkanjoles and several other fancy colors. Homers in large or small lots for squab producers, all very cheap. N. J. COLE, 49 North Clinton Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 13-1

Wanted—5,000 Homers, Common Pigeons, Guinea Fowls, live Rabbits and Guinea Pigs. Highest prices paid. "N" GILBERT, 1128 Palmer Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-3

Carneaux Runts, Maltese Hens, Mondaines, Bantams, etc. Try Burt's Health Grit, \$1.50 cwt. All kinds supplies. Circulars free. F. BURT, JR., Englishtown, N. J. 13-3

HOMING PIGEONS

100 Working Pairs Homer and White Duchess for fancy squabs, a few Dragons and White Homers; also crosses; prices reasonable. M. E. RIDGELY, Rensselaer, Md. 13-3

Now Is Your Time to Buy First-class Birds cheap. I am closing out my entire loft of forty pair of choice squab breeding homers. They are large and very prolific; \$40 takes the lot. Don't miss this opportunity. Also three pair Giant Runts, \$5 per pair. The three pair, \$12. Also four pair White Dragon, \$4 per pair. S. F. TEN EYCK, Hurley, Ulster Co., N. Y. 13-4

Youngsters from Large Prolific Homers. Price, \$1 per pair. Start with these and you are sure of good stock. MELVALE PIGEON FARM, Melvale, Md. 13-1

300 Pairs of White Homers, Choice Breeding stock; mated, banded, and tested, for sale, at \$1.50 pair. Address all communications to HUNTERDON CO. LOFTS, Kingwood, N. J., P. S. Emmons, Manager. 13-2

Special Summer Sale—Rare Chance to Start in squab business. Choice pure-bred Homers—good breeders. Price, until November, \$1.50 per pair. Guaranteed birds. F. ROCKWELL, Dept. B, Dwight, Kansas. 13-2

Bargain! Homer Hens! Fifty Young, High-class, large, Homer hens, all colors, reasonable. Mix breed and secure better results. Mated Homers, cheap. SQUAB FARM, Marietta, Pa. 13-2

Homers for Squab Breeding, Mated Birds, Prolific breeders. Easy to sell. Demand exceeds supply. MISSOURI SQUAB CO., 3801 Shaw Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 13-2

To Close Out, Account of Removal, 35 Pairs Choice Rock Homers, for \$30. Took first premium at fairs. DR. G. N. SHADWICK, Iola, Kans. 13-1

For Sale—White Homer Pigeons, "Breeders," \$2 per pair; any other color Homer Pigeons, \$1.25 per pair; all birds guaranteed mated. Money refunded if not satisfactory. BROCKMAN POULTRY AND PIGEON FARM, 2720 North Grand Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. 13-2

"The 'La Roche' contagious rat virus is to be obtained only from Messrs. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Limited, of Emmott Street, Mile End, London, England. It has been used with remarkable success against rats occurring in the Paris sewers, and has passed successfully the experiments made by the directors of the Bacteriological Institutes at Lille, Tunis, Hamburg, and Copenhagen. It has also been successfully used for preserving grain and on board ships.

"The Danysz virus was discovered and is prepared by Doctor Danysz, of the Paris Pasteur Institute. It is sold by Donysz Virus, Limited, of 52 Leadenhall Street, London, E. C. It has been officially commended by the government analyst for Trinidad, who says: 'It is probable that no cheaper or better means could be employed for their destruction.' The British consul at Bordeaux and the board of agriculture and fisheries have likewise given their testimony to its undoubted value. In the series of articles, entitled 'Crusade Against Rats,' that has appeared monthly in the Gamekeeper, this virus has received great praise.

"Ratite—The sole British agents for Ratite are Messrs. C. H. Huish & Company, 12 Red Lion Square, W. C. It is prepared by the Pasteur Vaccine Company, of Paris, who are well known for their biological products. The rat virus and other mouse virus have been used with considerable success in the United States and on the continent, in stock yards, fowl houses, breweries, and markets.

"Ratite' is sent out in the form of a liquid, which renders it very easy to apply. As a proof of its efficacy, the case of some yards attached to a Paris slaughter-house may be instanced. The rats were so numerous that they undermined the soil to such an extent as to produce in some places a displacement of the pavement, but by the liberal use of 'Ratite' they were completely exterminated.

"Ratin is sold by the Ratin Bacteriological Laboratory, 17 Gracechurch

Street, London, E. C. The imperial minister of agriculture at Berlin has officially stated that this product often causes a mortality of 100 per cent. The Bacteriological Institute at Copenhagen and Saxony have fully reported on this virus, while our own Board of Agriculture has endorsed the findings of the foreign savants. Since, as mentioned before, 'Ratin' is found to be non-pathogenic for rats in certain places, a supplementary preparation, 'Ratinin,' is supplied, which kills rats which are immune to the usual preparation in one or two days.

"Poultry keepers will find it greatly to their advantage to use one or the other of the viruses. The directions given are concise, and should be carefully read through before opening the tube or tin. Some of the directions given appear, at first sight, rather fearsome, but a careful perusal shows that in giving such full directions the manufacturers have been actuated only by a desire to enable clients to get the full value out of their preparation, and, really, the method of application is extremely simple, and nothing like so much trouble as treating a dog for tapeworm."

The Pasteur Vaccine Company, Limited, of 366 West Eleventh Street, New York City, and 441 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., offer for sale the Pasteur Vaccine Company Rat Virus. This has been advertised in the pages of THE FEATHER for several months. Those having made use of this preparation speak most favorably of it. We have gathered the above information from several English publications for the benefit of our readers, any one of whom can gain full information relative to the use of this virus by writing to either the New York or Chicago agency of the Pasteur Company, as above mentioned. Each person should carefully investigate the use of these remedies, and apply them cautiously when used until they have become familiar with handling the preparation.

Curing Diphtheria in Birds



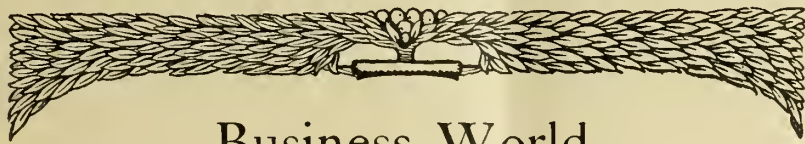
FROM Doctor Algerich, of Fall River, Mass., we received a clipping taken from a foreign paper, which conveys so much valuable information that we deem it advisable to publish same in the columns of the paper.

"The Employment of Antidiphtheritic Serum in the Diphtheria of Birds.—Battier reports an epidemic of diphtheria which attacked birds housed in his aviary. Three of the birds had already succumbed to the disease when it occurred to the writer to try the effect of antidiphtheritic serum on the remaining birds. The result of the injections of 1 c.c. of this serum were excellent. Besides this treatment the throats were cleansed with antiseptic lotions. This treatment put an end to the epidemic and the birds recovered. The incident is interesting from several points of view. From the standpoint of comparative pathology one may ask if human diphtheria is not a modified form of the diphtheria of birds, the human antidiphtheritic serum having an effect on the latter. From the viewpoint of general pathology the observation shows the tonic effect of the antidiphtheritic serum. Finally by this treat-

ment these epidemics, which are so common and of such importance to the bird fancier, can be quelled.—Le Bulletin Medical, December 29, 1906.

There has been considerable comment for and against the possibility of persons contracting blood poison from handling pigeons and fowls badly inoculated with diphtheritic roup. Claims have been made that persons with a sore finger have been inoculated from coming in contact with the cankerous patches in the throat and about the head of birds affected with diphtheritic roup. Whether this be true or not there is grave danger of contracting the ailment from birds badly infected with the disease.

In connection with this, one of the most dangerous problems in the poultry business, is the possibility of fowls ailing with diphtheritic roup being killed, dressed, and sent to market with healthy stock. As sure as the fowl has been tainted with this ailment the carcass will spoil, even in cold storage. The greater part of the complaints lodged against cold-storage poultry, we imagine, if traced back it would be discovered that the poultry that had spoiled in cold storage was affected with this ailment before being killed and dressed for market.



Business World

We have on our desk a new device in the way of a sealed leg band. This comes to us from the Stapler Seed and Poultry Supply Company, of Pittsburg, Pa. They call it the Security Sealed Leg Band. A sample of this band will be sent to any one who writes to the Stapler Company, telling them that they saw this notice in THE FEATHER.

The total vote for judges for the National Bantam Association was fifty-seven: Chas. N. Smith, thirty-four; J. H. Quilhot, twelve; Louis P. Graham, eleven. This comes under seal from Secretary Young, dated September 4.

Our desk is being flooded with propositions from California. We know that for many reasons California is a very desirable locality for many pursuits, poultry growing included. Be cautious, however, before making a change. Remember that there are difficulties to overcome in all sections. The California State Board of Trade, of San Francisco, Cal., has issued a book which they will send to any one interested in the far West.

The time has long since gone by when people can hope to be successful in obtaining a full fresh egg supply from their hens during the winter months without the use of animal food of some kind. One of the most popular of these is cut green bone. This material is made from fresh bone, finely ground up in bone-cutters. The use of the bone-cutter has become quite prevalent, yet not one-tenth of all who should have them own a bone-cutter.

The F. W. Mann Company, of Milford, Mass., has just issued a beautiful catalogue called Worms and Bugs and Your Poultry Profits. Every person interested in getting fresh laid eggs during the winter months should write to the Mann Company for one of these booklets. A number of features in poultry keeping are greatly facilitated through the use of the bone-cutter. A good egg supply, heavier market poultry, good health, and low feed bills are the features treated upon in this catalogue. These people have the novel idea of introducing their goods through a free trial offer, which they make quite plain in the catalogue. Send to them for one of these booklets and become familiar with the real value of bone-cutters.

We had the pleasure within the last sixty days of visiting the home farm of U. S. Fishel, of Hope, Ind., and his brother, J. C. Fishel, who breeds White Wyandottes. Mr. U. R. Fishel has the most perfect poultry-farm, according to our notion, that we have ever visited. We propose to tell of our visit to his farm and to the farm of his brother, in an early issue of THE FEATHER.

We also visited the model poultry-farm of Charles A. Cyphers, and the poultry-farm of the Cyphers Incubator Company, both located in close proximity to Buffalo. We shall have interesting facts to relate about both of these. At the factory of the Cyphers Incubator Company the greatest

business thrift was prevalent. At the Model Poultry Farm thousands of growing fowls were in sight on every hand.

Mr. Nix, of the Prairie State Incubator Company, told us a few days ago, that they had just closed a most remarkable year's business for the company. Many new features were mentioned in our advertising columns relative to their machines in our September issue. We hope that every one of our readers will write to the Prairie State Incubator Company, 481 Main Street, Homer City, Pa., and ask for their latest catalogues on colony-houses for caring for growing poultry during the fall and winter months. Every one should have a copy of this, as the time is now at hand for attending to stock of this kind.

Mr. Frank C. Heck, of Chicago, Ill., the publisher of Successful Poultry, will issue in the near future a new publication to be devoted exclusively to exhibition poultry. This publication will deal only with fowls for the exhibition-hall. All other matters of poultry interests are to be barred. Mr Heck has proven his ability to succeed with his other publication, and we hope that he will do even better with the new one.

Editor Betts, of The American Poultry Journal, of Chicago, is the happiest of them all. Additions to his business cause him to smile. He has moved to the west side of Chicago into larger quarters, necessitated through the increase of business and the launching of a new branch that we presume he will tell of in the early issues of his paper.

Thomas F. Rigg and Mrs. Rigg represented the American Poultry Journal at Niagara Falls. It is always a pleasure to meet these two ardent fanciers who continue in the faith.

In a recent illustration of Black Wyandottes in the pages of THE FEATHER, we should have stated that the prize-winning male Black Wyandotte came from the yards of George H. Boyd, 1507 G Street S. E., Washington, D. C. We have recently seen in the yards at Mr. Boyd's residence, Black Wyandottes of better quality than the one we illustrated.

Sec. George H. Northrop, of Raceville, N. Y., informs us the American Black Minorca Club has some beautiful ribbons that will be offered as specials for Single-combed Black Minorcas in poultry shows throughout the United States and Canada. Also, that the International Rose-combed Black Minorca will follow suit along the same lines. Every breeder and exhibitor of Single- and Rose-combed Black Minorcas should write to Mr. Northrop at once for full particulars.

There is a movement on foot for the organization of a National American Dominique Club. W. H. Davenport, of Colerain, Mass., has been appointed to be temporary secretary. All interested in this breed should write to Mr. Davenport at once.

Fine Lot of Large, Pure-bred Homers for Sale. \$1 per pair. FRANK B. SMITH & BRO., Box 172, Hagerstown, Md. 13-3

I Offer Guaranteed Mated Homers in Any Quantity at \$1 pair, and challenge squab companies or dealers to produce better stock at twice my price. Beautiful White Homers, \$1.50 pair. CHARLES GILBERT, 1563 E. Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-3

Thoroughbred Plymouth Rock Homers, Best Squab breeding strain. Stock mated, \$1 a pair. Let me start you right. J. WARD SOMERS, Brookville, Ohio. 13-12

Important and Valuable Information That Every one interested in pigeons should have, mailed free. Send postal to-day. HOWARD BUTCHER, Box 21, New Britain, Bucks Co., Pa. 13-7

EGGS

Eggs for Hatching from Heavy Laying Single-combed White Leghorns and White Wyandottes. Also Buff Pekin Bantams and White Guineas. Four pair Peafowls for sale. THE IDEAL EGG FARM, Waterport, Orleans Co., New York. 13-5

Eggs for Hatching. Rose-combed Black Minorcas; always lay, but never set; if you want eggs keep this strain; \$2.50 for 13. Address MISS BERTHA E. LEWIS, Voluntown, Conn. 13-5

FERRETS

5,000 Ferrets. Buy Direct from the Breeder. I can save you money. Just the size to carry in your pocket to hunt rabbits. Sure death to rats. Send stamp for large illustrated book and prices. LEVI FARNSWORTH, New London, Ohio. 13-3

3,000 Ferrets for Sale—Get Prices Before Buying. Safe arrival guaranteed. LEWIS DE KLEINE, Jamestown, Mich. 13-3

DOGS

For Sale.—Beagles and Fox Hounds, Thoroughly broken. Will be as represented and shipped on trial. Price will be right. WILLIAM T. DOUGLASS, Dallastown, Pa. 13-1

Beagles! Beagles! Cheap. Broken dogs, \$10; hitches, \$8; "Trial," Puppies, male, \$5; female, \$3.50. Also Silver Seabright Bantams, cheap. RELIABLE BEAGLE KENNELS, Seven Valleys, Pa. 13-1

TAXIDERMY

The Art of Skinning, Stuffing, and Mounting birds, animals, etc., easily learned. "The Taxidermist Manual," with complete instructions and diagrams sent postpaid on receipt of 25 cents. OLLIO PHEASANTRY, Columbiana, Ohio, U. S. A. 13-1

FOR SALE

One Chas. Cypher, and Three Cypher & Co. 240-egg incubators for sale. \$15 each; 1906 model. Used one season. Perfect condition. Address ESSEX PARK GAME PRESERVE, Montague, Essex Co., Va. 13-4

For Sale—Grapevines, Concord (Black), Diamond (white); two of the best, 75 cents per dozen. Transportation charges not prepaid. FRANK B. REID, Cumberland, Md. 13-1

WANTED

Wanted—Married Man Good Carpenter, to Do general work on poultry farm. 40 miles from Washington; yearly contract. Address BOX 16, Haymarket, Va. 13-1

BOOKS

System in Poultry Practise, Book by James Shackleton, sells throughout the English-speaking world. Price, \$1. Circular free. JAMES SHACKELTON, Box 567, Milburn, N. J. 13-1

The Homing Pigeon. The Latest Book on These fascinating birds. 16mo., printed on excellent paper, and profusely illustrated. It is a little gem. Price, 25 cents. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 Twelfth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Diseases of Poultry, by D. E. Salmon. D.V.M., is the only standard and reliable work published in the English language on this important subject. 248 pages and 72 illustrations. Price, 50 cents, post-paid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 Twelfth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Pocket-money Poultry, by Myra V. Norys. Written particularly for women, but the experienced poultryman also will read this book with both pleasure and profit. A complete guide to poultry keeping, and thoroughly illustrated. Price, 50 cents, post-paid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 Twelfth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

The American Fancier Poultry Book, by Geo. E. Howard, is one of the best books ever offered to our readers. It is a practical book and should be in the homes of all lovers of poultry. Profusely illustrated. Price, 50 cents, post-paid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 Twelfth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

"The Feather's Practical Pigeon Book," by J. C. Long, is superbly printed on calendered paper, and illustrated with a half hundred fine half-tones. This book is credited with being the best and most practical book published on breeding and raising all kinds of pigeons. No library or home of a pigeon fancier is complete without it. The illustrations are said to be the finest and most accurate ever drawn. Prices: Paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 Twelfth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Money in Squabs, by J. C. Long and G. H. Brinton. The only practical book published on raising squabs for market, and is of untold value to all interested in raising pigeons for pleasure or profit. Profusely illustrated. Price, 50 cents, post-paid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 Twelfth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

"The Feather's Practical Squab Book," by W. E. Rice, is one of the latest additions to The Feather library. This new book, with its questions and answers, is indeed a treat for squab breeders. It is printed on enameled paper, and is profusely illustrated. Prices: Paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 Twelfth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

"Plymouth Rocks," by T. F. McGrew. Contains six colored plates of the three varieties of Plymouth Rocks, and other illustrations in black and white. The book has been carefully prepared, and as it is issued for the benefit of breeders of this variety of fowls, it should prove of considerable value to all interested in them. Prices: Paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 Twelfth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Wyandottes. This Valuable Volume Was Written by T. F. McGrew. It contains ten colored plates of the several varieties of Wyandottes, and other illustrations in black and white. It is for the benefit of breeders of Wyandottes that this book is issued, and it should prove of considerable value to all interested in these fowls. Prices: Paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 Twelfth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Feather's Up-to-date Poultry House. To Be successful with poultry, either for pleasure or profit, depends greatly upon the proper housing of the fowls. The Feather's Up-to-date Poultry House sets forth a plan of house that can be built at the minimum cost, as well as the cheapest and best way for raising poultry. Price, paper, 25 cents. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 Twelfth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

How to Grow Chickens. Another Problem to the poultrymen is that of growing young chickens. In this little volume just out, by T. F. McGrew, this subject is carefully treated, the troubles to overcome, the proper housing, proper food, and manner of feeding, etc., being fully considered. There are a number of very good illustrations in this little volume. Prices: Paper, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 Twelfth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Egg Question Solved. The Solution of the egg question is bound to appeal to all interested in this question. Mr. T. F. McGrew wrote the manuscript for this little volume concerning this problem. It is printed on a good quality of paper, is nicely illustrated, and altogether makes an attractive and valuable little book. Prices: Paper, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 Twelfth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

Poultry Raisers—Send for Free Booklet. Giving fifteen good common-sense reasons why you should feed your poultry from a Roger's Automatic Exerciser and Feeder. A very useful Combination Pocket Tool included, for two-cent stamps. Take the agency for your town or county; there's good pay in it. G. P. COATES CO., Norwich, Conn. 13-2

Snow-white Cochins Bantams for Sale at Bargain. Also Leghorns, Minorcas, and Anconas; hens, pullets, and cockerels in any quantity. CLARENCE SHENK, Luray, Va. 13-2

For Sale—Some Fine Stock. Andalusians, Red Caps, Anconas, Games, Plymouth Rocks, Buff and Brown Leghorns. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for wants. L. H. McCONNELL, Annot, Pa. 13-2

For Sale—Some of the Finest Homer Pigeons money will buy. Special prices on large lots. Also have Collie pups, either golden, sable, or black and white; also have 1,000 breeders, White Leghorns, R. I. Reds, and White P. Rocks. MICHAEL'S POULTRY FARM, Marinette, Wis. 13-2

Ninety Varieties Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, Ferrets, dogs, Angora goats, Belgian hares, etc. Descriptive 60-page book and store at your door, 10c. mailed. List free. J. A. BERGEY, Box 22, Telford, Pa. 13-2

S. C. Buff and S. C. Black Orpingtons. Not the best in the world, but as good as the best. Prize-winners in the strongest competition. Birds for sale, singly or in mated pens. Eggs for hatching in season. S. C. Rhode Island Red and Columbian Wyandottes of equal merit. GEDNEY FARM POULTRY YARDS, White Plains, N. Y. FRANK W. GAYLOR, Manager. 13-5

Buy an Adirondack Farm, Raise Poultry, Double your money. Five and ten dollars an acre, with buildings. Timber will pay for farm. F. C. DOOLITTLE, Waterville, N. Y. 13-1

For Sale—Cyphers Incubators and Brooders, White Holland Turkeys, White Wyandottes, and Guineas, old and young. ALL SAINTS' RECTORY, Sunderland, Md. 13-3

Anconas, Black Minorcas, and Lakenvelders, a few hens and cockerels for sale, if taken this month. FRED F. SHAW, Delhi, N. Y. 13-1

Single-combed White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Buff Pekin Bantams, and White Guineas. Send for circular and price-list. THE IDEAL EGG FARM, Waterport, Orleans Co., N. Y. 13-5

The higher your aims in life,
the greater will be your struggle

Barred and White Rocks, Embden Geese, Rouen Ducks; good breeders, \$1 to \$5; exhibition birds, \$5 to \$10. WM. H. FATHAHER, Route 4, Moweaqua, Ill. 13-6

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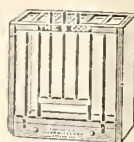
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STEINMESCH'S Mash
"Something New" Try it and if you like it Buy it. Sample Free
Every authority on poultry recommends a morning mash for poultry, especially during the fall and winter months. Our Mash is made up of the very choicest Winter Wheat Bran, and Middlings, Crushed Oats, Linseed Meal, Bone and Beef Meal, Clover Meal, Charcoal, etc. Nothing better for growing and adult fowls; will push the young stock to quick maturity, will help adults through the moult, insuring health and vigor for both. The greatest egg producer ever offered.
A Forcing Feed, A Fattening Feed, A Conditioning Feed
All in one—simply regulate the quantity fed. Price, \$2.00 for 100 lbs. \$1.25 for 50 lbs. We pay freight on 200 lbs. and over to all parts of the U. S.
STEINMESCH FEED & POULTRY SUPPLY COMPANY,
303 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.
A Great Big Sack Full 100 FEEDS FOR 10 CENTS Wholesale and Retail.



The \$ Exhibition Coop
Neat, durable and complete. Standard size 24x24x27 in.; 1/2 in. round rods; painted light blue; clean-out drawer; canvas sides and back; weight 12 lbs; shipped flat; low rate \$1.00 each. Other sizes and styles for Associations. Circular free. The Gem Incubator Co., Box 431, Trotwood, Ohio.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Having had great results from my cockerel matings, headed by sons and brothers of 1st cock and 1st cockerel at New York, I can sell you pullets, March, April, and May hatches, at \$2 and \$3 each. Breeding cockerel, \$3 to \$5. Show birds a matter of correspondence; 200 birds for sale. Address

CHAS. STAAFF
Peapack, N. J. 13-5

The Clearview Families

**WHITE WYANDOTTES
BUFF ROCKS
BLACK ORPINGTONS**

If interested in any of these varieties, write for circular and mating lists.

H. L. MAPES,
Clearview, Mt. Lebanon, Pa. 13-5

JOHN WHARTON

HONEYCOTTE, HAWES
Yorkshire, England

Will be pleased to purchase fowls of all kind for you in England.

Reference, this Paper tf

300 Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Hens (Yearlings) for Sale

at \$1.50 to \$2 each. Choice Red cockerels, selected from 1,000 growing chicks, at \$3 to \$5 each.

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons, yearling hens, at \$2.50 to \$5 each, and choice cockerels selected from 500 growing chicks, at \$5 each.

Houdans, yearlings and growing stock, from \$1.50 to \$3 each.

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Box 125 Red Bank, N. J. 13-1

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Especially Designed to Meet the Wants of Many Readers

IT IS not often we are able to make such a grand proposition as the one below, but we are desirous of closing the season with not less than 50,000 subscribers, and for that reason we are straining every effort to supply the wants of everybody. You know all about



and the grand work we are doing in the interest of Poultry and Pigeons, and our aim will be to even exceed our past efforts during the coming year. The other paper.



is one of the oldest and greatest of all farm papers. This goes without saying and no further argument is necessary. This is a winning pair and no family should be without them. For a limited time only we are offering

BOTH PAPERS FOR 50 CENTS

Please note this offer and send in your subscription while you have a chance.

THE HOWARD PUBLISHING CO.
714 Twelfth Street N. W. Washington, D. C. 13-5

The Rhode Island Red Club of America is increasing so fast that the secretary makes up the rating by states, to show that the highest membership, Massachusetts, 110, August 1, 1907; the lowest rating, far-off New Mexico, total membership, 785, E. L. Prickett, Hazardville, Conn., secretary.

Leg bands have become an absolute necessity to the growers of poultry and pigeons. Mr. Frank Myers, of Freeport, Ill., has produced the ideal aluminum leg band. These are very light of construction, secure of location when properly fastened, and are most valuable to the poultryman. Mr. Myers also makes an ideal poultry punch and other necessities of the poultryman. A postal card addressed to Mr. Myers at Freeport, Ill., in which you mention THE FEATHER, will bring you samples and full information.

The name of Phillings has become a poultryman's by-word wherever caponizing is followed. The George P. Phillings & Son Company, Philadelphia, Pa., have just issued a 48-page book telling all about caponizing. This book will be sent free to any one who will write to Mr. Phillings and tell him they saw this notice in THE FEATHER.

We have just received from Mr. J. Y. Bicknell, 314 Vermont Street, Buffalo, N. Y., a book devoted to the gapeworm of fowls. This is, perhaps, the most complete work of its kind ever issued. We do not know whether these books are sold by Mr. Bicknell or not. Every one interested in this proposition should send to him for further information.

The question of how to get more eggs from your hens is plainly answered in the beautiful little catalogue recently issued by the Standard Bone Cutter Company,

of Milford, Mass. These people are anxious that every poultryman in the country should have this little book, and will send it to any one who asks for it, mentioning THE FEATHER.

We have just received a letter from the secretary of the Ohio branch of the American Poultry Association, in which he states that they have changed the dates of their first show, the week of February 10, 1908, having been selected. This date comes between Indianapolis and Pittsburg, and should be very good for the Ohio show.

Milk for fowls is considered second to the most valuable food-product for the production of eggs. The Bent-Croissant Co., 17 Main Street, Antwerp, N. Y., have invented a milk albumen which they say, in some respects, is superior to fresh milk. They have issued a little folder which they will send free with a sample of their product to any poultryman who will write for same.

H. S. Lent, of Holley, N. Y., writes us the only thing needed to make the Rose-combed Buff Leghorns the greatest that ever happened is a Rose-combed Buff Leghorn Club to push this variety to the front. We advise Mr. Lent and his friends to get together this winter on the proposition and form a club.

Catalogues, Circulars, etc. Received

Dr. H. P. Clarke, Indianapolis, Ind., circular.
F. W. Mann Company, Milford, Mass., booklet.
E. C. Ricker, Scranton, Pa., booklet.
Hen-e-ta Bone Co., Newark, N. J., circulars.
Ellis Burket, Frenchtown, N. J., R. F. D. No. 1, circular.
Ernest Cross, Racine, Ohio, circular.

Foreign Market Poultry



ALMOST every publication that pays attention to the question of poultry-growing has had more or less in its columns of late relative to the Sussex fowl of England. The district referred to in mentioning Sussex, is somewhat like all districts of the world where anything of unusual quality is produced, gradually widening out over more territory as the interest grows. Sussex-grown poultry might well be supposed to come from the county bearing the same name, but like the Philadelphia roaster, much good poultry is sent to London market that was not entirely grown there, though it may have been finished in the county whose name it is sold under. The real beauty of the Sussex chicken comes from the same source as does the quality of the South Shore roaster. Chickens are grown for the exclusive purpose of being finished into that quality of market poultry which sells best in the London market. This same is true in the districts of France, where hundreds of tons of Houdan poultry are shipped into the market.

Formerly, all poultry that was sent from Sussex was of a breed indigent to that locality. Later on, the Dorking influence and the influences of other breeds changed this somewhat, but judging from

the records, we see the Sussex fowl will soon reign almost supreme in that locality. In France the Houdan was the ruling passion for years. The others were used and finished in such a manner as to become the best of market poultry, until, of late years, the Faverolle is almost on an equal footing with the Houdan as market poultry in that locality.

The Englishman would tell you that the Dorking, the Orpington, and the Indian Game were the great market fowls of their land, while the records seem to show that the Sussex fowl, in several varieties held sway abroad for the best market poultry just as the Plymouth Rock seems to be with us.

When the name Houdan, Faverolle, Dorking, or Sussex fowl is mentioned as the best market poultry, all should understand that this refers to the best grades of market poultry possible to produce, the same as the term Philadelphia roaster or South Shore roaster carries with it an assurance of quality, whether they were actually sent from the locality mentioned or not. Seldom, if ever, do vendors imitate a name that represents quality, unless they are able to give something near the quality of the original. Just as long as the name assures quality, it will not matter so much what the name may be, providing the quality is sustained.

— COCKERELS —

A few choice S. C. W. Leghorn
Cockerels; Prices Reasonable.
PLEASE MENTION THE FEATHER

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and late style type and delivered Prepaid

Send for free money-saving price list F.
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Monmouth Poultry Farms

Freneau, Monmouth Co., New Jersey

Come to headquarters, and secure the "Monmouth Strain" of S. C. White and Buff Leghorns, and White and Buff Plymouth Rocks. 5,000 youngsters to pick from for the fall and winter shows. Never in past seasons have we had such grand stock in our four varieties. Sons and daughters from pens headed by our prize-winners at Madison Square and the leading shows. Our Buffs have that rich golden color generally sought for but seldom found. Our White Leghorns and White Rocks are the "stay white" kind. If you wish to exhibit pens in any of the above varieties, write us your wants, and we will mate up a pen which will win for you. We have the quality, and have demonstrated the fact by our winnings. Some great bargains in one and two-year-olds. Our birds are all line bred for heavy egg production, and have given great satisfaction to hundreds of customers. We can supply your wants from five to five hundred.

Get in line, and don't miss a chance to secure young and old stock which will be a credit to your yards. We invite inspection of our plant, and a visit will convince you that our statements are not colored. Write for our catalogue.

J. COURTNEY PUNDERFORD
Proprietor

ROBERT DODDS
Manager

13-1

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE CO. offers for sale 600 Youngsters bred from Madison Square, Lilitz, and the birds that win all First and Specials at Dallastown.
BOX 441 YOE, PENNA. 13-1

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TEEN YEARS. STOCK AND GUARANTEED EGGS—


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13-5

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FOR
15 DAYS**



Read These 2 Letters

The point that stands out so strong in this practical test is the very claim we have so strongly put out for the New Prairie State Machines; that is, they produce the largest number of "livable" chicks, of any machine, on the market. And isn't that what counts? Isn't it the chicks that live that bring you the profit? The vast difference in death loss—10 and 50 percent—conclusively proves that chicks hatched in a Prairie State machine have far more vitality, vigor and strength than those hatched in others. This is a mighty important feature to you. They live beyond the critical stage.

Meadowbrook Stock Farm,
Leavittsburg, O., July 15, 1907.
Prairie State Incubator Co.,
Homer City, Pa.

Gentlemen:—As we have run the Prairie State Incubator in competition with the — company and —, under exactly the same conditions since the first of the season, we are pleased to submit a report of the results. As we use a card system on the incubators and brooders, it makes results indisputable. Our cards show an average of 90 percent of hen eggs and 80 percent of fertile duck eggs hatched in the Prairie State Machine, while the others show the average of 65 percent to 70 percent. Our brooder cards show a loss of but 10 percent from Prairie State chicks as against 50 percent of those hatched in the others. Our new brooder-house, installed with twenty-five No. 5 indoor brooders, has given the best results, and the No. 1 Colony Brooders are simply perfection. We expect to turn out thirty-five to forty thousand broilers a year, and it is needless to say that, after these tests, it will be done with the Prairie State Machines.

Yours respectfully,
E. E. CROWSER, Supt.

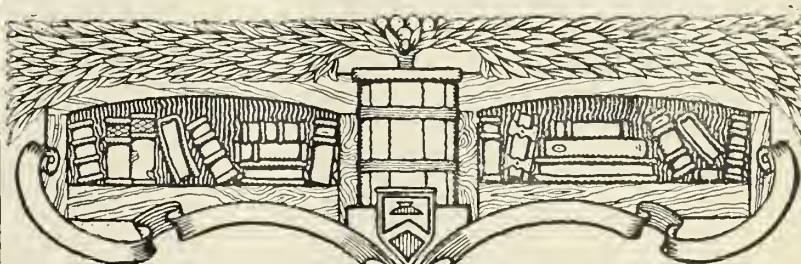
PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS are the most efficient machines made. The reason is simply because we have delved deep into the problem of hatching and rearing as nature does it, and then built our machines in a way that produces the same condition as near as it is possible to do so. That's the real secret of their success.—Send for catalog, giving full information. It's free.

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Eggs from 20 grand pens guaranteed to hatch regardless of distance. 28-page catalogue free. 8-page book, "Minorgas, All varieties," history, mating, fitting for show, etc. Fully illustrated, 28 cents postpaid. My S. C. Minorgas have never lost a special for large size, and have won more than 3,000 prizes for my customers in strong competition. My R. C. Black Minorgas have won more 1st and 2d prizes than all competitors combined at Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and New York.

GEO. H. NORTHUP, Raceville, Washington Co., N. Y., R. F. D. 5



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FOR Poultrymen and Pigeon Fanciers

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THE Diseases of Poultry," by D. E. Salmon, D. V. M., is the only standard and reliable work published on this important subject, and all who breed fowls, whether for pleasure or profit, should have a copy of it. This great book has twelve complete chapters treating of all known diseases which affect poultry, as follows: Introduction, Diseases of the Organs of Respiration, Diseases of the Organs of Digestion, Diseases of the Peritoneum, Liver, and Spleen, etc.

Prices: Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, \$1.00.

Pocket Money Poultry

ANOTHER book of The Feather's Series is Myra V. Norys's latest production "Pocket-money Poultry," which has the following interesting chapters: How Much Capital? Choosing a Line of Work, The Breed That Wins, Artificial and Natural Incubation, Satisfactory Coops and Brooders, Mothering Chicks, The First Season with Fancy Poultry, Confinement or Freedom, The First Poultry House, Feeding for Eggs, The Embryo Chick at Testing Time, Etc.

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The Feather's Up-To-Date Poultry House

TO BE successful with poultry, either for pleasure or profit, depends greatly upon the proper housing of the fowls. The Feather's Up-to-date Poultry-house sets forth a plan of house that can be built at the minimum cost, as well as the cheapest and best way of raising poultry.

Price: Paper, 25 cents.

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ANOTHER problem to the poultrymen is that of growing young chicks. In the little volume just out, by T. F. McGrew, this subject is carefully treated, the trouble to overcome, the proper housing, proper food and manner of feeding, etc., being fully considered. There are a number of very good illustrations in this little volume.

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THE solution of the egg question is bound to appeal to all interested in this question. Mr. T. F. McGrew wrote the manuscript for this little volume concerning this problem. It is printed on a good quality of paper, is nicely illustrated, and altogether makes an attractive and valuable little book.

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The Feather's Practical Squab Book

THE Feather's Practical Squab Book," by W. E. Rice, is one of the latest additions to The Feather Library. This new book, with its questions and answers, is indeed a treat for squab breeders. It is printed on enameled paper and is profusely illustrated.

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The American Fancier's Poultry Book

THE American Fancier's Poultry Book" is one of the best books of its kind ever published. This great book contains illustrated chapters on The Poultry Industry, General Management, The Egg, Incubation, The Chick, Recipes for Feeding, Feeding for Eggs, House Building, Keeping Eggs, Caponizing, Diseases, The Standard Breeds of Poultry, The American Class, Asiatic Class, Mediterranean Class, etc.

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Money In Squabs

THE most interesting and the only practical book published on raising squabs for market is the book entitled "Money in Squabs," and contains the following: Introductory, Breeding Stock, Distinguishing Sex, Food and Feeding, Water, Salt, Nesting Material, Manure, Breeding and Management, Dressing Squabs for Market, Shipping and Selling, Diseases of Pigeons, etc. This book is profusely illustrated.

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THE valuable volume was written by T. F. McGrew. It contains ten colored plates of the several varieties of Wyandottes, and other illustrations in black and white. It is for the benefit of breeders of Wyandottes that this book is issued, and it should prove of considerable value to all interested in these fowls.

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The Feather's Practical Pigeon Book

THE Feather's Practical Pigeon Book," by J. C. Long, is superbly printed on calendered paper, and illustrated with a half hundred fine half-tones. This book is credited with being the best and most practical book published on breeding and raising all kinds of pigeons. No library or home of a pigeon fancier is complete without it. The illustrations are said to be the finest and most accurate ever drawn.

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THE demand for a perfectly reliable and practical book on the "feathered race horse" has prompted the publication of the new book, "The Homing Pigeon." It is a complete book in every way and treats thoroughly the history of the Homing Pigeon, breeding, training and flying, as well as the many handy and business uses for which these birds may be used.

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PLYMOUTH Rocks," by T. F. McGrew, contains six colored plates of the three varieties of Plymouth Rocks, and other illustrations in black and white. The book has been carefully prepared, and as it is issued for the benefit of breeders of this variety of fowls, it should prove of considerable value to all interested in them.

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At the Imperial Show of the Nation—Madison Square Garden, N. Y.

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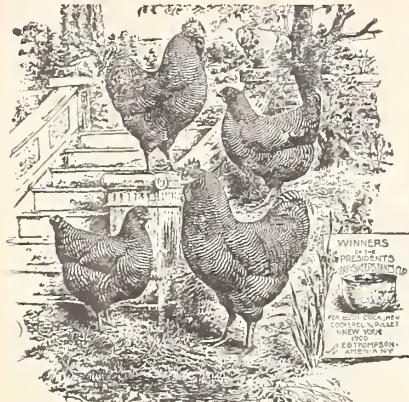
Stamped their superiority in the Most Decisive Manner, winning again the Superb Challenge Trophy, value \$100, for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet. This is the third time the "Ringlets" have won this Grandest of all Prizes, giving them now absolute and final ownership. And in this "Colossal Conflict" the "Ringlets" lifted the Great National Sweepstakes Cup, presented by the American Plymouth Rock Club for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet. My Barred Rocks won Double the Number Silver Cups and Special Prizes of any competitor, including the "Sweepstakes" Special in Gold for Best Plymouth Rock on exhibition, Male or Female, any variety. The "Ringlet" World's Record of Four Years in Succession at New York is a page of history. The "Ringlet" Record of first on exhibition-pen at this Great Show, three years in succession, is the undisputed Champion. My Clean Sweep of

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On Pullets has never been approached at Madison Square Garden and stands alone and unequalled. The "Ringlets" have won at New York (Exhibited by me personally) a grand total of 101 prizes—48 of these are 1st and Specials being more than double the number 1st and special prizes won by any competitor in the history of the show. SHOW BIRDS fit to win in any competition. Elegant Breeders for sale in any numbers. 600 GRAND BREEDING COCKERELS. New Richly Illustrated 36-page Catalogue on application. It is full of original illustrations of New York Winners from life.

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Winners of the President's \$100 Sweepstake Cup for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet at New York.

1907 Giant Strain Light Brahmas 1907

"Again Lead All at New York and Boston"

At Madison Square Garden, New York, January 1-5, 1907, on only eleven entries, won 4th cock, 2d, 3d, and 5th cockerel, 1st, 3d, and 4th pullet.

At Mechanics Hall, Boston, January 15-19, 1907 won 1st and 3d cock, 3d and 5th hen, 1st, 2d, 5th and 6th cockerel, 1st, 2d, 5th, and 6th pullet, and 1st Exhibition Yard; also the \$100 Cup for best male and the Greenholme Cup, and cash specials for best display and for best cock and four hens, and for best cockerels and four pullets. A grand lot of Brahma Cockerels and Pullets to spare.

White Wyandottes, Promoter Strain. Fifty large fine Cockerels for sale at a bargain. Write for prices.

Brahma eggs \$5 per setting
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Forty hens and pullets, three males. In this lot is included the birds I won with at Madison Square Garden, Dover, and Trenton Fairs. Let me send you something nice. Something you will be proud of.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Vol. XIII No. 2
November, 1907

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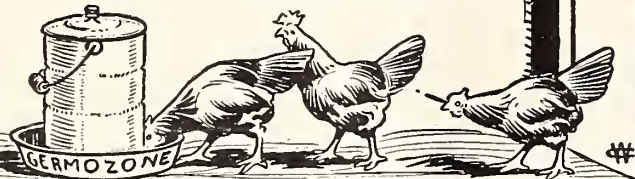
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But protein is found only in small quantities in most grains and vegetables, but in large quantities in animal food.

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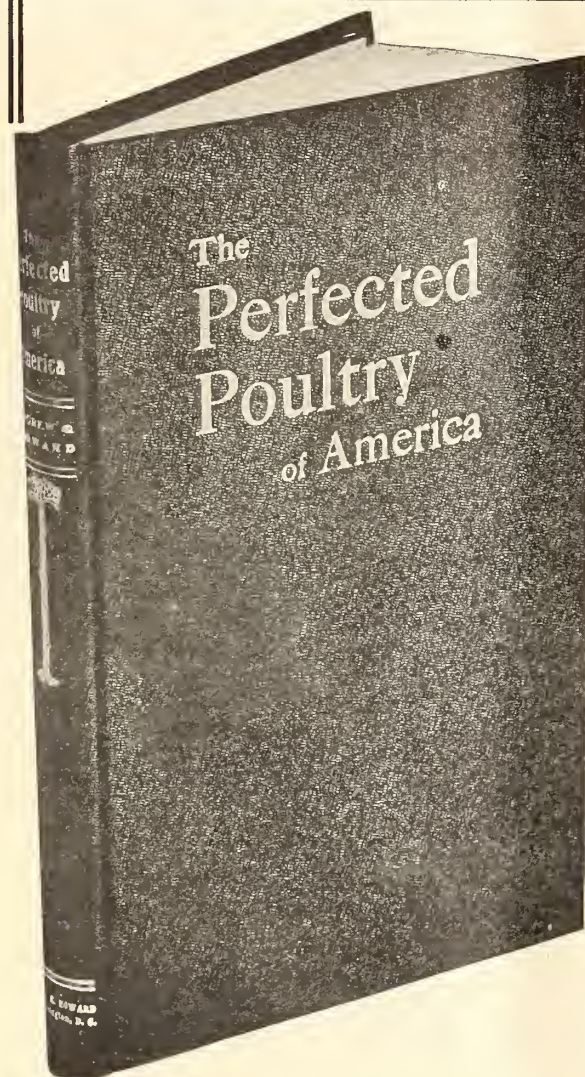
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A Concise, Illustrated Treatise of the Recognized Breeds of Poultry, Turkeys, & Water-fowl

Written by T. F. McGREW & GEO. E. HOWARD

With Illustrations by LOUIS P. GRAHAM



HAT the poultry interests of America have long demanded a book like this can not be doubted. The great volume of literature on the subject is so disconnected, that it would be next to the impossible to trace the subject-matter with any degree of satisfaction. Therefore, the importance of having in one volume the information pertaining to the Perfected Poultry of America has long been realized by those interested in the poultry industry.

The authors appreciated this fact very fully, and began the foundation work years ago, fully understanding their responsibilities and obligations to each individual variety of fowls herein presented. It is essential for every breeder of thoroughbred poultry, desiring success, to have a better understanding of his fowls, and he should not only know their history, qualifications, and general appearances, but their points of excellence as well. To do this properly, we have drawn upon every source of information at our command, and have endeavored to present our results without partiality to any breed or variety. We have given the facts and truths of the recognized breeds of Perfected Poultry as we have found them in every day life, using living models, and personal experiences as the foundation of our work.

The illustrated portions of this book are unusually interesting, and are presented with a great deal of satisfaction. The artist has performed his work well, and his models have been the best to be found. No attempt has been made to idealize the specimens, but rather to give drawings that would be recognized and appreciated for the types of fowls to be seen in the average breeding yards or show rooms of the country. These drawings probably will be criticised in some minor details, yet, as a whole, we are satisfied they will be regarded as typical specimens of the American breeder's fancy, and will be given credit as being a truthful portrayal of breed types. As a reference book, it should prove of untold value to every breeder and fancier and by following its pages the chances of success in breeding and mating should be enhanced for the expert as well as the novice.

Contents

FOREWORD.

THE ASIATIC BREEDS. Brahas, Cochins, and Langshans.
THE AMERICAN BREEDS. Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Javas, Dominiques, Rhode Island Reds, and Buckeyes.
THE MEDITERRANEAN BREEDS. Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish, Andalusians, and Anconas.
THE ENGLISH BREEDS. Dorkings, Red Caps, and Orpingtons.
THE POLISH BREEDS. Bearded Golden, Bearded Silver, and White-crested Black.
THE HAMBURG BREEDS. Silver-spangled and Silver-pencilled.
THE FRENCH BREEDS. Houdans, Crevecoeurs, and La Fleche.
GAMES. Black-breasted Red, Brown Red, Cornish Indian and Black-breasted Red Malay.
BANTAMS. Silver Sebright, Black-tailed Japanese, Red Fyle Game, Duckwing Game, White, Black, Brahma, and Cochins.
TURKEYS. Bronze and Narragansett.
WATER-FOWL. Toulouse, White Embden, and African Geese, Pekin, Rouen, and Indian Runner Ducks.
Other illustrations to be added.

Illustrations

ASIATICS—Light Brahma male and feathers. Light Brahma female and feathers. Dark Brahma male and feathers. Dark Brahma female and feathers. Buff Cochins male and feathers. Partridge Cochins male and feathers. Partridge Cochins female and feathers. Black and White Cochins. Black and White Langshans.

AMERICAN—Barred Plymouth Rock male and feathers. Barred Plymouth Rock female and feathers. White and Buff Plymouth Rocks. Golden-laced Wyandotte male and feathers. Golden-laced Wyandotte female and feathers. Silver-laced Wyandotte male and feathers. White and Buff Wyandottes. Partridge Wyandotte male and feathers. Partridge Wyandotte female and feathers. Silver-pencilled Wyandotte male and feathers. Columbian Wyandotte male and feathers. Black Wyandotte male and female. Mottled Java male and feathers. Mottled Java female and feathers. Black Java male and female. Rose-combed Dominique male and feathers. Rose-combed Dominique female and feathers. Single-combed Rhode Island Red male and female and feathers. Rose-combed Rhode Island Red male and female and feathers. Buckeye male and female and feathers.

FRENCH—Hondan male and feathers. Hondan female and feathers. Crevecoeur male and feathers. Crevecoeur female and feathers. La Fleche male and feathers. La Fleche female and feathers.

GAMES—Black-breasted Red Game male and feathers. Black-breasted Red Game female and feathers. Brown Red Game male and feathers. Brown Red Game female and feathers. Cornish Indian Game male and feathers. Cornish Indian Game female and feathers. Black-breasted Red Malay male and feathers. Black-breasted Red Malay female and feathers.

BANTAMS—Silver Sebright Bantam male and feathers. Silver Sebright Bantam female and feathers. Black-tailed Japanese male and feathers. Black-tailed Japanese female and feathers. Red Fyle Game Bantam male and female. Duckwing Game Bantam male and female. Rose-combed White Bantam male and female. Rose-combed Black Bantam male and female. Light Brahma Bantam male and female. Dark Brahma Bantam male and female. Partridge Cochins Bantam male and female. Buff Cochins Bantam male and female.

TURKEYS—Bronze male and female. Narragansett male and female.

WATER-FOWL—Toulouse male and female. White Embden male and female. African male and female. Pekin drake and duck. Rouen drake and feathers. Rouen duck and feathers. Indian Runner male and female and feathers. Other illustrations to be added.

MEDITERRANEAN—Single-combed Brown and White Leghorns. Rose-combed Brown Leghorn male and feathers. Rose-combed Brown Leghorn female and feathers. Buff and single-combed Black Minorcas. Rose and single-combed Black Minorcas. Rose and single-combed White Minorcas. White-faced Black Spanish male and female and feathers. Andalusian male and feathers. Andalusian female and feathers. Ancona male and feathers. Ancona female and feathers.

ENGLISH—White Dorking male and feathers. White Dorking female and feathers. Silver-gray Dorking male and feathers. Silver-gray Dorking female and feathers. Colored Dorking male and feathers. Colored Dorking female and feathers. Red Cap male and feathers. Red Cap female and feathers. Single-combed Buff Orpington male and female. Rose-combed White Orpington male and female. Jubilee Orpington male and feathers. Jubilee Orpington female and feathers. Single-combed Black Orpington male and female.

POLISH—Bearded Golden Polish male and feathers. Bearded Silver Polish male and feathers. White-crested Black Polish male and female.

HAMBURG—Silver-spangled Hamburg male and feathers. Silver-spangled Hamburg female and feathers. Silver-pencilled Hamburg male and feathers. Silver-pencilled Hamburg female and feathers.

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TURKEYS—Bronze male and female. Narragansett male and female.

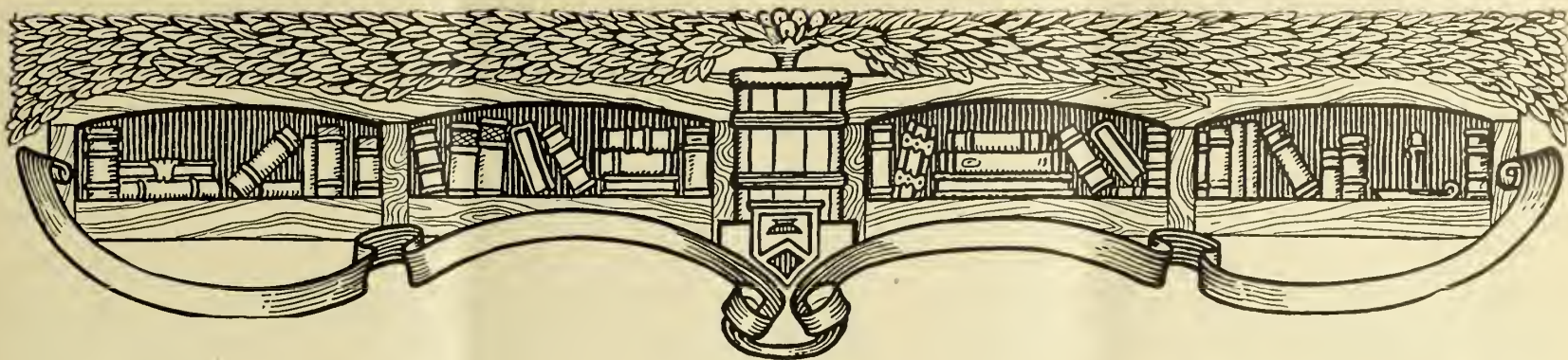
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We have two other books of great value, one "The Feather's Plymouth Rock Book," the other "The Feather's Wyandotte Book." These are beautifully illustrated with color-plates. They tell all about the separate families to which they are allotted. Either one of these books will be sent for 50 cents; either one of these books and THE FEATHER for one year for 75 cents; both of these books and THE FEATHER for one year for \$1.25.

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Our New Book

Our new book, "The Perfected Poultry of America," has been unavoidably delayed from the fact that we have been adding to the illustrations and gathering some important new information for its

SHOP TALK



OW that the show season is at hand, more than usual interest will be shown in the selection of quality. While engaged in this search for the best do not overlook THE FEATHER, which is most beautiful and most advantageous for the purpose of telling the world the quality of your stock. The front-cover illustrations have proven of great value to those who have used them. The advertising columns show the consideration of advertisers for our pages. We wish you to become familiar with this fact, and place your advertisement in our pages.

It always has been and always will continue to be our wish to serve the fancy well. Besides this we are more than anxious to lend our aid to increasing the value of the poultry products of the world. The real foundation of poultry-culture is the utility branch. The crowning beauty is the fancy. The work of the fancier makes possible the increased value of the products of the world. Each should work to assist the other. We shall continue in our efforts to help all to do better in growing and marketing poultry products of all kinds.

We hope to illustrate in the near future the possibility of crate fattening by hand as carried on in many localities of the world, where women, through poultry growing, earn an income sufficient to care for a family. We shall take pains in telling all we can possibly learn of these plants, and illustrate them by photographs taken in the home countries, where this work is so well understood.

More than one hundred thousand readers have seen THE FEATHER within the last six months, who had never read it before. Many of these are sending in their subscriptions and asking for full information relative to our books. Each issue of THE FEATHER contains a printed list of our poultry books with a description of each one. Any one of these books is a valuable addition to your library. Special offers are made on these through our subscription department. We will send any one of the 50-cent books and THE FEATHER for one year for 75 cents; any one of the 25-cent books and THE FEATHER for one year for 50 cents.

THE FEATHER should be a regular monthly visitor to the home of every one who is interested in rearing poultry for exhibition, poultry for egg-production, market-poultry, and squab-growing. We make it our purpose to tell the exact truth as far as we can find it out relative to all these branches of poultry-growing. We have no interest in any proposition relative to poultry-culture that can not be made profitable to our readers. We have always told the plain facts relative to growing squabs for market. Many people do not agree with us in this, but in the long run experience has taught that we are right on the ground we have taken relative to all these matters.

columns. This book is now on the press, and as soon as it can be finished and bound up all orders will be delivered. It is the most beautiful poultry publication ever attempted; the illustrations are beyond anything of similar character. The value of this book rests largely in the illustrations, which are entirely new in conception. It is a cloth-bound, two hundred fifty page book, printed on the best of paper, and sells for \$2.50.

The Effect of Illustration

Nothing is so striking as is the comparison by illustration. In the several

Wyandotte articles published during the last six or eight months we illustrated type from all over the world. One exhibitor of Silver-laced Wyandottes seemed to have picked up a shoe from the pages of THE FEATHER that severely pinched his foot, and he immediately rushed into the press and announced the fact. Silence is golden, but when you must exhibit your feelings, do so without calling others names. What he has to say is more convincing than ever to us; that we are doing a good work in our attempt to teach "breed type" through illustrations in the columns of THE FEATHER.

Agencies

Now is the time to begin the best work for gathering subscriptions to THE FEATHER. One of our contemporaries published in the columns of his paper that THE FEATHER is about the most beautiful paper issued. That is true. THE FEATHER is beautifully illustrated, and contains only the best of reading matter for the fancier and the growers of market poultry. Show your copy to your neighbors and friends. Solicit their subscriptions and send them in to us.

Future Articles

The opening articles on Plymouth Rocks appeared on page nineteen of the October issue, under Science of Breeding. This is continued in this issue, and, in addition to this, the first series of illustrated articles on this breed. This series of articles alone will be worth many times the subscription price to THE FEATHER. Send us \$1 for a three years' subscription and gain the information to follow.

Shows to Occur

The entries of the great New York Show will close the first week in December. Mr. H. V. Crawford, Montclair, N. J., is the secretary, and will send a catalogue. The Boston Show will occur during the week of the 15th of January. Address the Boston Poultry Show, No. 30 Broad Street, Boston, Mass., for a catalogue. The Chicago Show occurs the week of the 22d of January. The Washington Show will occur the week of January 6. All these events will be better than ever before, and more worthy of the patronage of the fancy.

Friendly Comment

"You now have a small ad for us, but we expect to give you considerable business later. We like your journal very much."—Vermin Powder Co.

"Inclosed find 75 cents for a year's subscription to The Feather and The Feather's Practical Pigeon Book. It seems as if we can not do without The Feather."—Jos. Levy.

"I received the sample copy of The Feather you kindly sent me. Am delighted with it. It certainly is an up-to-date poultry magazine, a prize winner, good in every section. Inclosed find subscription. Wishing you success."—A. I. Isgrigg.

"The copy of The Feather to hand is a dandy. Do not see how you can place it at the price you do."—H. J. Harper.

"I am very much pleased with The Feather. It is the delineator of all the poultry kingdom." L. Fabrian, Sr.

At an enthusiastic meeting of the stockholders of the Columbia Poultry and Pigeon Association, it was decided to hold the winter show in Washington between the dates of January 6 and 12. This promises to be the largest poultry show ever held in Washington, D. C. The results of last winter's show were so satisfactory as to encourage the stockholders to a greater effort than ever before.

Following are the officers of the Columbia Poultry and Pigeon Association (Inc.): Geo. E. Howard, president; J. L. Shipley, vice-president; T. F. McGrew, second vice-president; E. C. Duffy, third vice-president; Calvin Hicks, secretary; Edward S. Schmid, treasurer. Directors: Geo. E. Howard, Edward S. Schmid, Calvin Hicks, Miss N. B. Stone, Lee Pitchlynn, J. F. Bardroff, E. C. Duffy, Morgan Stinemetz, Washington Waters, J. L. Shipley, T. F. McGrew. T. F. McGrew, superintendent of poultry; J. F. Bardroff, superintendent of pigeons. Premium List Committee: Lee Pitchlynn, Calvin Hicks, Morgan Stinemetz, E. C. Duffy, J. F. Bardroff. Finance Committee: Lee Pitchlynn, Morgan Stinemetz. Show Committee: Geo. E. Howard, Calvin Hicks, Edward S. Schmid, T. F. McGrew, J. F. Bardroff.

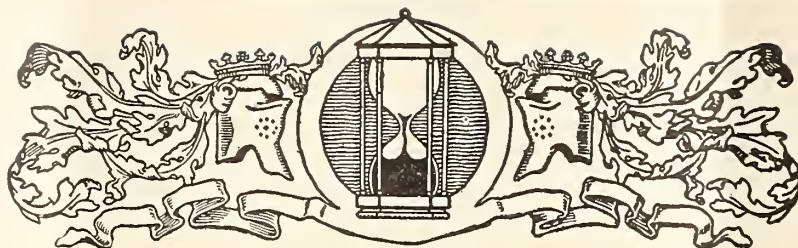
Our article in the September issue on Wyandottes seems to have stirred up those who breed Silvers. One would-be instructor states that we should have intelligence enough to know that to compare an exaggeration in Whites with the real thing in Silver is incorrect. Again, this writer intimates that you should not expect the same type in Silvers as in Whites. This is a very peculiar admission. The Silvers, being the original Wyandotte, should be the best in type, not the most deficient, as that writer admits.

According to the Standard, Wyandotte type should be the same in every variety. Some of the Silvers shown in recent years have been very deficient in Wyandotte type. Color has been improved, but what value has a Wyandotte with a Leghorn shape, even though of good color and marking?

Editor Robinson, of Farm Poultry, calls THE FEATHER to account for having called his experiment club an egg-laying contest. He states that the members are not competitors, but that they are cooperators. We do not know whether he realizes that most cooperative companies have become the keenest competitors for existence. Being very exacting in his demands, he quotes "Aphorisms." Aphorism: "A short sentence containing some important truth." We presume that when it starts with A-P-A- that it must be accepted as a synonym, and means that he would prophesy that the American Poultry Association would be pulled around by the whiskers in the near future.

By mistake we were caused to say that Bent Milk Albumen for poultry was second to some, when we should have said second to none. This food is made by the Bent-Croissant Co., Antwerp, N. Y.

The Great Hagerstown Show has become a matter of record. The poultry department, as usual, was one of the main attractions, and Superintendent Betts and his worthy assistant, Mr. Spahr, did noble work in entertaining the guests.



THE FEATHER

Volume XIII

NOVEMBER, 1907

Number 2

GEO. E. HOWARD, Editor

T. F. McGREW, Associate Editor

Single Copies, 5 cents.
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ADVERTISERS must have copy in for change of advertisement not later than the 5th of the month. Copy for new ads must be received by the 15th of the month to insure insertion.

Entered at the post-office at Washington, D. C., as second-class matter.

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The HOWARD PUBLISHING CO.

714 Twelfth Street N. W.

Washington, D. C.

All the fall fair exhibitions of poultry have suffered more or less from the fact that there are less early specimens than usual in the country to be shown. The bad season prevented early rearing of chicks. This same influence had its bearing on Toronto, Syracuse, Allentown, Hagerstown, and the Great Jamestown Exposition poultry display. Early hatched, well-matured specimens are in great demand at very high prices.

Mr. Betts did everything possible to make the stay of the poultrymen in Hagerstown more pleasant than ever. They were blessed with beautiful weather, enormous crowds, and a large gathering of happy poultry from all over the country, many of which were on their way to Jamestown. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, of Indianapolis, stopped in Washington on their way to Norfolk.

An account of the happenings at Hagerstown will be found elsewhere in the paper. It is almost an utter impossibility to find space in the columns of our paper at this season of the year for publishing show reports. November and December is usually given up to this. But the crowding together of so many big fall fair events right at the time when special issues must be completed of the New York Show, prevents our giving space to many things that we should like to publish.

We shall expect to have a most attractive edition of THE FEATHER for December 1, as this will be the New York Show week edition. Every one interested in the advancement of their poultry business should grasp this opportunity and send in an advertisement as speedily as possible for the columns of the paper.

This month Farm Poultry and the Reliable Poultry Journal come to our columns as advertisers, offering each of their papers in combination with THE FEATHER. Several other combinations of like character will be found in our advertising columns.

At Niagara Falls the Cyphers Incubator Company made a most attractive exhibit of hatching chickens by electricity. There were several kinds of attractive machines and brooders attached to the electrical current, all of which were turning out beautiful downy balls that seemed to be unusually large and healthy. We shall hope to tell more of this and give illustrations in an early issue of our paper.

This issue of THE FEATHER must be more attractive to our readers than any previous one, from the fact that it inaugurates the campaign of western breeders on the cover-page of THE FEATHER, showing a determination to tell the world of the good things to "Hope for." All our readers are invited to take advantage of the same means to prove to the world the quality of their stock.

The "Thanks Given" heading of our turkey article, the panel illustration of the special page, and other attractive features, help to create a thing of beauty in a magazine for the home and fireside of those interested in poultry. Our Christmas edition will excel even this in beauty.

We join hands with the Chief Executive, and extend the best wishes for the Thanksgiving season, coupled with the wish that joy, gladness, and plenty may come to every home in the land, and that each reader of this shall be more than blessed, not only at this time, but throughout his entire life.

The New York Poultry Show will be held December 17 to 21. Entries close December 2. H. V. Crawford, secretary, Montclair, N. J. The Boston show will be held January 14 to 18. This is the 12th annual for Boston, and will be a record-breaker. Address all communications to 30 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.

We received a communication from Mr. Victor Bradley, which was too late for us to mention it in our October issue, telling us that his brother, Ernest, passed

away Monday, the 13th of September, and that he went to sleep without pain or struggle. He was kind, gentle, and loving, and suffered years of illness and pain without a murmur. The fancy possessed an ardent worker in Ernest Bradley, and he showed evidence of the greatest ability in improving the Barred Plymouth Rock variety. We join with a world of fanciers in expressions of sympathy.

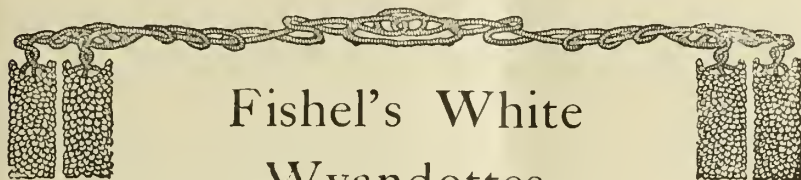
In making a canvass for the establishment of a branch association, we have been confronted with a few problems that would lead us to believe that some of the actions taken at the Niagara Falls meeting have been misunderstood.

Among these were the following queries: Why did the American Poultry Association vote to issue breed standards at \$1 each. Also, how is the general public to be benefited by dividing the Standard into twelve \$1 editions? Another point raised is, why did the association refuse to publish the report of the Committee on Market Eggs and Dressed Poultry, or to permit the Agricultural Department to issue some for free distribution?

In answer to these questions, will state that breed standards have been talked of in and out of the meetings of the American Poultry Association for many years. Some who favored their adoption at the Niagara Falls meeting have formerly opposed them. The proposition to publish breed standards did not originate with the member who moved their adoption at the Niagara Falls meeting. Mr. Curtis put this proposition in a form that might be better understood, and suggested that these breed standards be illustrated with color-plates, illustrations in black and white, and that chapters be added, telling about market eggs and dressed poultry, which also should be illustrated. These will make magnificent books for each breed. Those who desire may continue to purchase the complete Standard as before.

In our opinion, breed standards will become most valuable as books of reference for those who are interested in but a single breed. We expect to see the day when breed standards will be made use of by associations and specialty clubs as rewards of merit, offered to amateurs who are most successful in their classes. We believe that the breed standards will be much more favored as special prizes than the medals that are to be offered by the association.

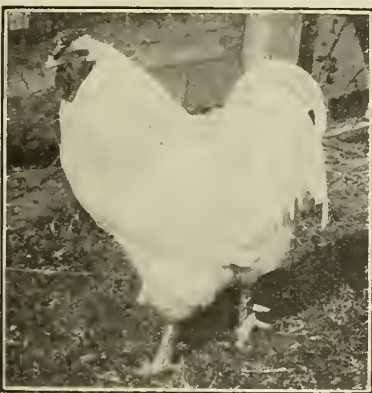
It takes but a little effort to bar the way of progress, or to undermine achievements that may be for the best interests of a proposition, but it takes will and determination to cause improvement. The original Revision Committee that met at Buffalo, N. Y., did a wonderful work, the proof of which comes in the enormous sale of the book produced by that committee. The Standard of Perfection will be made more valuable by the time the new revision is complete in 1910. Let us all remember that at the incipency of the American Poultry Association this country valued its poultry products at less than eighty million dollars. To-day the estimated value of the poultry products of the state of Missouri alone for one year is more than half that amount. The work that has been done by the American Poultry Association has been carried on by men of determination, who will continue to do even greater things.



Fishel's White Wyandottes



OUR acquaintance with J. C. Fishel has extended over a period of about twenty years. When we made our first trip to Hope, Ind., many years ago, it was for the purpose of seeing the Black Langshans so successfully bred at that time by the Fishel Brothers. From that time up to the present, Mr. Fishel has enjoyed the confidence of fellow fanciers, and the general public as well; this having come as the result of many years of honest and courteous treatment to all who came in contact with him in any way whatever. During the early part of August, the writer went to Hope, Ind., for the purpose of visiting the yards of J. C. Fishel & Son, with a view to the careful examination of their White Wyandottes.



A FISHEL WHITE WYANDOTTE

such hens as this can be produced almost to a certainty the best quality of young stock. This was proven by the fact that of the several thousand that were examined, all showed evidence of the highest quality in breeding, and the per cent. of indifferent ones was much below the average. The world knows ere this that the White Wyandottes owned by J. C. Fishel & Son have won prizes wherever shown. It does not increase their value to say that we saw their winners at the Madison Square Garden Show, New York; it would not improve their quality to relate here a list of all the prizes won. This was not our purpose when we visited the farm, nor is it at this time. But we do take the greatest pleasure in stating that they are fully equipped with a grand lot of old hens and male birds of the highest quality, both for breeding and the show-pen.

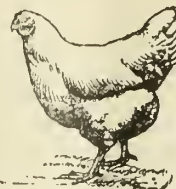
The young stock showed remarkable advancement in the breeding of White Wyandottes. The first impression received was of the beautiful shanks, heads, and combs of the youngsters. The rich golden color in the shanks, the well-formed Wyandotte heads, and the beautiful combs drew our attention closer, and led us to examine carefully the color of the plumage, which was pure white; even to a greater degree than we had thought possible, where the stock was grown on a free range of clover and permitted to wander at will over the fields the greater part of the day, in search for bugs and grasshoppers in the direct rays of the sun. Among the better-grown ones were a number of cockerels and pullets which, we understand, have since made their mark at the fall fairs, and in other poultry displays. We have been of the opinion for several years that the finest White Wyandottes in the world were grown east of Buffalo. This visit changed our opinion so far as this flock is concerned. We do not hesitate to say that the average of the whole flock was fully the equal of any we have ever seen, and we have, we imagine, seen the greater part of the better flocks of the country.

The policy of Mr. Fishel and his son is to build up, through selection, first, to get the best females obtainable, and with these pair the best male birds of the year. If this plan will not build up a winning strain of White Wyandottes, the ability of the fancier has not discovered a method that will. Line breeding from the best females in the yard must produce a strain that can not be excelled. This is the plan that is being followed at this farm.

In looking over the business done by Messrs. Fishel & Son, we were surprised to note that there was scarcely a state in the Union into which they had not sent birds. Letters seen prove the success obtained by others with specimens sent out for exhibition. The blue-ribbon winners at home, and the records of blue-ribbon winners in other localities build

White Wyandottes

Mapleside Strain



have won more prizes at New York and Boston, 1906 and '07, than any other exhibitor, considering number of entries. Hundreds of exhibition and breeding birds come to the man who breeds his winners. Illustrated Booklet free.

CHAS. NIXON

Box 32

Washington, N. J.

EATON'S FAMOUS POULTRY FOODS

CHICK LIFE SAVER SCRATCH CLIMAX MASH PERFECTION

Ask your dealer, or write E. D. Eaton Grain & Feed Co., Norwich, N. Y. Mention this paper. 18-5

White Birch Poultry Farm

BRIDGEWATER, MASS.

Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds, Indian Runners and Rouen, American and Japanese Pekin Ducks. 44 Blue Ribbon Winners, season of 1906-7, at New York, Boston, Brockton and Falmouth.

Old and Young Stock For Sale

2,000 to select from

Write us your wants

Catalog free

W. H. WITHINGTON, Mgr.

BOX E

14-1

RHODE ISLAND REDS

House Rock Poultry Farm, Wollaston, Mass.

Winners of 1st prizes, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, and Cincinnati

Eggs at \$2.50 per 15

Special Matings at \$6. per 15

C. M. BRYANT, PROPRIETOR

13-5

AMERICA'S LEADING SHOW

New York Poultry & Pigeon Association
LIMITED

Nineteenth Annual Exhibition

Will be held in the Madison Square Garden, New York City, December 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1907. Entries close December 2, 1907.

H. V. CRAWFORD, Secretary
Montclair, N. J.

I. K. FELCH & SON

NATICK, MASS.

Have for fifty years bred as fine

Light Brahmas, Barred and White Ply. Rocks and White Wyandottes as any living breeder in America, and this year their birds are as fine as in any previous season, when

101 ENTRIES WON 87 PRIZES

for their patrons, for they never exhibit nor do they steal the awards made to patrons. For circular send to

13-2

I. K. FELCH & SON, BOX 234, NATICK, MASS.

BENT'S MILK ALBUMEN

Greatest Animal Food known. Hastens Molt, Matures Pullets and makes winter eggs easy. Trial offer, freight prepaid east Mts. River. Endorsed by leading Ex. Stations and Poultrymen. U. R. Fishel says: "Greatest Egg Producer I have ever used." Send to-day for free sample and folder. Agents wanted. Ask your dealer. M'd only by The Bent-Croissant Co., 17 Main St., Antwerp, N. Y. 11

A hen doesn't lay
every time she cackles

CANADA GAMES, B. B. RED PIT COCKS AND
Stags; Cornish Indians, prize winners; White
Indians, prize winners. Circular free. LIDDON
BROS., Box F, Inwood, Ontario, Canada. 13-4

Birds of Excellent Quality

We can furnish Leghorns, Wyandottes, Ply-
mouth Rocks of all varieties; Blue Andalusians,
Black and White Minorcas, Hamburgs, Javas,
Spanish Anconas, and Water-fowls. All fine
quality. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MAPLE-VILLA POULTRY YARDS
Sylvania, Pa. 13-2

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I have sold to
Mr. JAMES EDWIN AVERY, Beltsville, Md.,
Proprietor of the

**BELTSVILLE MARYLAND STOCK AND
POULTRY FARM**, all our

Prize Winning "Single-combed Brown Leghorns"
at the leading Eastern and Southern Fairs, and
recommend all our friends and patrons to him.

ROLAND C. BOOTH
BROWN LEGHORN SPECIALIST
Washington, D. C. 13-6

SUCCESSFUL POULTRY JOURNAL

FRANK HECK, EDITOR.

Subscription Price 50c Per Year.
Write for Advertising Rates.

The most prominent and successful
practical poultrymen write for the "Suc-
cessful Poultry Journal," and tell how
they build their houses, mate their fowls,
manage their incubators, feed both
young and old, and, in fact, tell how
they succeed and make money. Send for
sample copy.

Successful Poultry Journal

855 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 11

REDUCTION

My Leghorns, Rose and S.C.
White and Brown have
four great points:

1. Great layers, Rose Brown, 242 eggs
S. Brown, 240, and S. C. White, 237
eggs to a pullet.
2. Great sized eggs.
3. Big birds.
4. Winners Madison Square Garden.

Pekin Ducks up to 12 lbs.
White Wyandottes (Dustons), big
white, great layers. Barred Rock
(Bradleys), clear barred. Lay all year.
Buff Rocks, fine, clear buff, etc.
Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$6.50 per 100.
Collie pups.

W. W. KULP

Box 20 - - Pottstown, Pa.

HOUDANS

DR. G. W. TAYLOR

100 choice Cockerels for sale. Also a few high scoring
and high egg record trios and pens. No cheap stock.
Nothing but the best.

Box N

Orleans, Ind. 13-8

BRONZE TURKEYS

THERE is no doubt but what there is just a half
crop of Turkeys this season, therefore you who
want breeding birds should write at once. We have
300-CHOICE BIRDS TO SELL-300

My turkeys have won more prizes at the leading shows than any other strain
of Bronze Turkeys

Madison Square Garden, New York; World's Fair, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati,
Indianapolis; Pan American Exposition and Nashville, Tenn., in fact no matter
where shown they win. WRITE US YOUR WANTS, PLEASE

MRS. U. R. FISHEL

BOX F, HOPE, IND. 13-2

COOPS

EXHIBITION and SHIPPING
We are the largest mfrs in the
U. S. Handsome, illustrated
Catalogue Free.

J. A. & W. S. Harrison, Box M, Henry, Ill. 13-4

Rose and Single-Comb R. I. Reds

Two thousand youngsters for sale, free from
all disqualifications, first-class breeding stock,
October delivery. \$7.50 per trio. Orders filled
in rotation. One-third purchase price to accom-
pany order.

CHAS. C. REID

Oientangy Poultry Yards Delaware, Ohio 13-2

S. C. W. LEGHORNS. The World's Best.
Every female breeder has laid 120 to 220 eggs
in 365 days. Every male breeder's mother has
laid over 185 eggs in 365 days. Selected by the
Standard and trap nests. Before Buying Chicks,
Eggs or Stock send for Booklet. Most com-
plete plant existing. Entirely equipped with trap
nests and automatic recorders. Dry mash and
hopper feeding system throughout. Free range
for growing stock.

GLENOLDEN POULTRY YARDS
Established 1901 Glenolden, Pa. 13-5

MAKE YOUR OWN CUT GREEN BONE
It's a very easy, simple operation with a
CROWN Bone Cutter.
Green bone makes eggs, and stimulates the hen's productive organs. Cut bone fresh every day. The Crown does it quickly with no bother or muss. 25 years building cutters. Write for free catalog.
WILSON BROS., Box 615, EASTON, PA.

Rose Comb White Minorcas and White Plymouth Rocks

bred from prize winning stock. Eggs and stock for sale

Kenyon Bros.

Elkland, Pa. 13-4

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

The right kind at the right price, nice, well-
boned oms and pullets, bred from choice stock.
Choice W. Wyandottes and W. Leghorn cock-
erels, utility or exhibition stock, the stay white
kind. Special prices on early orders. Address,

FAIRVIEW FARM
Box 2 Shrewsbury, Pa. 13-3

REPEATER STRAIN

SILVER LACED
WYANDOTTES

As bred by **CHAS. S. SHIRK**
Hanover, Pa.
FOR FIFTEEN YEARS

Hagerstown, '04, 1st Cockerel; 1st, 2d, 3d Pullets
Hagerstown, '05, 3d Cock, 2d Hen, 2d Pullet.
Hagerstown, '06, 2d Cock, 1st and 2d Hens, 2d
Cockerel, 3d Pullet
Madison Square, N. Y., '06, 3d Cockerel, 1st, 3d,
and 5th Pullets
Madison Square, N. Y., '07, 3d Cockerel
A Few Good Cockerels and Pullets For Sale. 13-4

up in their favor a bulwark of great
strength leaning toward the ability to pro-
duce and send out satisfactory stock.

The most satisfactory evidence of qual-
ity may be obtained through the opinion
of purchasers. We do not know of a sin-
gle complaint ever having been made
against the quality of birds sent to fill
orders. But we do know that the rule of
the firm is that a satisfied customer is
their best advertisement. Mr. Fishel
stated that it was far better to furnish
more than was paid for, than to attempt
to send specimens of less value than those
promised when the order was sought.
Continue to select the best, and sift out
the poorer quality for market purposes, is
their rule, for nothing of inferior quality
can be found on the place after it has
reached three months of age. Cull early
and often is their rule, and save for your-
self and your customers that which would
receive the highest commendation on
every hand.

Mr. Fishel informs us since we were
there that the young stock has improved
even beyond his expectation; that they
have grown to remarkable size for their
age, and in addition to this they improve
daily in Wyandotte type. The old birds
have molted beautifully, and "We have
in stock ready to send to our customers
a large number of the most elegant exhi-
bition specimens that we have ever grown.
Tell the readers of THE FEATHER we guar-
antee, through you, to fully satisfy every
one who confides an order to us, as it is
our purpose to build up a world-wide
reputation for the greatest producers and
shippers of high-class White Wyandottes
in the world."

Pertinent Paragraphs

In the June issue of the Poultry Item
they pay their respects to the chicken
thief, through commenting on the fact that
Colorado, Missouri, and Kentucky have
joined hands to give the chicken thief his
full deserts. The chicken thief is an an-
noyance that has had existence from the
beginning. We noticed the other day
that a farmer in one of the Southern
states placed a shotgun with strings lead-
ing therefrom to the door of his chicken-
house. In one night two chicken thieves
were shot, both of whom had pulled open
the doors and discharged the contents of
the barrel into their own bodies. While
this is a very cruel punishment, it seems
to be the only way to be rid of such an-
noyances in some localities.

Editor Dupuy, of the American Advo-
cate, has added a beautiful front-cover-
page illustration from the pen of Mr.
Schilling. In recent issues the Advocate
has paid more than usual attention to
the fresh-air-building proposition. It is
to be hoped that the people will not rush
wildly into this manner of poultry build-
ing, for it is possible to carry it to an
extent of freezing the poultry to death in
winter.

Frequent requests come to us for the
address of Pit-game papers. The South-
ern Pit Games, of Blakely, Ga., and
Game Fanciers' Journal, of Battle Creek,
Mich., are two worthy publications of
this character. We would be glad to
make note of any others if our attention
were called to them by the publishers.
In looking through these publications one
would think that the world was at war
in dead earnest, for they tell us of War
Horse, Stonewalls, and Rampart Game
fowls.

WHITE ROCKS

Bred for Utility and Beauty
R. A. HILDEBRAND
Route No. 2 York, Pa. 13-4

Buffington will sell Buff and Partridge Plym-
outh Rocks, Buff and Columbian Wyandottes, Buff
Leghorns, White Orpingtons, R. and S. Comb Buff
Orpingtons, Cocks, Hens, Cockerels, and Pullets,
in lots to suit at a low price. **ROWLAND G.
BUFFINGTON**, Somerset, Mass. 11

Learn Advertising at Home

Send 10 cents, stamps or silver, for sample
copy White's Class Advertising. Tells how to ad-
vertise to reach rural people.

FRANK B. WHITE, Counselor at Advertising.
At it 17 Years 900 Caxton Bldg., Chicago

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Having had great results from my cockerel
matings, headed by sons and brothers of 1st
cock and 1st cockerel at New York, I can sell
you pullets, March, April, and May hatches, at
\$2 and \$3 each. Breeding cockerel, \$3 to \$5.
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Hagerstown October, 1906, won first cockerel,
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A few of this year's breeders left at \$1.50 and \$2 each; also some fine cockerels, at \$5 each. Winnings, 1st Cock, 1st pen; 3d Hen, at Trenton, 1907. Single-comb Buff Orpingtons; some very fine yearling hens, at \$2.50 each. Choice cockerels, at \$5 each.
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The Maltese Hen Pigeon



OUTSIDE of California the Maltese Hen is not very well known, but in that state it is held in very high repute, not only for the exceptionally large squabs it turns out, but because of its peculiar shape, offering one of the most interesting studies known to pigeon fanciers.

To acquire by breeding and then hold afterward that peculiar goose-shaped head, long neck, short-chopped-off upright tail, wings to neatly fold on back, long, straight legs, set wide apart on a short, broad body, are points that require deep study and perseverance on the part of the fancier.

This bird is bred very extensively in Germany and Austria, where most of the specimens come from that are seen in this country. They are held in very high repute there, and well they might be, as they will raise for market purposes very large, white-skinned squabs, with most of the meat on the breast. Some fanciers call Maltese Hen squabs double-breasted. The fanciers in the above countries are very enthusiastic over this variety, so much so that very few really fine specimens are sold or shipped to this country. For the last year it has been hard work for the importers to receive shipments in the medium and lower grades, as they can not be obtained in the quantity desired. United States has been for some time a heavy importer.

For prolificness they excel in a climate like California or in any section of the country where the temperature is mild, but it has been the experience of many that they are not heavy breeders in winter, like the Carneau or Homer.

A solid white or a black Maltese Hen squab, when nearly feathered out, is one of the prettiest sights imaginable, and one to delight the senses of the true fancier. This bird is particularly well adapted to cross with other varieties, such as Runts or Homers, as they raise a clean-cut, handsome bird that is not only smart and active, but has a fine-shaped body and a poise when in action that is admirable.

The above is from the pen of Ernest L. Winslow, of Greenwood, R. I. The Maltese Hen Pigeon belongs to the Runt family. It is of a loggish disposition, a slow producer. All of them are not good feeders of their own young. Those who have done the most with them have built up a loft of their own through selecting the young from the most active and best producers. We caution our readers to be careful in going extensively into the raising of these. Try a few pair and rear from them a stock for your own purpose. In this way you can obtain the desired number within a reasonable cost, which is quite necessary in the squab business.—THE EDITOR.

"Enclosed find renewal of my ad. My advertisement in your paper brings me more sales than from any other paper. I have patronized." Mrs. H. Wedderspoon.



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We sold more breeding stock in 1906 than any previous year. We think 1907 will be even better. We were first; our birds and methods revolutionized the industry. The famous PLYMOUTH ROCKS are the largest and most prolific Homers. Letters like these come every day: (Oct 8, '06) "Nine months ago I bought of you four pairs of extra Homers. I had to move them twice to make room. Have now sixty first-class Homers. By studying your manual carefully I have not lost a bird. A friend of your Homers."
W. I. MacRey,
We have thousands of such letters. Send for our printed matter. Start small, go slowly and learn the business. The new law in Mass. and N.Y. forbids the sale of quail except in Nov. and Dec. Squabs have been increasing in price, and are going higher.

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Carneau, Runts, Maltese, and Homers from a "Pigeon Authority," and your success is assured.
"Linenoid" colored Mating Bands, 75c 100.
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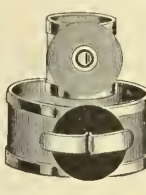
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Poultry World Co. Heron Lake, Minn.
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Our Catalogue contains photographs of the proprietors of the World's Biggest Duck Farms, America's Leading Egg Farms, Experimental Station Experts and the Most Successful Winners at our Big Shows—New York, Boston, Chicago, etc. It will be a pleasure to send you this Catalogue—postpaid by us. It is fully illustrated with the many different styles and sizes of machines we manufacture. By getting it now you are enabled to take your time deciding just what machine best meets your requirements, and will secure the advantage of hatching your chicks or ducks early. It's money in your pocket.

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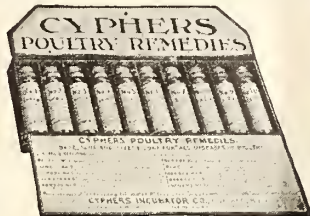
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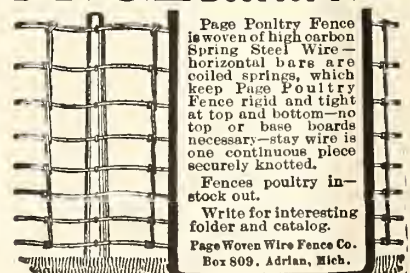
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The Fowl of Destiny



HAT has been the most neglected of our most popular breeds is the French Houdan. Not the Houdan with Polish or Creve blood in their veins—not the ordinary \$2 kind, but the large-bodied, pedigreed, trap-nest Houdan. They can be had in small quantities and at long prices that are blue-ribbon winners, pedigreed bred for the past seventeen years. They are, if pure bred, as tough and rugged as a dunghill, and as active as the Minorcas or Leghorns. They are as densely feathered as a Cochin, and as heavily bodied as the Plymouth Rock.

There is no fowl that possesses the natural qualifications for heavy egg production, especially in winter, as these Houdans do. They have nothing to freeze, no combs, no gills, and they are alive every minute of the day. They positively never set, and will lay in a cold, changeable winter in unheated coops, when all other breeds stop. The Houdan from one day to extreme old age is rugged, hearty, healthy, vivacious, and they breed very true, with hardly any culls. Especially is this true in color, and they will keep their color for years.

There is now a good chance for those that will start with pure Houdans. They can make it pay. The trouble has been that the Houdans have been crossed in England with the White-crested Black Polish; also the Creve, and the results have been appalling, as those that have been sent out were poor layers, homely crested, and threw lots of four-toed chicks.

I have some birds in my pens, weighing seven and nine pounds, that a big sum of money would not buy. Their eggs are very large, running thirty ounces to the dozen.

The Houdan chick is very rugged and hardy from the start. I do not average 10 per cent. from sickness. At eight weeks the chicks will weigh fully two pounds each in hundred lots, and make the finest of broilers, for they carry more breast meat than any other breed. At five months the pullets begin to lay, and at six months all will be laying and average six pounds each right through the flock.

Once started there is no let-up to their laying. The coldest weather has no effect upon the Houdan egg production. They bear confinement well, and will remain contentedly behind a five-foot wire. They are never wild or hawk, like the Mediterraneans, and never grow fat and lazy, like the Rocks or Dots. Then they are absolutely non-setters and the greatest winter layers known. In the poor man's little back yard, on the great egg farms, or for the gentleman's fine country residence place, they have no equal, for they combine utility and beauty.

As a fancier's fowl they breed true. Every chick that comes is a Houdan, and you don't have to raise one thousand of them to get one show bird as in Rhode Island Reds and Columbia Wyandottes. Sun or corn never change their color.

My advice, after years in breeding, exhibiting, and selling high-class fowls, is for every breeder to add at least one pen of Houdans to his stock of fowls, and before one year has passed he will have no other fowls on his place but the Houdan.—L. L. Lucas.

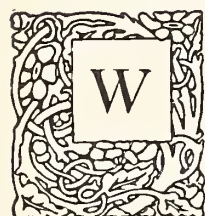
Thanksgiving Day



WUST imagine a man who has no thankfulness in his heart. He must indeed be a soulless person who can be so constructed as not to feel the delights and pleasures which surround him. At this period of time everybody should be thankful—thankful for the thousand and one privileges which they enjoy. ♣ What are the worries one has in this world compared to the blessings which surround us every day in our lives? They are mere trifles if we are honest enough to acknowledge the truth. It becomes our bounden duty to throw aside the cares which seemingly overwhelm, and to accept with openheartedness the glories and happiness to be found on every hand. ♣ Let us, then, be thankful; let us, then, make the Thanksgiving Day before us one that will be in accordance with the generous, bounteous abundance to be found on every hand. Make it American in spirit and character. ♣ The Feather is pleased to acknowledge this thankfulness to its thousands of friends and patrons, for we are doubly appreciative of the manifold blessings which have come to our share this last twelve months. Yes, it is within our heart to express our gratefulness in thanks to Him from whom all goodness and happiness come.



The Thanksgiving Turkey



WHETHER true or not, the people of this country seem to think that the origin of the Thanksgiving dinner, and the use of the turkey as emblematic of everything to be desired at that time, was with the New Englanders. Naturally, the early landing at Plymouth Rock, the beginning of the nation at Boston, and their associations from the earliest history would naturally influence one toward such a belief. Even more than this seems to be credited to them, for the poet, the writer of fiction, the playwright, and those who compose songs, all seem to drift back to New England days for the origin of the Thanksgiving feast.

Within the last fifty years Thanksgiving eve gatherings of all kinds have been quite prevalent. The long-ago Thanksgiving Day sports brought reward to the most successful horseman and handler of the musket. Burying a turkey all but its head in a sand heap, was among the usual sports. Rifles were used at a hundred paces or more in an attempt to shoot the turkey in the head. A lookingglass was employed to throw the reflection of the sun into the face of the buried turkey. The continual movement of the glass changed the reflection, and the head of the turkey would quickly move every time the glass was changed. This was done to make it more difficult to shoot the bird. The one who killed the turkey on these occasions by shooting it in the head won it for his reward. A small entry fee was always charged, which was usually sufficient to pay the cost of the turkeys used.

Another kind of sport was for the horsemen to gallop past the buried turkey on horseback, and to try to grasp it by the head. The one who was successful in catching the turkey's head and dragging it from the dirt in which it was buried had the trophy for his pains. The head of the turkey would be made very slippery with oil or soap, and the reflection of the sun from the glass continually playing in its face to make it move made the feat quite uncertain. These sports could not be indulged in on dark, stormy days; the sun must shine to make the games most successful.

When the weather was unfavorable, the raffle would be held under shelter. The dice-box,

checker-board, deck of cards, throwing quoits, and rolling tenpins, were among the many methods made use of for deciding the winner in the sports. In addition to these, horseback racing, climbing greased poles, chasing greased pigs, and like violent exercises were indulged in as a plan for deciding the winner. These games were not unusual at an early day under many conditions, and were only used to decide the winner of the Thanksgiving turkey when riding and shooting could not be applied.

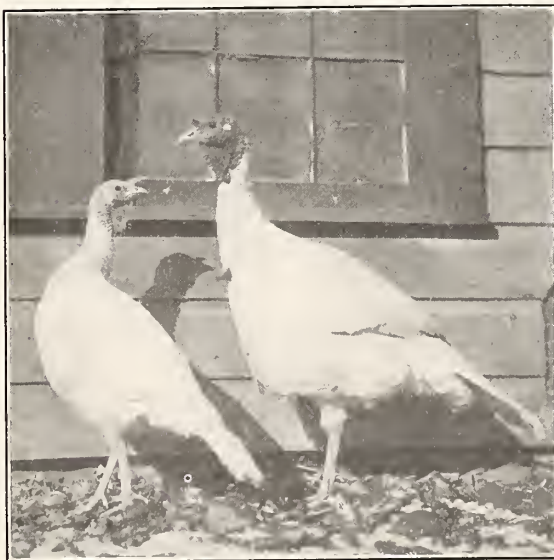
The use of the turkey for the Thanksgiving dinner has become so general in all walks of

turn back to the good old childhood days, when the Thanksgiving gaieties lasted for a week, when people met at different houses, and enjoyed neighborly good cheer, with a good supply of fruits, melons, and other products by the large open fires, with the young people indulging in singing and games. Then the enjoyment was real, and of a character to improve the life and happiness of every one.

As the world grows older, through the necessities of larger numbers, who crowd their neighbors for an existence, the contention for a livelihood brushes aside many of the opportunities that were formerly so frequent. Neighborly friendships grow less as the living distance decreases. Formerly miles lay between neighbors, yet the distance was no bar to constant communication during the holiday seasons. Now the crowded districts seem to divide acquaintances, and place them farther away from each other in this kind of pleasant intercourse. Well might the lesson of New England Thanksgiving time be taken to heart by all of us, and applied at this season in improving friendships and gathering closer the several interests of a neighborhood.

Perhaps our readers would be most interested in learning how to produce the American bird for the Thanksgiving feast. There is no doubt but that the difficulties increase rather than diminish in turkey growing. Continually throughout the year we see in all kinds of papers, even the daily press, frequent mention of the fact that there is something at fault, as proven from the headlines of articles in these publications which read, "How Best to Grow Turkeys," "How to Care for the Young Poults," "How Can I Improve the Vitality of My Flocks?" and other titles, the mere headings of which tell at a glance that there is a reason for the statement. Unquestionably, there is more trouble in rearing young turkeys each year than ever before.

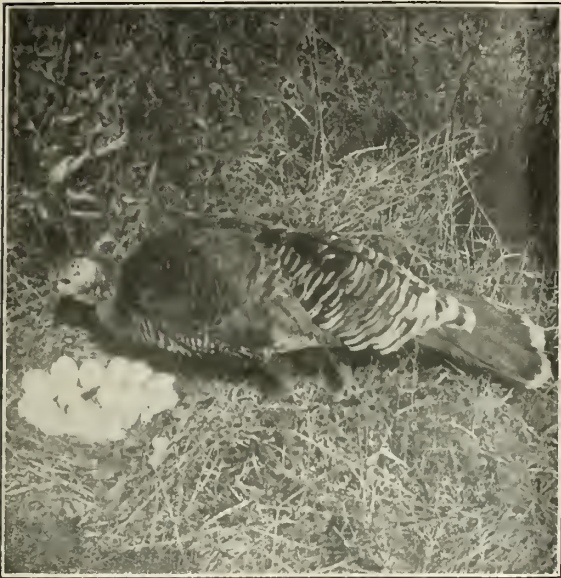
Notwithstanding the fact that the Government published bulletin No. 200 on Turkeys, and distributes it free to all who ask for same, so few have taken the pains to procure this book and learn how to avoid these difficulties as to make the percentage too small for consideration. The real difficulty in rearing the young turkeys lies beyond the hatching of the young poult. It rests to a great extent with the parent stock.



THE HEAD OF THE FLOCK AT ROCK-HOLLAND FARM

life that it is often difficult in the large cities to provide a sufficient number. Even at this time, in some localities, the raffle is indulged in Thanksgiving eve. Unfortunately, these raffles have assumed a less attractive character, as they are usually the results of offerings made by the owners of public places to induce a larger attendance. This is done in the hopes that the indulgence of the hilarious crowd will bring many more dollars to their treasury during the raffle, which is usually extended over many hours.

It is not to be wondered at that we often hear the older people say how they wish they could



THE NATURAL WAY

The hen that lays the egg from which the poult is hatched has the greatest influence over its existence. Poultry-growers too frequently make use of the turkey hens hatched the year before, and which are usually under a year of age when they commence to lay. The most thrifty poults are hatched from eggs laid by turkey hens in their second, third, or fourth year. These hens, if well grown, vigorous, and of perfect health, should produce poults that will be grown with much less difficulty than is experienced in the larger per cent. of cases. Poults from immature turkey hens are more than likely to be difficult to rear, no matter what the matings may be.

The vigorous hens in their second year or more, mated to perfectly healthy toms one or two years old, that have been bred from perfectly healthy stock, that are in no way related to the hens, should make breeding stock that will produce poults which should be reared with much less trouble than is experienced at the present time among the average turkey-growers.

We were questioned during the month of August, when visiting a poultry-farm, as to why they had not been able to rear their young turkeys. The question was asked relative to the breeding stock. The parent turkeys, three in number—one male and two females—had been purchased from a farmer who grew turkeys. The purchaser did not know whether the farmer had had new blood in his stock for ten years or more. He saw the turkeys, purchased them, hatched all the eggs laid by the hens, and but four or five of the whole lot of the poults were

left alive by the middle of August. The parent turkeys, wandering across the fields, showed lack of vitality in the unsteady, wavering walk made use of. If care had been given to the selection of two-year-old turkey hens from one locality, and the strong, vigorous tom from another, these conditions would have been much improved.

The poultry press, the agricultural press, and the monthly journals of large circulation, have all mentioned these facts. People have been advised to select their coming year's breeding stock in December, and to sell all the balance—especially the toms, other than those reserved for future breeding, yet people will continue to let unhealthy, weakling tom turkeys wander about their farms, perhaps forgetting the fact that a possible chance mating of these weaklings might ruin all the eggs of the season.

In every locality where care and judgment have been displayed in selecting and pairing the parent stock, good results have been gained. A short time ago, when at Hope, Ind., we saw the flocks of U. R. Fishel, from which his turkeys are grown. These were strong, vigorous, healthy specimens, and the young birds which were following about the sturdy, well-matured turkey hens had an appearance of strength and thrift that was pleasing to behold. It is only necessary to start right, and continue to use sense and good judgment to succeed in growing any kind of fowls. Those who neglect the necessities of health and constitutional vigor in their producing stock will have trouble in growing poultry of all kinds. Even young ducks and goslings refuse to thrive when they are the offspring of unhealthy parents.

The breed or variety makes but little difference in the main results. There are flocks of White Holland turkeys that have equal vigor, and that reproduce and rear their off-springs to as great an extent as any other variety. The Bronze, the Narragansett, the Black, the White, the Buff, the Bourbon Red, the Slate, or the cross of these may all be equally vigorous as are they delicate and undesirable. It is the constitutional ability to produce the best results that counts with each variety, and in selecting choose to please your fancy, but bear in mind the absolute necessities of having health and non-relationship in the flock. If cattle and horses had been so grossly handled and neglected as to the infusion of new blood into the veins of the young, we would scarcely have a representative of these races left to-day to serve us. Notwithstanding the fact that this alarm has been sounded so frequently, it has not been carefully enough considered and acted upon for the best results.



WING OF A BEAUTIFUL BRONZE TURKEY

In many localities wild, or half-wild toms have been secured, and carried to farms for crossing on the Bronze turkey hens. Even this has not been properly managed, for in two localities where there were medium-sized flocks, three or four half-wild toms were introduced, but the full brothers to the turkey hens that had been formerly used were not removed, and sold to market until after the season was so far advanced that mischief had been accomplished among the hens. Not a single tom should be kept in the turkey flocks after Christmas that would not be considered valuable for breeding stock. If this rule were absolutely applied each year, soon the vigor of the flocks would be so improved as to surprise every grower. In selecting turkeys, never choose the oversized males or females. The medium-sized, well-proportioned hens, with strong, heavy bone, and plenty of life, mated to medium-sized toms, that carry plenty of vigor, brings better results than will pairing over-large hens which are never large egg-producers, or the use of overgrown toms, which are inactive and awkward.

The Bronze variety are the largest and produce the heaviest weight. These are much sought after for this reason. To bring them to the best condition for market, they must be fed continually, for unless they are full fleshed, and their breast plumped out to the fullest possible extent, they carry more bone and offal than is desirable. This is the reason that thin, unfinished turkeys sell in the market for less than



the plumper and better-finished ones. The turkey that has been fed to a plump, attractive condition, that shows the full, plump breast when dressed for market, is the kind that sells for the highest prices.

We have known turkeys to be purchased at an average weight of 11 to 12 pounds each, and be fed for two or three weeks, and average 16 to 18 pounds. This increased weight all being edible product, added almost a double value to that originally paid for the bird. The money is made in turkey-growing by forcing, through heavy feeding, to a finished product that will bring the highest price. Rhode Island turkeys are held up to the world as the best of all turkeys sent to the market, yet Rhode Island does not produce all of the highest quality.

The fact that so many growers in Rhode Island understand the value of feeding poults from the time they are hatched until sent to market, has made the Rhode Island turkeys so popular. These turkeys are fed constantly; they are followed through the fields as they grow and fed. Whenever there is a rainfall, the attendant goes out and hunts up the turkeys, and feeds them with grain to satisfy their appetites, and prevent their wandering in search of food. When their needs are fully satisfied, they will shelter themselves from the rain and be quiet. When hungry and in need of food, no amount of inclement weather will prevent their wandering about in search of something to satisfy the craving for food. When handled as above described, they continue to grow under all conditions, and do not lose weight in hunting for food.

We have seen the White Holland, the Bronze, the Narragansett, and the Buff, or Red turkeys all sell side by side at the same high price in the market, and we have also seen each one of these sell for the lowest price, the conditions warranting the result. Any kind of a turkey can be made high-priced specimens if properly reared and fed. The best can be made quite undesirable through neglect and from lack of proper feeding.

As soon as the frost and fall rains come, the young turkeys should be induced to stay near



U. R. FISHEL'S BRONZE TURKEYS

their home, by being frequently fed with grain about their roosting place. Cracked corn, whole corn, wheat, and some boiled oats are considered the best grains for speedy growth in turkeys. Feeding celery-seed and chestnuts for flavoring the meat is a much-talked-of proposition. Where these are used, either trough feeding is followed, or mash food is fed to the stock, the crushed celery-seed and finely ground chestnuts being mixed up with the scalded mash. These are utilized the last two weeks, when finishing the stock for market. In some localities, where the turkeys are dressed and drawn for the local market, before being sold, the inside of the turkey may be sprinkled with a mixture of crushed celery-seed and finely ground chestnut kernels. This will adhere to the moist sides of the interior of the turkey, and give them a delicate flavor, which is very attractive to the purchaser. This same mixture of powders may be sprinkled over the outside of the turkeys when packed in a box for shipment, and ere they reach their destination the flavor of the celery and the chestnut will be imparted to the fowl. These are secrets of the trade that can be indulged in by all who receive a sufficient price for their products to warrant the expenditure.

In the preparation of the fowl for the table, finely crushed celery-seed and chestnut-kernels may be mixed with the dressing in proportion to the taste of the consumer. Sage, onions, thyme, and other condiments are used in preparing of turkeys for the table. Nothing is more attractive than the crushed celery-seed, with a little cooked onion. These, mixed with

the dressing, imparts a flavor to the whole that is much relished by the average lover of good things. But all this is largely a matter of individual taste.

In selecting the turkey for the table, there are a few features that may be made use of to advantage. These are most appropriately stated by Mr. William Hooley, in the Southport Visitor:

"The heaviest birds are not always the best, for they may be small, old birds, that will never gain beyond a pound or two in weight, whereas a really young bird might easily double its weight, as they grow so rapidly. As a rule,

young turkeys are much darker in shanks, and altogether finer and softer to touch. An old bird's legs become gray with age, and are rough, and the scales hard, while the end of the breast bone is set and hard, and quite unyielding to the touch. In a young bird, it can be bent, or, rather, it will 'give' a little to pressure. When this is so, there can be no doubt about its being a young bird. Choose as many with a short, black 'beard' as possible. This hangs out of the middle of the neck, and just above the crop, and these are more likely to make large birds than those without them."

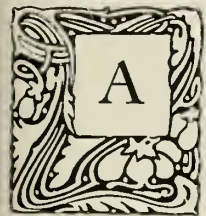
The illustrations used in this article are from many different sources. The Bronze turkeys were furnished by Mr. U. R. Fishel, of Hope, Ind., who makes a specialty of growing this variety for the improvement of turkey flocks where they are bred for market or exhibition. The turkey hen and the nest of eggs was sent from Feathered Life, England, the pair of White Hollands from Rock Holland Farm, Stone Ridge, N. Y. The other White Hollands represent this variety as bred upon the farm of J. C. Fishel, of Hope, Ind.

During the early fall months we had the opportunity of viewing the growing flocks of Bronze and White Hollands at Hope, Ind. We could not help but admire the strength and vigor of all these. A notion that the White variety could not be as successfully bred as any other was dispelled from our minds. Large broods of both followed the turkey hens over a vast expanse of territory with a quick, vigorous movement that indicated perfect health.





The Plymouth Rock Family



AS ANNOUNCED some months ago, we have promised to take up the Plymouth Rock family for consideration under our series of articles on Science of Breeding. This is the first of the series, and for reasons that need not be explained, we shall consider first the solid-colored varieties in white and buff.

In the consideration of these two for shape, we will to a considerable extent anticipate the same in the Barred variety, which we shall leave for the final chapter of this series of articles on this breed.

When we wrote in 1897-98, now ten years ago, about the Plymouth Rock family, none of us anticipated the fact that the White and Buff varieties were to become as popular as they have.

None of us believed that the White variety would, within ten years, rival the original Barred Plymouth Rock. At that time the White Plymouth Rocks and the Buffs, as well, were far distant from the Barred variety in every attribute. The Buffs were ill-shaped, of poor color, full of black, even to the marking in the hackle plumage. The Whites were not of good shape, were bad in color, and lacked popularity. Since that time these two have made such improvement in every feature of Plymouth Rock qualities as to bring them close to the popularity of the other. These have been joined in their task of gaining the front by other non-standard varieties, as well as the Silver-penciled variety, now an admitted Standard breed, which were presented so fully in our issue of last May. The rivalry brought about by the Silver-penciled, the Partridge, the Columbian, and the Buff Barred Rocks, has divided the attention of a large number of fanciers, and attracted many new ones to this breed. It is quite impossible to excite public opinion with a new variety without attracting more or less attention to the family or breed of which it is a part.

No matter what the breed may be, it must unite in its general makeup the three features of size, shape, and color. Of what value is an exhibition fowl without all these? The market may be well served with size and shape, and indifferent color, but without proportionate size and shape, even the market stall would not be attracted by the specimen. Size, shape, and color of proper proportion, and of ideal character, fill the demands of Standard description. If one of these is lacking to any extent, the specimen descends from the value of a high-class exhibition specimen to the grading of a cull, as far as consideration in the show-room goes. In the same way, if the exhibition specimen is deficient in size and shape, it descends to the lower grade of market poultry. Without these requisites, the specimen is but of slight value; with all of these as they should be, the specimen may be worth a small fortune as considered from the standpoint of poultry value.

The present quality of the White Plymouth Rocks, generally seen in the show-room, tells of the world of experience and patience that has been expended upon them. Turn back the calendar of time but a few years, when Mr. Graves came to the Hartford Show with his White

Plymouth Rocks. Mr. Graves was a careful breeder, but over and beyond all this was his ability to prepare his specimens for the exhibition hall. Frequently we have seen his specimens in the show, lined up with others their superior in quality, and if these had had the preparation for the exhibition hall that was given the Graves birds, they would have won the prize. The larger per cent. of Mr. Graves' success should be attributed to the care and attention given to preparation for the exhibition hall.

We bring this in as the fourth requisite for success with exhibition poultry. No matter how fine or perfect a specimen may be, if not properly finished and fitted for the show-room, the chances are that others of less quality will outstrip him because of a thorough preparation for the race.



U. R. FISHEL'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK


MADISON SQUARE GARDEN WINNER, 1907, OWNED BY
F. H. DAVEY



FOX'S BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK, FEMALE

To these requisites must be added in the future the ability to produce a large number of eggs during the year. We have published within the last few months accounts of what has been accomplished in improving the egg-production of both the American and Mediterranean breeds. A short time ago the results of the Australian egg-laying contests were published. The man in charge of these contests in Australia wrote for one of the poultry journals of that land a full report of the contest, in the beginning of which he stated that the first two were international, from the fact that birds from America and elsewhere competed. But these failed in comparison to the Australian-bred fowls. This writer states the five-year egg-laying contests that have been carried on have shown conclusively that the Australian fancier need not send to America for stock, from the fact that they had much better at home. The strains that have won the honors in the egg-laying contests in Australia have also won the honors in the exhibition hall. Every specimen entered is of some one of the recognized standard breeds. Each contest that has been won for years has been gained by either the Wyandotte or a Mediterranean; either a Wyandotte or a Leghorn has been honored in each of these contests, and while it is true that both of these originated with us, we are plainly told by the manager of the contest there that they have been able to handle our own product in a manner that has outdone the originator in both the proposition of exhibition and egg-producing fowl.

Unfortunately, not once to our knowledge has the Plymouth Rock family gained the ascendancy in the numerous egg-laying contests that are being carried on in Australia, but they have shown wonderful egg-producing ability both at the Main Experimental Station, and in the three-year contest at Alexandria, Va.

The opportunity now exists for building up an egg-producing representation for all our breeds and varieties, through the proposed annual contests to be carried on at Kingston, R. I. If those who foster the general utility poultry in this country fail to take hold of this matter and push their fowls to the front, under yearly contests for egg-producing qualities, a mistake will be made that will be far-reaching to the detri-

ment of our fowls when considered as a proposition for shipment to other lands.

The most popular fowl of the future will be the one that produces eggs in abundance, and combines exhibition qualities in one and the same specimen. When we published within the last few months the reports of prices gained for eggs and fowls bred from birds that had wonderful egg-producing records, as well as exhibition qualities, it created more or less stir among the poultry fanciers of the country. When \$12 per dozen is willingly paid for eggs from hens having guaranteed records of over two hundred eggs per year, it would seem that the people will pay quite as much for high-record egg-producers as they will for exhibition fowls. It is unusual for those who grow the finest strains of heavy layers to be paid \$25 and more for a single male bird from such specimens. Eggs at \$1 apiece and male birds at \$25 to \$30 from a strain of heavy-laying fowls is certainly a profitable return for all the care and attention that must of necessity be given to them. People are quite as anxious to have heavy egg-producers as to have producers of exhibition specimens for the show-hall.

At New York, and Boston as well, for the past



THE FISHEL TYPE OF FEMALE

three years we have carefully followed the placing of the awards on the Plymouth Rocks of all varieties. In every one of these exhibits for the past three years, a restless, dissatisfied sentiment has been shown relative to the placing of the awards on the Plymouth Rocks. This has spread over all three varieties alike. In the Barred, White, and Buff varieties there has been equal dissatisfaction, some claiming that shape was badly selected, while others quibbled over the question of color. We know that the losers are apt to be dissatisfied, but when the winners themselves show a disposition to question the right of judgeship, then one has the right to imagine at least that there is not in the minds of judge, breeder, and exhibitor alike a clear conception as to what should be understood as true Plymouth Rocks size, shape, and color.

The first and most important item in going over a class is the size of the specimens. When the Standard gives a certain prominence to a portion of its description of so much importance as size, it should always have full consideration, and whenever the judge neglects this all-important feature, he wrongs every other specimen placed before him in the exhibition hall. Following size comes shape or breed characteristics. Without true Plymouth Rock shape, a specimen is not a Plymouth Rock, no matter how beautiful its plumage may be. The individuality of any specimen is its breed characteristic. This

is the type of the breed, and tells to what family it belongs. No matter what the variety color of plumage may be, the specimen should be true to breed characteristics and of the proper size. No matter which one of the several varieties of the breed the specimen belongs to, it must have the proper shape described for the breed, or the specimen can not be properly admitted as a member of that family, nor should an undersized, poorly-shaped specimen of any breed or variety ever be considered for an award, much less favored with one.

At New York last winter a beautiful White Plymouth Rock cock bird was awarded first and colored special. Through the courtesy of Mr. Davy, of Graystone Poultry Yards, Yonkers, N. Y., we have been loaned the half-tone made from the specimen, which we print in our columns for the benefit of our readers. This picture from life the specimen selected at Madison Square Garden, January, 1907, for the first place and special color award in the cock classes of the White variety.

Other winners in the Buff and White varieties are shown in our pages. We have carefully collected together these photographs, to be published in our columns for the benefit of the many thousands who never reached the Garden Show. There is no other show in the world of so much interest to the breeders throughout the United States as the great New York Show, held each winter in the Garden. We are greatly pleased to be able to illustrate these winners from photographs through the courtesy of their owners. These illustrations tell the people better than any words that might be written just what the winners at this great show are like. If this could be continued in for every breed and every variety, it might become the training school for producing quality, and might guide every fancier in the United States nearer to a uniform standard as to what was the true type and breed characteristics for the specimens under consideration.

When the Revision Committee met at Rochester, N. Y., the question of shape description of the Plymouth Rock had more consideration than the same in any other breed. In the gathering were judges, breeders, exhibitors, and club



MADISON SQUARE WINNER, 1906

members, all of whom should be fully equipped and able to give a definition that would portray the Plymouth Rock. This was done and recorded in the pages of the revised and illustrated Standard of Perfection, now used. There are several features of this description that do not seem to have due consideration, either at the hands of the exhibitor or the judge. If both of these had paid more attention to this description, it would not be possible for specimens that did not meet the requirements to be in the exhibition coops for examination. If not there, the judges could not give them awards.

Whenever the exhibitors show dissatisfaction at the selection of shape in specimens, they themselves are to be reprimanded for having produced and for having placed such poorly formed specimens in the show-room. Among these sections most often overlooked is back, breast, body, and tail formation. The Standard explicitly states that the back of the male bird shall be rather long, broad, rising, with slight concave sweep to the tail. The back of the female should be broad, rather long, rising, with a gentle incline to the tail. Both of these descriptions favor the elongated formation, not the close, compact formation, having a cushion. Stop to think, fellow fanciers, and judges as well, how often we see the awards going to Plymouth Rocks so far away from this description for back as to make it almost laughable.

Another section is the breast, which should be broad, moderately deep, full, well rounded. Have you within the past two seasons met with any blue-ribbon winners in both males and females that conformed to this description, and yet no charge was set against this section, either under comparison or score-card judging? How many specimens have you seen deserving a cut of from one and half to two points in breast that were passed perfect under both methods. If similar specimens had not been bred by you, they could not receive an award. If the judge regarded these defects they should be cast against the specimen under examination. The tail formation has much more to do with the back formation than is credited. The tail of the male should be of medium length, thoroughly spread, and carried at an angle of fifty degrees, forming no angle whatever with the back. Whenever there is a break at the juncture of the back with the tail, that is a serious defect in both males and females. Whenever the back of the male fails to rise with the slight concave sweep, and that of the female to gently incline to the tail, these are serious defects, which are always aggravated by an improper tail formation.

Symmetry is the proper assembling together of all sections into one perfect whole. Whenever the sections are not perfect, whenever the sections are not properly assembled, they fail to conform to the demands of the Standard, and do not complete the perfect whole. Under such conditions there could be a cut for symmetry, also a shape cut in each and every section that fails to do its part in the conformation of perfect breed characteristics.

There is not the slightest opportunity afforded for the least possible chance to deny the fact that the Standard description, as we now have it, represents the composite opinion of the men best equipped to judge, gathered at Rochester, when



FIRST CHAMPION AND COLOR SPECIAL, MADISON SQUARE, 1907

the revision was made. This being the fact, why is it that the breeders themselves have failed to meet these conditions? Surely the fact that they have is proved whenever we find winning specimens produced by them that do not conform to their own ideas of Standard description. It is all very well to blame the judge for selecting improper type, but what can he do when he has selected from among all those shown the best that the breeders have placed before him for consideration? If the breeders themselves would change the description of shape to meet the inferior quality produced, surely this would be a step backward. Improve, if you will, the description for shape, but above all things, make it your special business to produce better quality to come within the Standard description for shape and color.

In 1910 the next revision of the Standard will have been completed. It is the duty of every breeder that comes within the laws of the Standard of Perfection, when going to the show-room, to present their views, either through their club, or individually to the association. By all means tell the world and the American Poultry Association, prior to that time, what is right and proper for color and shape description. Be lenient with each other, compromise differences; finally, have within the covers of the book the most perfect description for shape and color possible to be compiled. When that has been done and printed, make it your business to breed your exhibition fowls to meet the demands of this description, and when the proper selection of the winning specimens has been made, stand by the awards.

On the other hand, whenever errors of judgment have been made in selecting proper breed characteristics and variety color, it is the duty of every exhibitor present at the exhibition to complain against the way the awards have been

placed. Great injustice is done to every breeder of the variety whenever a specimen wins a prize in the exhibition hall that is undeserved. Every breeder and every exhibitor is injured by misplaced awards in any exhibition, and it is the duty of the management, exhibitors, judges, visitors, and every one present at the show to see that justice is always done in the award list. Whenever an award is wrongly placed, it should be considered the duty of every one to see that the mistake is righted, and not to stand on the courtesy claim that the judge has made the award and should be upheld. Errors of judgment can be corrected without injury to any one.

There are some exhibitors who always take it as a personal affront if any one criticises an award that they happen to win in the exhibition hall. They do not look the question honestly in the face and recognize as they should that their specimen is unworthy, but they try to face down the world in the possession of the award, claiming that it is personal antagonism to them that brings forth the criticism, and not the fact that an error has been made in awarding a prize to an unworthy specimen.

Good health, condition, and cleanliness are the three absolute requirements for every specimen sent to the exhibition hall. There may be some localities where fowls in poor condition, that have soiled plumage, may win a prize, but this should not be possible. The first and most valuable feature of an exhibi-

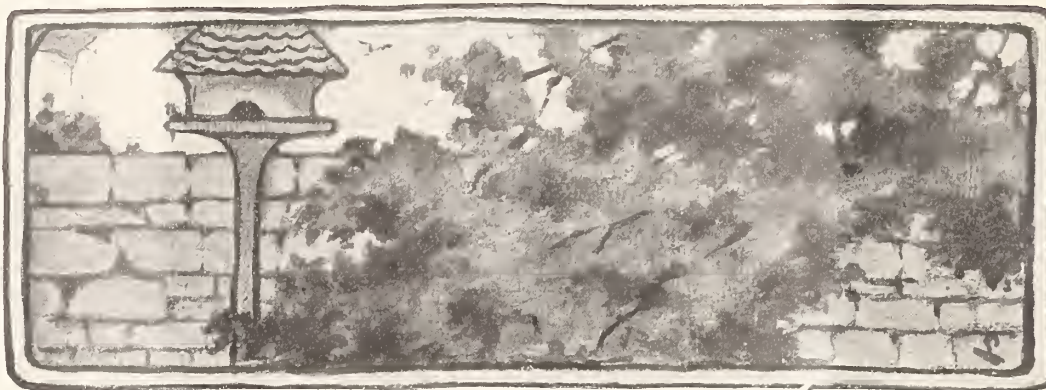
tion specimen is strength and vigor. A specimen that is out of condition can not possess this to any degree. Health, vigor, and full bloom of plumage are always present in the same specimen. Such a specimen, if thoroughly cleansed and placed in the show-room in the pink of condition, stands a wonderfully good chance of winning a prize, even though deficient in some special direction.

First impressions have much to do with the final decision. A bird that looks you square in the face as you go to it in the coop, a bird that stands firm upon its feet, and moves about without hesitation, a bird clean and attractive, and inviting to handle, captures the judge's eye immediately he looks into the coop. For these reasons, condition and cleanliness, with coop manners, should be the first consideration in show preparation.

Too many imagine that a specimen must be fed into hog-fat condition. Size is a valuable feature; an undersized specimen, overfed to unnatural weight, is not a large-sized, well-proportioned fowl; the size, the stature, the proper poise, which gives the appearance of size, is another valuable feature in a show specimen. It will be seen by this that general appearance along these two lines has much to do with winning.

Of all things, soiled plumage, shanks, feet, and race are unpardonable in the exhibition pen. A person who can not successfully wash or cleanse an exhibition specimen will never be a successful factor in the show-room. Those who win prizes are those who can prepare for the winning. Those who can not do this had better select some other vocation than exhibiting in keen competition.

A laying fowl, that needs bolstering up with powders and nostrums to fit her for the show-pen, will never prove to be a successful exhibit.



Since we published the article on European Squabbers in the columns of THE FEATHER, from the pen of Mr. Goodell, a noted English writer, great interest has sprung up in all directions relative to the Carneau, and other large or heavy-weight squab-producers. Gentlemen who own country places have written us to learn where they can obtain specimens.

A short time ago we sent a letter to Mr. Goodell, in England, asking for the desired information. In his reply to us, he states that there has been such a demand for these large-sized European squab-growing pigeons, that it was scarcely possible to get any of them of good quality, even in France, unless you were thoroughly familiar with the subject, and knew just where to look for them. Mr. Goodell states that he has been sold up so close that he could scarcely spare another pair. These conditions prompt us to advise our readers to be very careful in purchasing or sending abroad for large pigeons from which to grow squabs. Be careful to place your order with reliable breeders. A number of breeders in this country have gone through the experience, and have paid dearly for their bargains. Many of these fanciers have succeeded in the production of a number of young birds from the large-sized squab-producers that they have imported. Several of these advertise in the columns of THE FEATHER, and are always ready and willing to satisfy their customers with the kind of stock they purchase. Preston Farm has been quite successful in handling these larger sized pigeons. We received a letter a short time ago from Mr. Preston, in which he states that they have a number of American-bred European squab-breeders, that surpass anything that they have seen imported. We wish to caution our readers against going too deep into this proposition, and becoming dissatisfied or disheartened from unfavorable results that come more through haste and bad management than from any other cause. When you purchase, do so knowingly, sensibly, and with good judgment. Do not become over-enthusiastic, and rush foolishly into unwarranted purchases of something you do not understand.

Mr. W. G. Todd, a well-informed writer, recently published an article in Pigeon News, which we copy for the benefit of our readers:

"1. Unmated birds. I do not mean by this such birds as the seller calls unmated, or that the purchaser buys for unmated birds. I mean just the opposite. In the parlance of the trade, the word 'mated' has, unfortunately, come to mean nothing more than matched together, as when one places a cock-looking and a hen-looking bird together, and calls them a pair, or places them in mating-coops, and hands them as mates, if they appear to agree. All such mating is a farce, but it is the only kind of mating that a man shipping many, many thousand pairs of birds each month can attend to. Thorough work in mating is not like the work of a machine, but work in which we must wait upon

Failures in Squabs

nature. Birds are only mated when they have raised young together, or have made all preparations for raising young. Birds mated in this manner remain mated through a shipment to distant points, and usually through life. I am well aware that many dealers claim that the mating of birds will be broken by shipment. The claim is entirely unfounded, that is, when the birds are properly mated. I am not a large shipper of birds, but I have never yet heard of a case of mismating in transit among the home-raised stock that I have sent out.

"Furthermore, I do not believe that it happens with any well-mated birds. Calling things by their right names, I should say that the claim was simply a convenient excuse for covering a trick, or for covering that ignorance of the birds which, naturally, one has when buying and selling rapidly. If every beginner in the business would insist that the birds that he purchases should demonstrate their matings by going to work at nest-building within two weeks after their arrival, and have it in the contract that all that did not should be returned at the seller's expense, and working pairs substituted, and without cost to him, one of the chief causes of failure would be removed. Mated birds, truly mated, are all at work within two weeks after arrival, and profits immediately commence. Falsely mated birds quarrel for months, and unless their purchaser is an expert in the handling of pigeons, it may be six months, or a year, before their owner finds out why they do not settle down to work. All this time he feeds without returns, and all the time there increases in his mind those peculiar emotions which naturally accompany such an experience. When the atmosphere becomes dense enough with these emotions, the man sells out. I have recently examined the flocks of four men who were selling out, and unmated birds, with three-fourths of them cocks, were the sole cause of their discouragement.

"2. In-and-in breeding. All pure breeds of animals are more or less inbred. The best qualities in a race are perpetuated by breeding only to those that have these qualities. The finest breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are illustrations. The pigeon family furnishes even

stronger illustrations. Its one hundred twenty varieties and sub-varieties have all been developed out of the rock-pigeon (the Columbia Livia), by selection and inbreeding.

This inbreeding can be carried to a certain extent without destroying vitality. It can closely approach the danger line, but it can not cross it. If inbreeding be carried too close to this line, the breeder reverses his activities, and outbreeds. He saves himself by a retreat. He temporarily gives up his aim, goes back on his purpose, abandons his ideal. He does it, however, only to return to it after he has reinforced nature with fresh blood. He finally has to acknowledge that constitution, vitality, a vigorous stock, furnish the only basis for future work. This is the lesson that the squab-raiser has to learn. He works recklessly and blindly until he learns this lesson by heart.

"Inbreeding affects him even more than it does the type-breeder. Why? Because he is breeding for meat; for flesh, plumpness, early maturity; in other words, for marketable squabs and lots of them, and these are not the offsprings of delicate parentage. Constitution, vitality, active reproduction, these are the squab-raiser's watchwords. His parent birds at one time were inbred. All his Homers were one time created by selection and inbreeding. Time and again they were run up near the danger line. At each upward sally germs of latent disease became active. They were subdued by fresh blood from a broader base in nature. Nature in men and animals destroys germs of disease through the activity of the white corpuscles of the blood. Every pigeon lives and thrives through having in its organism hordes of these vital forces, which prey upon the forces of disease. Life is a fight. The forces within are always at war. The balance, the equipoise that we call life is the constant victory of the forces that contend for health. Given a broad field, they conquer; hedged in a corner, they are vanquished.

"The Homer pigeon, I have said, comes to us bearing germs of disease, that from time to time have been cultivated by inbreeding. Those germs are latent in the stock. They may be rendered active; they may be kept quiescent. Inbreeding in the squab-raiser's hands renders them active. It is the easiest thing in the world to do this. Leave the birds to follow their own sweet will, and they will do it themselves. The young in the nest are, in the majority of cases, male and female. They grow up together, and form attachments in early life, or they cling to a natural attachment to the nest-mate. Brother and sister, cousins and aunt mate together. In place of a discriminating inbreeding, which once approached the danger line, knew it, and retreated, we now have indiscriminate inbreeding, the mingling of any and every quality, with no sense of any danger. This is the careless method of breeding pigeons, which pertains to-day in nine-tenths of the flocks sold as squab-breeders.

(Continued on page 21)

Science of Breeding

By T. F. MCGREW

Proper matings for best results is a question that has not been settled, nor has the true plan been discovered for bringing this to an absolute certainty in any of the three varieties to be considered.—McG

IT SHOULD always be remembered that no breed or variety is worthy the name unless they conform to a set type that is characteristic of the breed. This type absolutely settles the question of breed. No specimen of any kind, character, or color should be considered as an exhibition specimen that does not conform to the proper type. There are classes and proper places to dispose of market poultry. All fowls that are not marked distinctive enough in type to claim the position in the breed they claim to represent should never be considered as a show-room possibility. This should be observed absolutely in passing judgment on any variety of Plymouth Rocks. No matter what people claim, if interested, there is entirely too much stress laid upon color, yet the most perfectly formed Plymouth Rocks would have but little attraction if it were not for their true, beautiful color. For this reason, the cultivation of beautiful color is an absolute necessity. The harm that color does comes from the fact that a judge will be led astray and induced to place upon an undeserving specimen undue consideration on account of color. The owner of this specimen, being carried away with the unwarranted success of a non-descript, uses it in breeding, and destroys type in an effort to perpetuate the enticing shade of color. The encouragement of such specimens for a year or two leads the breeder astray, upsets the whole organization, and makes it impossible for any one to decide in advance the kind of a specimen that will win the award.

The production of true golden buff color in Barred Plymouth Rocks has been accomplished as the result of selecting the best shaped specimens to be had that have an even shade of surface color, with an absence of black in both wing and tail. These shades have been bred together year after year, until there has been established a number of strains that produce a fairly good per cent. of even-colored specimens. These same results may be obtained by any fancier who will give close attention to selecting shape and color, and then pairing, without consideration of their winnings or reputation. Absolute buff throughout, an even shade of surface color that is so closely laid on as to appear smooth and dense—no white ticking or the appearance of a lighter shade to be considered, on a specimen used for producing the true color. Under-color to the skin of a shade not so deep as the surface color is most admired. No one will ever build up a successful strain of buff fowls without due consideration for the proper amount of under-color.

At one time the buff color to the skin had unwarranted consideration. This was

continued until the smoky tinge crept into the buff, red wing-bows made their appearance, and black shadings became prevalent in wings and tails. The use of light under-color and light flights in buff produces color that is too light. The use of too-dark under-color and flights produces the too-dark surface color. The absolute requirements are one even shade of golden buff under-color of a lighter shade than surface color; shafting of the same color as the web of the feather; no black in wing or tail; the main tail feathers may be a shade or two darker than the breast color of the males; the flights about the same. These shades of color, if closely adhered to, will build up a strain that may be depended upon year after year to produce a true shade of buff color. This rule may be followed in all buff varieties for best results.

There never has been produced a strain of fowls that can be depended upon to produce perfectly pure, clear-white plumaged fowls. It is quite as difficult to produce a good, clean-cut white specimen as it is to produce any other kind. The per cent. of pure-white specimens in a flock is not much greater than is the per cent. of pure buff specimens in a well-organized strain of buff fowls. When we stop to consider how few white fowls are seen that are absolutely white without any tinge or tints of foreign color, we will realize the problem. To produce white-plumaged fowls having white shanks and beaks, it is necessary to have your matings of the same kind of fowls that have been bred in line from fowls of like color and character for years. This establishes and builds up a true color proposition that may be depended upon. This is only the way they can be produced, sustained, and continued in for years. As stated above, a most difficult color proposition in producing poultry is obtaining Barred Plymouth Rock color that will meet the color demands of the Standard.

To obtain this to any certainty is a problem that has puzzled the brain of thousands of fanciers for a quarter of a century. When we stop to consider the vast amount of them produced, and at the same time the small per cent. of high quality specimens among them, we must begin to realize the fact that the production of the best in this variety is a very difficult proposition. The best and most scientific method to be followed in the building up of a strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks is to secure a pair, trio, or pen, mated for producing females; the other for producing males. In a small way we would prefer a trio of each. If this trio produces specimens of reasonably good quality, we should continue, year after year, to produce specimens from this trio, and then select from the best of these the type and character we wish to

Birds, Poultry, and Poultry Supplies

Young Parrots and Canaries just received from abroad. Maltese and Angora Kittens. Beautiful Birds and Pets of all kind for Christmas presents. New catalogue ready for delivery.

EDWARD S. SCHMID'S

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Sole Agent for D. C. for the Prairie State Incubators and Brooders. Bone Grinding Machines, etc. Send for my illustrated catalogue.



Lisk's Strain of Stay-white White Wyandottes

are winners at America's Leading Shows. They always please customers. Write for circular giving winnings and testimonials. Fine large blocky snow white cockerels at \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Correspondingly low price on FIRST CLASS exhibition birds. This strain is noted for its excellent shape and stay white color. No better layers bred anywhere.

At the Auburn A. P. A. Show, 1907, on 10 entries, I won 5 firsts, 2 seconds, 2 thirds, 1 fourth, and 20 specials, including 2 silver cups, one the Ivory Soap cup for the whitest bird in the show.

FRED C. LISK

Box D

ROMULUS, N. Y.

13-12

"FAULTLESS" HOUDANS

PEDIGREE BRED FROM TRAP-NEST RECORDS FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS. STOCK AND GUARANTEED EGGS

E. F. McAVOY, Jr., Schenectady, N. Y.
Sec. Nat. Houdan Club.

13-5

"Feed, Ten Cents a Bushel"

Is your main feed for producing eggs and growing young stock costing you more than 10 to 15 cents a bushel? If so, you want my new book, title,

"PROFITS IN POULTRY KEEPING SOLVED"

which tells you how to make this great feed, and gives you every detail in laying out and running a poultry plant. Gives you my life-time experience. You can save \$25 a year on every 100 hens you feed as well as increase your egg yield 30 to 40 per cent. No mashes under my new system. I have put hundreds of plants on a paying basis and can yours. Write to-day and stop that big feed bill. Circulars and testimonials free. My second edition of 3,000 copies now ready.

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13-12

PHILADELPHIA SHOW

Second Annual Exhibition
Philadelphia Poultry, Pigeon
and Pet Stock Association

January 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 1908

Musical Fund Hall

THEO. WHITMAN, Supt.

Entries Close January 4, 1908

LESLIE JEFFERIS, Sec'y

Bridgeport, Pa.

Premium List Issued December 15, 1907

13-3

NORTH, EAST, SOUTH AND WEST

In fact in every section where poultry exhibitions are held and where White Plymouth Rocks are exhibited, the most coveted prizes are won by the

U. R. FISHEL WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

No matter how strong the competition, they always win. I have the largest number and best quality birds to offer you this season than ever before. Remember you pay no more for Fishel birds than others, while you get blood lines you can not get anywhere else. My White Plymouth Rocks

HAVE WON THE LEADING PRIZES

at the best shows for the past ten years. Do not buy any poultry until you read my 56 PAGE CATALOG, the most elaborate poultry catalog ever issued. SEND 2 DIMITES for a copy worth dollars to anyone interested in poultry. SPECIAL SALE LIST FREE

U. R. FISHEL

BOX F

HOPE, IND.

Do You Want Exhibition Bird? Write Me



U. R. FISHEL

First Prize Hen, Indiana State Fair, 1907



EGGS HALF PRICE
From Best Buckeyes in the World
From Now On Circular Free
MRS. FRANK METCALF
Red Feather Farm Warren, Ohio

NOW IS THE TIME

to buy your breeding stock, 1000 head to select from. The best we ever bred. Barred White and Buff Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns, Embden White and Brown China Geese, Large Pekin, Rouen, and Muscovy Ducks. Largest poultry farm in Ohio. Valuable catalogue. Prize stock Eggs for hatching from choicest pen matings 43 firsts, 2 thirds, 1 fourth, and 1 fifth prize won by our birds at the big Cleveland and Akron shows, January 8th to 12th, making the two exhibits at the same time and Gold Special for best display. **CHAS. MCCLAVE, Box 100, New London, Ohio.**

15

If You Want More Eggs

More eggs, the year round, eggs more fertile, bigger hatches, stronger chicks and heavier fowls—If you want to cut down your feed bills and double your profit

Send For This Booklet

"WORMS AND BUGS," common sense on the feeding question. It will make dollars for you. Free while present edition lasts. Send today.

F. W. MANN CO., Box 561 MILFORD, MASS.



WE WANT NAMES

We want you to send us the names and addresses of from ten to twenty-five persons living in the United States, each one having twenty-five hens or more. You can send us the names from any number of different post-offices. If you will send us these names we will send you TWO BEAUTIFUL PICTURES FREE. These pictures are reproductions of the most celebrated paintings in the world, and they are of high quality, and we know that you will be pleased and delighted with them; no pictures will be given for a list of less than ten names.

We want to send a free sample copy of a special issue of THE HOME MONTHLY (The National Poultry Journal) to a lot of poultry raisers who are not now taking our paper, and for that reason we want these names.

Send us immediately a list of at least ten poultry raisers, and we will mail you, postpaid, ABSOLUTELY FREE, TWO REPRODUCTIONS OF THE WORLD'S FAMOUS PICTURES. Address THE HOME MONTHLY, 637 W. 43d Street, New York, N. Y.

13-3

FISHEL'S WHITE WYANDOTTES



Be assured of winning by getting your show birds direct from HEADQUARTERS. Our birds have won the Lion share of Prizes at such shows as Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis World's Fair, San Antonio, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Nashville. Such winnings as these will prove to you that we have what we claim, viz:

The World's Best

We have 1000 birds ready for the show room, write us your wants. Our New Catalogue, the finest catalogue ever issued will be ready for mailing November 10, it is worth dollars to you.

It has pointers how to feed and care for Utility as well as show birds. It also gives a description how from a few birds the World's Best Strain of White Wyandottes has been built up to their Supremacy, Utility as well as Fancy. Mailed for One Dime. Send for it at once.

J. C. Fishel & Son

Box 4, Hope, Ind.

13-2

Read These 2 Letters

The point that stands out so strong in this practical test is the very claim we have so strongly put out for the New Prairie State Machines; that is, they produce the largest number of "livable" chicks, of any machine on the market. And isn't that what counts? Isn't it the chicks that live that bring you the profit? The vast difference in death loss—10 and 50 percent—conclusively proves that chicks hatched in a Prairie State Machine have far more vitality, vigor and strength than those hatched in others. This is a mighty important feature to you. They live beyond the critical stage.

Meadowbrook Stock Farm,
Leavittsburg, O., July 15, 1907.

Prairie State Incubator Co.,
Homer City, Pa.

Gentlemen:—As we have run the Prairie State Incubator in competition with the ——— company and ———, under exactly the same conditions since the first of the season, we are pleased to submit a report of the results. As we use a card system on the incubators and brooders, it makes results indisputable. Our cards show an average of 90 percent of hen eggs and 80 percent of fertile duck eggs hatched in the Prairie State Machine, while the others show the average of 65 percent to 70 percent. Our brooder cards show a loss of but 10 percent from Prairie State chicks as against 50 percent of those hatched in the others. Our new brooder-house, installed with twenty-five No. 3 Indoor Brooders, has given the best results, and the No. 1 Colony Brooders are simply perfection. We expect to turn out thirty-five to forty thousand broilers a year, and it is needless to say that, after these tests, it will be done with the Prairie State Machines.

Yours respectfully,

E. E. CROWDER, Supt.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS are the most efficient machines made. The reason is simply because we have delved deep into the problem of hatching and rearing as nature does it, and then built our machines in a way that produces the same condition as nature it is possible to do so. That's the real secret of their success.—Send for catalog, giving full information. It's free.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO.,

Box 481, Homer City, Pa.

Prairie State

Millington, N. J., Jan 16, 1907.

Prairie State Incubator Co.

Gentlemen:—I have three of your No. 1 Colony Brooders running, and they certainly are the real thing. They are entirely exposed to the weather but that doesn't make any difference. They keep the temperature just the same. It came off very cold last night, and I went out at 10:30 P. M. and the temperature stood at 100. There were chicks just hatched, and when I went there this morning, the thermometer had dropped to 16 degrees outside. I thought all was over with the chicks, as the brooder was exposed so, but I was very much surprised to see the temperature standing up all right.

Very truly, R. C. YEOMANS.

establish. From time to time add new blood, either a male or a female, but keep separate and distinct the strain that produces the males and the one that produces the females. As soon as you allow them to intermingle, you destroy any possibilities claimed by the use of double matings.

The standard-bred Barred Plymouth Rock, so termed, means producing from a single pair of both males and females of reasonably good quality. In mating for this purpose, take females a shade at least too light for exhibition purpose, mate with them males of identically the same color. The product from these should be an even grade of attractive colored specimens.

Adhere to such matings, and through care and selection, you can improve their attractiveness each year. Never mix into this strain a male of true exhibition color, nor a female darker than standard color. Work for the lighter color shades, as these are more pleasing than the dark metallic shades that often come from having too much color. To produce Barred Plymouth Rocks of a pleasing color for a gentleman's farm, the home, or the general market poultry supply of the farm, always use males of the pullet line breeding, have them large, strong, and heavy-boned, and of a very light shade of color. Always cull your producing stock, having in mind large-sized, heavy-weight, strong-boned females, mated to the best of the males, light in surface color.

Size, strength, and constitutional vigor comes largely from the females. Because of this fact, only use this type of hens for breeding. Comb, head points, color, and fineness of finish comes from the male bird. Therefore, adhere closely to the use of males that fill to the greatest possible extent these demands. In a general way, this chapter and the one published last month, can be accepted as a true guide for the amateur in handling Plymouth Rocks. As you gain in experience, you will learn many things that can be added to the above that will prove of untold benefit in the production of better specimens. Couple with these articles the illustrated ones in this paper telling about the three varieties. Thus, you will have the information that guides the breeder, and the illustrated descriptions of what they have produced.

Study all these, and, in addition, the Standard of Perfection. Add each day something of value to your information as a breeder, and you will become, after a few years' experience, either a successful breeder of this kind of fowls, or will realize that it is better that you might select some other less crowded thoroughfare to fame in the exhibition-hall.

The Plymouth Rocks are the most popular of all the world's variety. Market records go to prove that over 60 per cent. of all the poultry sent to market is of the Barred Plymouth Rock variety. They are bred on the farm, in the village towns, and city lots, in every crack and corner of the world where poultry is grown will be found the Plymouth Rock color. The Dominique, the Plymouth Rock of America, the Cuckoo-colored fowls of England, the Coucou de Malines; all are favored in their home, and carry the Plymouth Rock color. Nothing has ever been so attractive, nothing so difficult to produce in perfection as the barred coloring of the Barred Plymouth Rocks. Thousands upon thousands follow in the trail, seeking success with them; the more failures, the greater the effort made. The Barred Plymouth Rock

was made by publicity, pushed to the front through more publicity. No other kind of fowl is so fully illustrated, so much written about, so much talked about as the Plymouth Rocks. Any other fowl could be made equally popular if the same determined effort were put forward in their favor.

In proof of this, consider the White Plymouth Rock fowl of ten years ago as compared with the same at the present time. A few of them were heard about ten or twelve years ago. To-day they rival the Barred variety for show consideration. They are pushing fast into public favor as a general-purpose fowl, as well as market poultry. To-day they stand second in prominence in poultry illustration. They are being built up through push and publicity. The White Wyandottes had the lead over them six years ago, but now the tide has turned in favor of the Plymouth Rocks, and unless more determination and a greater effort is made for the White Wyandotte, they will drop behind considerably. Continued effort makes the breed or variety. In proof of this we will only have to consider what one family from England has done for the Orpingtons of America. If one individual can come among us, and in a few years make of the Orpington what has been made of it in America, what would be possible from the united effort of any one of the breed or variety specialty clubs of the land? White Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, Dorkings, or any other fowl can be made popular, if enough determination is exercised to advance it into popularity, to continue in the possession of which it is only necessary to have good qualities that undoubtedly belong to all of these.

Jamestown Poultry Exhibit

The entries at Jamestown were quite satisfactory, everything considered. The management was terribly handicapped by the express company, who did not seem disposed to lend a helping hand, but delayed the delivery beyond anything of like character we have ever known.

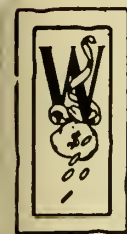
Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Plymouth Rock classes, were all remarkably good. Many claim the quality to be as good as in the winter shows. An expert in Brown Leghorns claims the exhibit in this variety to be the best shown in years.

Notwithstanding the fact that judging was delayed, when the work began it was quickly finished. The management should have the sympathy of all, as they labored under great disadvantages, growing out of the delays above mentioned.

A Bad Habit

The intolerant habit of clipping off the flights of one or more wings of hens should be discontinued from the fact that it disfigures the specimens, and is quite unnecessary. If the wing were opened out and the web stripped from the entire flight-feathers, leaving about an inch at the point, it would prevent the fowl from flying, and not present the undesirable appearance that is caused from cutting off the flights. A bird whose flight-feathers are stripped in this way is not nearly so unattractive in appearance in the exhibition-coop as one whose feathers were chopped off with a knife or scissors.

Marketing Geese



CLIP from Feathered Life, England, an article from the pen of Mr. A. J. Johnson, in which he advises selling the geese to market as early as possible. Whether this applies or not to conditions in this country must be settled by the individuals themselves. This is published in full for the benefit of our readers:

"Unless there is some good reason to induce them to do otherwise, farmers should dispose of all their goslings at once. The Christmas goose has fallen on evil days. Few people want it at that season, with the result that, in many markets, there is a perfect glut, which haunts the poulterer like a nightmare until well over the New Year. Turkeys have gained where the geese has lost. Even the succulent duck is on the ascendant scale in public favor. But it matters little to us just now whether it is the fault of the goose, the fashion, a change in the national taste, or what. The fact is, then, that it seldom pays to run our goslings on to Christmas. I say seldom because in some districts—in the North, for instance—there is still a good demand, largely sustained by the "goose clubs," for this time-honored dish. Generally speaking, however, it is folly on the part of the farmer to let the Michaelmas market slip away, when prices are

tolerably good, just because the shreds of that old custom which dedicated the goose to Christmas are still alive. If we can not get a shilling a pound for a gosling now—and we can in some markets—we can sell at a price which leaves an enormously higher profit than could even in these days be realized three months hence. A fowl, or an egg—indeed, most things—is only profitable in accordance with what they have cost us to produce. Bear that fact in mind, and apply it to the goose, and we can see how great the absurdity is of keeping the flocks on. The Michaelmas article has cost practically nothing. Through its "green" period it lived on grass for the most part, then came the stubble, which maintained it, and, after, perhaps, a little hand-feeding, it was ready for sale. But from now on to Christmas the bird will require more and more food. At least twice a day they must be fed; there is a risk of loss from foxes, there is the trouble of attending to them. All this and more must be placed against them, and in the end we generally get less per pound, and realize a much smaller profit than if they were sold now. I will go further, and say also that the profit on a "green gosling" is greater than it is on a "Michaelmas" one, provided the conditions are fair, simply because it has cost, proportionately, so much less to rear."

Michaelmas day occurs September 29.

Failures in Squabs

(Continued from page 18)

Verily, their purchasers shoulder a load grievous to be borne. There is, however, such a thing as the scientific breeding of squab-raising pigeons. There is such a thing as following nature in her constant efforts for health and wholesomeness in all organic life. The only satisfactory pigeons are those that are vigorous enough to resist disease. It is much easier to work with nature than to doctor the effects of working against her."

We wish to take issue with Mr. Todd on one or two points. In the first paragraph, he makes this strong statement, which we quote: "I am well aware that many dealers claim that the matings of birds will be broken by shipment. This claim is entirely unfounded, that is, when birds are properly mated." It is well that Mr. Todd qualified this in saying, "When the birds are properly mated." We presume that the fact that they did not continue mated at the end of the shipment would be proof positive that they were not properly mated. We have known mated pairs that have bred together for an entire year to become unmated when carried one mile away from their original home, and turned loose in a strange loft; not all of them separated, but a sufficient number to cause a world of trouble. Pigeons will become unmated when shipped in considerable number in basket or box on a journey of twenty-four hours or longer. If Mr. Todd has been so fortunate as he states in shipping, without

having any of them separate, he has certainly had wonderful success. It is easy enough to write articles, and accuse others of trickery or ignorance, or anything of that kind, but we stand to our statement in saying to Mr. Todd that we have known, personally, of mated pairs separating in transit, and we have not ourselves sold a pigeon in twenty years.

The most alarming part of Mr. Todd's statement is relative to the probable disaster that comes through inbreeding. He states that the Homer pigeon comes to us bearing germs of disease that from time to time have been cultivated by inbreeding. Those germs are latent in the stock, he says. Now, if this is true, it is high time that the squab-growers of the world should begin to understand that possibly they were purchasing a pestilence when they took into their lofts squab-breeders that came from any one locality. Might not it be better to pick up a few males here and a few females there, scattering the purchases about, and picking them up in small lots of a healthy character, and mate them in your own lofts; for, perhaps, by so doing, you might bring together non-related pairs that would do much better than the infected kind referred to by Mr. Todd.

Please read Mr. Todd's statement over carefully. His article is worthy of consideration. If all he states is true, there needs to be a revolution in selecting breeding-pairs for producing squabs.

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Six times	4.00
One year	7.00

READ CAREFULLY

Copy may be changed as often as desired, though we advise running a standard ad when possible, in order that buyers may become acquainted with it. Length of ad is not limited, but additional words will be charged for at the rate of 4 cents each for one insertion, or 3 cents each for each insertion when run three times or more. Figures count as single words.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Ringlet Barred Rocks! Our Entire Flock Are descendants from Thompson's best pen. Cock-
erels, \$3; 13 eggs, \$1.50. Supply catalogue free.
OWEN COONS, Mohawk, N. Y. 13-3

Wysong's Barred Plymouth Rocks Are Fine as
silk. Eggs, \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30. Satisfaction
guaranteed. O. B. WYSONG, Bank Cashier,
Fithlan, Ill. 13-3

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Egg-laying Strain—
Eggs only \$1 per 15. R. WALKER JACKSON,
Asylum Pike, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-4

Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs for Hatching, Brad-
ley, Miles, Wells Strains; \$1 per setting; \$5
per 100. GEORGE HOWARD, JR., South Bound
Brook, N. J. 13-4

Riley's Barred Plymouth Rocks Are Champions,
winning every first at the great Philadelphia
Show. Get my mating list before buying.
HENRY D. RILEY, Strafford, Pa. 13-6

County Line Poultry Farm Breeds Barred Rocks
and S. C. Buff Leghorns. Prize-winning mat-
ings. Stock and eggs for sale. \$2 per 15. Route
10, Medina, N. Y. 13-5

400 Royal Blue Barred Plymouth Rocks, Hatched
and raised by forty hens, good breeders, at \$1
to \$2 each, in lots. STANDARD POULTRY
YARDS, F. B. Fenton, Beloit, Wis. 13-2

Barred P. Rocks—We Have a Splendid Lot of
yearlings and young stock, and can furnish you
birds up to snuff, and in any quantity, at mod-
erate prices. CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM,
Route 1, Washington, N. J. 13-5

Single-combed Buff Orpingtons and Barred Rock
cockerels and pullets; also two good cock birds
and African geese. J. H. WORLEY, Route 2,
Mercer, Pa. 13-5

White Rock Stock for Sale—Raised on Free
range. Prices and stock guaranteed. Write us
for prices. H. P. SMITH & SON, Woodhull,
N. Y. 13-2

White Plymouth Rocks, Bred for Exhibition and
utility. Winners wherever shown. Stock for
sale. Send for booklet. BRIERWOOD POULTRY
FARM, Sewickley, Pa. 13-12

Buff Rocks. Choice Yearling Cocks, Cockerels,
and pullets, Golden Buff. If you want quality
I can please you. A. L. FAWCETT, New Al-
bany, Pa. 13-3

Cohansey Strain Barred Rocks Are Finer Than
ever this year. Cockerels and pullets that
can't help winning, now ready for showing.
Write me your wants. I will suit you in price
and quality. COHANSEY POULTRY YARDS, B.
B. Ware, proprietor, Bridgeton, N. J. 13-2

For White and Barred Rocks, Bred for Utility
and beauty, come to ELLIS BURKET'S Pou-
ltry Farm, Frenchtown, N. J., R. F. D. No. 1.
13-3

200 Barred P. Rock Pullets for Sale, \$1 Each.
These birds are bred for their utility and eggs.
R. A. GRAFF, Jamesburg, N. J. 13-3

Buff Rocks, Nugget Strain. Large, Heavy Lay-
ers, and splendid color birds, at prices you
can't refuse. Write now. BUFF ROCK POUL-
TRY YARDS, Washington, N. J. 13-3

1,000 Nugget Buff Rocks and Duston White
Wyandottes. Must be as described or money
back. ALLEN SECHRIST, Port Trevorton, Snyder
County, Pa. 13-3

Buff Rocks. Fine Stock for Sale. If You Want
good ones, write me. FRED ARMER, Ballston
Spa, N. Y. 13-3

Barred Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns, Thompson's
and Wyckoff strains. Standard-bred, choice
stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. CRES-
CENT FARM, R. J. Cadle, Reistertown, Md.
13-3

"Fishel" White Plymouth Rocks; 100 Youngsters
for the fall trade. Pure "Fishel" strain,
which means the "best in the world." With such
blood back of them you can not miss it by buying
from me. Stock, \$2 each, and up. If you mean
business write me for printed matter. I'll use
you right. Satisfaction guaranteed. PLUMMER
McCULLOUGH, "Coolspring," Route 2, Box H,
Mercer, Pa. 13-5

White Rock Cockerels (Fishel strain) for Sale at
\$2 and \$3 each. Free range birds. Suow white.
Money back if not satisfied. W. G. JENNINGS,
Carthage, N. C. 13-5

Buff Rocks. My Winnings at Carlisle: 1st
breeding-pen, 1st and 2d cockerels, 1st and 2d
pullets, 1st hen. Birds that will win. Satisfac-
tion guaranteed. WM. R. BOYER, Danville, Pa.
13-4

500 Barred Rocks, Bred from my Hagerstown and
Pittsburg winners; ready for the trade now.
Choice cockerels, pullets, hens, trios, and pens, at
reasonable prices. Send for illustrated catalogue.
H. L. PIKE, Box A, Meyersdale, Pa. 13-4

For Sale—Prize Winning White Plymouth Rock
cockerels at a bargain. JAY B. BRIGGS, Elm
Street, Washington, Pa. 13-2

For Sale! A Few Choice White Rock Cockerels,
Hillson strain. Free range, fine birds. \$2 to \$5
each. Supply limited. DR. E. E. WEBSTER,
Woodhull, N. Y. 13-4

East View Poultry Yards, Box D, Ballston Spa,
N. Y., have exhibition and heavy-laying White
Plymouth Rocks for sale. Fertile eggs, 15, \$3;
30, \$5. 13-1

White Rock Cockerels. Bred from Birds Direct
from U. R. Fishel. Fine quality; \$2 to \$5.
Special in lots. FRANK B. BRUCE, Jay, Essex
Co., N. Y. 13-1

White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Lang-
shans. Best strain eggs and stock for sale at
all times. We are among the largest breeders in
the East. PINE HILL FARM, Canaan, N. H.
13-2

LEGHORNS

For Sale—S. C. White Leghorns, Wyckoff Strain.
Fine, large, April-hatched cockerels and pul-
lets, bred from prize-winning birds. Heavy lay-
ers. Write your wants. D. H. SCHALLER,
Clark, Mercer Co., Pa. 13-3

Have a Few Rose-combed Browns. J. HART
WELSH, Douglaston, Long Island, N. Y. 13-4

Crawford's Rose-combed Brown Leghorn, New
York and Chicago winner. Ten pullets, one
cockerel, \$10. Show cockerel that can win at
fall fairs. JAS. CRAWFORD, Cameron Mills,
N. Y. 13-2

Blanchard-Wyckoff Single-combed White Leghorns.
Stratus pure—separate. Very choice yearling
hens, cock birds. Circulars and full particulars.
C. N. REYNOLDS, Canton, Pa. 13-2

Over Stocked—Fine S. C. White Leghorns, Cheap.
SOUTHERN POULTRY YARDS, H. A. Sager,
proprietor. Box 412, Herndon, Va. 13-2

Single-combed White Leghorn Cockerels, Grand
size, snow white, and good yellow legs, only \$1
each. TWILIGHT POULTRY YARDS, Hanover,
Pa. 13-2

R. C. Br. Leghorns (Kulp's Female Line), Pul-
lets, yearling hens, and cockerels, \$1 each.
Yearling cock bird, \$2. WM. GAFFEY, So.
Worcester, N. Y. 13-2

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Trap-nested,
selected, and systematically bred for 200 eggs;
beautiful trios, \$5; spring stock. HILLSIDE
YARDS, 101 15th St., Altoona, Pa. 13-2

White Leghorn Eggs for Hatching—Young's,
Knapp, Wyckoff Strains. \$1 per setting; \$5 per
100. GEORGE HOWARD, JR., South Bound
Brook, N. J. 13-4

Rose and Single-combed White, Buff, and Brown,
Single-combed Black and Silver Duckwing Leg-
horns. Birds of quality. Circular free. SYL-
VESTER SHIRLEY, Port Clinton, Ohio. 13-4

Black Leghorns; Osborne's Strain Direct. Send
for winnings, Madison Square, New York, Ont-
ario. Stock and eggs from pure yellow-legged
stock. BROCKVILLE POULTRY YARDS,
Brockville, Ont., Canada. 13-6

For Sale—White Leghorn Cocks, One and Two
years old, \$1.50; hens, \$1; fine stock. Money
refunded if not satisfactory. BROCKMAN
POULTRY AND PIGEON FARM, 2729 North
Grand Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. 13-2

S. C. White Leghorns. Winners at Hartford,
Meriden, Springfield, Holyoke, and Boston; in
shape and color they are second to none; eggs,
\$2. W. J. BLAKE, Burnside, Conn. 13-6

White Leghorns Exclusively. Van Dreser-Wickoff
heavy layers, and a grand exhibition strain.
Pure white and winners. Choice stock reasonable.
LE ROY SUTTON, Box 303, Morenci, Mich. 13-6

N. Y. Winning Strain. S. C. Silver Duckwing
and S. C. Red Pyle, Leghorn, stock and eggs.
Circular. CHAS. F. SCHWAB, Foster Brook,
Pa. 13-12

McElheney's Single-combed White Leghorns Stay
white and are bred to lay. Stock and eggs for
sale. FRANK L. McELHENY, Box E, Cuba,
N. Y. 13-12

S. C. White Leghorn Yearlings, Selected, \$1; pullets quoted on application; cockerels, 75 cents, while they last. G. T. GARDNER, 308 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J. 13-3

America's Best Single-combed Buff Leghorns Win for others, will win for you. Exhibition and utility stock for sale. BUFF LEGHORN POULTRY YARDS, Annville, Pa. 13-12

4,000 S. C. W. Leghorns. Large, Healthy, Line bred white birds. Bred for heavy egg production. Breeding and utility stock and eggs for hatching for sale at fair prices. BELLE HILL WHITE LEGHORN RANGE, Elkton, Md. 13-10

200 Single-combed White Leghorn Cockerels, Blanchard strain, \$2 each. Special price in lots of ten or more. HARTMAN STOCK FARM POULTRY YARDS, Columbus, Ohio. 13-3

For Sale—Thoroughbred Single-combed White Leghorn cockerels, hatched from an extra fine laying strain, \$1 and \$2 a bird. SEA SIDE POULTRY FARM, Southampton, N. Y. 13-4

Entire Flock, 200 Wyckoff Strain White Leghorns, \$9 to \$12 dozen. Winners at largest shows in America. D. CURVIN KALTREIDER, Red Lion, Pa. Box 303. 13-4

S. C. White or Brown Leghorn Cockerels, Good breeders, \$1 up. Prices for trios, pens, or exhibition stock on application. The best for the price always. UPLAND POULTRY YARDS, Box G, Decatur, Ill. 13-4

Mrs. C. W. Harrington, Harford Mills, N. Y. S. C. Buff Leghorns, exclusively. My first and second pen of breeders. Choice young stock from exhibition. 13-4

S. C. W. Leghorns. Stock from Breeding-pens for sale at reasonable prices. C. E. KROGMANN, JR., 2002 Fourth Street N. E., Washington, D. C. 13-4

Single-combed Brown Leghorns. All Breeders and show fowls for sale cheap. Also choice young stock. Write me your wants. S. J. HARLACHER, Hanover, Pa. 14-1

WYANDOTTES

Fearless Partridge Wyandottes. At Seven Shows last winter we entered 52 birds, winning 28 first, 15 second, 14 cup and cash specials. We offer 200 youngsters, bred from these winners, that win anywhere. Prices reasonable. ENTERPRISE POULTRY FARM, Yoe, Pa. 13-5

Buff Wyandottes—Prize Winners. Six Cocks, twenty hens, some solid buff, \$2 to \$10 each; can win in fast company. J. E. WILLMARTH, Amityville, N. Y. 13-4

Silver-laced Wyandottes, Winners at Trenton, Vineland, York, Lititz, and Philadelphia. I can supply you with good stock, either breeders or show birds, from \$2 and up. T. K. McDOWELL, Oakford, Bucks Co., Pa. 13-5

White Wyandottes—We Have a Splendid Lot of yearlings and young stock, bred from our prize winners, and can furnish just what you want at moderate prices. Our birds are pure white and vigorous. CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM, Route 1, Washington, N. J. 13-4

Prize-winning Buff Wyandotte. Stock and Eggs for sale. Winners wherever shown. Send for prices. THEODORE HEWKE, Middletown, N. Y. 13-2

Buff Wyandottes Exclusively. They Have the Wyandotte shape, good combs, and even color of the right shade. A few extra good breeders and some fine young stock for sale at reasonable prices. W. P. PRATT, Cbatbam, N. Y. 13-4

If You Want the Best, Try the Royal Strain White Wyandottes; bred for business; stock and eggs for sale. GOLDEN RULE POULTRY FARM, J. W. Knight, Prop., Magruder, Va. 13-2

Partridge Wyandottes, the Handsomest and Best variety. My stock has won the highest honors of most of the leading shows. Stock and eggs for sale. Circular. A. P. GROVES, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-2

Golden Wyandottes—First Cock at Boston, 1906, first and third cockerel, Boston, 1907. Cockerels for sale, \$5 each. D. P. CHASE, Andover, Mass. 13-4

Whites of Stay White Wyandottes. Great Egg-producers. Eggs, 75 per cent. fertile. Satisfaction positively guaranteed; 15, \$1; 100, \$5. W. E. SHOEMAKER, Laceyville, Pa. 13-4

Silver-laced Wyandottes The Kind That Won four ribbons at Boston this year. Eggs, \$2 per 13. H. F. CHASE, Andover, Mass. 13-4

Silver-pencilled Wyandottes of the Highest Quality. Winner at Providence, Boston, Brockton, Lynn, etc., all last season. Breeders for sale; also young stock. J. E. MORSE, Taunton, Mass. 13-2

Silver-laced Wyandottes Exclusively for Ten years. Beckett's blood only. Fifty elegantly-marked cockerels, \$1.50 each. D. LEWIS, Keyport, N. J. 13-6

White Wyandottes, Pure White and Stay White. Breeders for sale. Now is your time to get breeders at reasonable prices. Write me your wants. R. C. WARMAN, Washington, N. J. 13-3

For Sale—Fine White Wyandotte, Young and old, from high-scoring birds. Prices reasonable. Write me at Martinsville, Ind. EDWIN BRICKERT. 13-3

Partridge Wyandottes, Doolittle-Hadaway Strain. If you want winners, write me. Hundred cockerels and pullets, guaranteed from prize-winning pen, ready. HENRY KELLY, Lexington, Ky. 13-3

Wyandotte Poultry Yard, Spry, Pa. W. A. Hildebrand, prop. Breeder and shipper of eight varieties of Wyandottes. Hanover, York, and Dallastown prize-winners. Free booklet. 13-3

White Wyandottes. I Have a Splendid Lot of yearling hens and young stock at \$2 each. If you are looking for size, shape, and color, I can please you. Cheap at twice the money. S. L. HETRICK, Punxsutawney, Pa. 13-3

Closing Out Sale of Buff Wyandottes (Lord's, the world's best strain). Cocks, hens, cockerels, pullets, \$1 each. Columbian Wyandottes (Arnold-Richardson). WM. SEIDEL, Washingtonville, Pa. 13-3

I Have 200 Columbians for Sale Cheap, as I must get clear of them soon. Satisfaction guaranteed. GILBERT NICHOLAS, Bernardsville, N. J. 13-3

Wilson, Buff and Columbian Wyandotte Specialist. Your opportunity to purchase reliable stock. Our prices are very reasonable. E. S. WILSON, So. Hammond, N. Y. 13-6

Golden Wyandottes; Won 1st Cockerel, 2d Cock, 2d and 3d pullet at the great Washington, D. C. show; won 1st and 2d pullet, 2d cock, 2d and 3d cockerel, at Belair, Md., show. Eggs in season. Stock for sale. WM. H. EDELER, Belair, Md. 13-5

Columbian Wyandottes of the Best Prize Winning strains. Eggs from two yards. \$2 per 15; \$3.50 per 30. Fowls in season. ISAAC M. LANGWORTHY, Box 451 N. Y. Alfred, N. Y. 13-6

Hacker's White Wyandottes. Hens, Cockerels, pullets and cocks, \$2.50 to \$5. Eggs, exhibition matings, \$2 for 13. Every one used right. HENRY M. HACKER, Lynn, Mass. 13-4

Thoroughbred Cockerels for Sale. White Wyandotte, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, \$1.25, \$1.50, and \$2 each. SUNNY SIDE POULTRY FARM, Marietta, Lancaster Co., Pa. 13-4

Silver-laced Wyandottes Exclusively. Choice Stock and eggs in season. Vigorous, well marked birds. Farm range. A. H. BARTON, Silverton Yards, Mt. Ephraim, N. J. 13-4

Pride of Jersey Strain White Wyandottes. Noted for their heavy laying qualities. Choice cockerels at interesting prices. CLEARVIEW POULTRY YARDS, Box A, Ramsey, N. J. 13-1

Partridge Wyandottes from Most Famous World beaters. 1st and 2d pens just taken, Vermont State Fair; Felch judge. LONE PINE POULTRY FARM, Pike, N. H. 13-2

Going Out of Business. 200 Snow White Wyandottes, in lots of five or more, \$1.25 each; one fine cock, \$3. SUSQUEHANNA POULTRY YARDS, Saginaw, Pa. 13-4

White Wyandottes Exclusively. Bred from Egg-laying strain. I have splendid lot of young stock for sale. Prices reasonable. R. G. HARKINS, Hickory Hill, Pa. 13-4

Black Wyandotte Prize Winners; Stock and Eggs in season. GEO. H. BOYD, 1507 G Street S. E., Washington, D. C. 13-11

MINORCAS

Rose Comb Black Minorcas, Winners, Cincinnati, Toledo, Tri-State, Indiana State Fair. Old and young stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. B. F. NEIMAN, Fisher's Switch, Ind. 13-2

A Choice Lot of Rose-Combed Black Minorca cockerels for sale. They will improve your flock. Write for prices. J. L. ROYE, Nassau, N. Y. 13-3

Single and Rose-combed Black Minorcas. Just to make room, selling breeders at \$2, \$3, and \$5. Plenty of youngsters, trios, and pens at bargain prices. Late-hatched youngsters cheap. Mention The Feather when you send your remittance with order, and I will send it to you one year free. ED. CROUCH, Twinning City, D. C. 13-4

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Choice Exhibition Cockerels and Pullets, in S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. White Leghorns, and White Wyandottes. A few yearlings for sale, and a "square deal" every time. O. L. BARBER, Canton, N. Y. 13-5

Shove Will Sell a Few of His Best Breeders of Rhode I. Reds, Houdans and Pekin Ducks, at very low prices, to make room for ble young stock. Send for prices. D. P. SHOVE, Fall River, Mass. 13-4

R. C. Rhode Island Eggs for Hatching, \$1 per setting, \$5 per 100. Tuttle and other good strains. GEORGE HOWARD, JR., South Bound Brook, N. J. 13-4

Rose-combed Rhode Island Reds and Golden Wyandottes. Pure bred stock for sale at honest prices. Write D. R. STOUT, McLean, N. Y. 13-3



Hagerstown Show



ISTORY was simply repeating itself again. In every class there was quality of high degree left after the prize birds had been selected. America has never seen such a string of Polish, as was at Hagerstown. Every breed was represented, and such an array of "bang-up" specimens, such a number of them were never before in competition. While the White Wyandottes were not as great in numbers, the winners were excellent, having splendid color and true type. Buff Wyandottes were also a fine class, the females especially. Both Silver and Golden-laced Wyandottes were strong classes, and the winning hens and pullets were beautifully laced, and true shaped. Barred Rocks were not as strong as at some previous shows, and the winners were only of average excellence. White Rocks had a fine class, winners good white, and fine in shape. The Buffs showed good improvement in color, shape, and combs over last year. The Orpington class was one of the best seen at this show. The Blacks were very strong in quality, possessing splendid color and true shape. Buffs were also fine. Every winner was of unusual excellence. A Black cock and hen won a special each for superior quality. Rhode Island Reds were out in force, and great improvement in color over last year was easily noted. Shapes were also more uniform. Females, possessing good standard color, were more numerous.

The Asiatic class was not as largely represented as at some former shows. There was a lack of numbers in Buff Cochins, but good quality was not lacking. The same may be said of the Partridge Cochins. There were some fine White Cochins. The Light Brahma winners were fine specimens, and the display of Dark Brahmas was the best for years. The Langshan class was not large, but averaged in quality up to former shows. The Hamburgs were well represented, all varieties having trim, clean-cut specimens. Leghorns made up a large class, and the winners were simply splendid specimens. Single-combed White winners possessed unusual merit, being fine in type, color, and head points. The Rose-combs were also of unusual merit. Houdans made up a splendid class. Crevecoeurs were good, the Andalusians being also very fine. The Black Minorcas shown were unusually good, possessing clean, pure black, and better head points than usual, having the medium comb so desirable between the big English type and often undersized American-bred style. Dorkings were well represented. Bantams were out in wonderful numbers, and probably the Black-breasted Games were the greatest class ever seen together in competition. Every known breed of Bantams was in the display, and in numbers to make competition the keenest for years, if it has ever been equalled. Water-fowls, as usual, were numerous and excelled in quality. Over one thousand pigeon entries were on display, and Messrs. Staunton & Ewald said they were the finest in quality they ever handled. Cavies, rabbits, and other pets

were more numerous than ever before, and another year the association will allot one alley exclusively to these exhibits.

The parade of poultrymen was headed by a big drum corps. About one hundred forty members were at the banquet. B. H. Warner, of Washington, was toastmaster. Toasts were responded to by Colonel Dodd, Geo. O. Brown, Chas. McClave, Wm. Munich, Miller Purvis, Mr. McCarthy (of Baltimore), Theo. Wittman, and Geo. Ewald. Every one was out for a good time.

The great Hagerstown Fair of 1907 has passed into history, and was greater in every respect than any previous exhibition at Hagerstown. In the Poultry Department there was fierce competition, probably a little more so than usual, and the winners this year are well worthy of winning at the biggest winter shows.

On Wednesday evening the management tendered to the fanciers the usual banquet, preceded by the annual parade, both of these being features of the Hagerstown event. In the parade about two hundred fanciers marched behind the band, and were followed by the judges and show officials in carriages, all but one carriage full, and these sat and waited for the parade to start, and, after a long wait, were surprised to see the parade returning. Not until then did they know that they had been left at the post.

The banquet was given in the dining-hall of the Hotel Hamilton, and the menu was excellent. Mr. Betts announced that word had been received that Mr. Geo. E. Howard, of Washington, was very ill, and also that Mr. T. F. McGrew could not attend this year. Mr. Betts then introduced Mr. B. H. Warner, toastmaster for the evening, who, after the address of welcome by the master of ceremonies, Alex. Neill, read a few appropriate poetical selections to the great amusement of the company.

Jno. W. Dodd responded to the toast, "The Hagerstown Fair;" Geo. W. Brown, "Our Poultry Judges;" Miller Purvis, "The Poultry Press;" Geo. Ewald, "Pigeons;" Mr. McCarthy, "Pigeon Industry in America;" Allen Oliver, "Water-fowl," and W. Theo. Wittman, "The Allentown and Hagerstown Fairs." The banquet then closed as usual with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

The weather for the entire week was ideal, sunshine and a nice crisp temperature just right, and on Thursday, the treasurer's office reported that the attendance for that day was the largest in the history of the Hagerstown Fair.

LOUIS P. GRAHAM.

New York Entries

By mistake the editorial pages of the October FEATHER stated that the New York entry would close in four weeks. It should have said eight weeks. The New York entries will close within four weeks from the issue of this paper. As the space is limited every one should apply early to Mr. H. V. Crawford, Montclair, N. J.

Business World

The Bishop Poultry Farm, of West Cheshire, Connecticut, has been sold to Mr. D. W. Meekly, who will continue the plant on the same lines as Mr. Bishop. This farm has been for a long time an advertiser in THE FEATHER, and we wish both Mr. Meekly and Mr. Bishop the greatest success.

There has been issued from the office of the Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy, Ill., a revised edition of their valuable book known as "Successful Poultry Keeping." This book is of such value as to interest every one. It contains information pertaining to the handling of poultry plants to the very best advantage. The price of this book is \$1 post-paid. We will furnish THE FEATHER and this book both for \$1 to all who send their orders direct to this office.

There has been formed a National American Dominique Breeder's Club. A little booklet containing a short history and by-laws of the organization has been issued. The secretary of this organization is W. H. Davenport, Colerain, Mass. He would like every one interested in the Dominique fowl to write and add their names to the list, obtaining one of these little booklets.

The Lord and Thomas Advertising Agency, of New York and Chicago, is one of the oldest and most prosperous advertising agencies in the country. They take hold of your business for you and push it for profit. They have just issued what they call "Our Doings." Those interested in agricultural advertising should write to Lord and Thomas for a copy of this booklet, and study it for good results.

Agricultural Advertising, issued by the Long-Critchfield Corporation, No. 156 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., is a most complete magazine relative to advertising. They published a three-page report of the meeting of the American Poultry Association, from the pen of Miller Purvis, in one of their recent issues. They are quite up-to-date in poultry matters, and Agricultural Advertising is a publication that every poultryman should have. Send to them for a sample copy.

Since White Class Advertising has moved into their new quarters at 118 W. Jackson Street, Chicago, they have added many attractive features to their business. Their display of the goods they advertise, their gallery of advertising illustrations, and their facilities for handling business, are better than ever before. Poultrymen should write to White's Class Advertising for a copy of their publication on advertising. This is a book of great value, and a close perusal of it is apt to make you a subscriber to the publication.

The September issue of the Western Poultry Journal, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was the most up-to-date poultry journal issued relative to the Niagara Falls meeting. Their front cover-page was an open portal, against which reclined a mammoth-sized egg, on the face of which was pictured Niagara Falls. The portraits of ten

of the executive committee were beautifully delineated.

We notice that the American Poultry Journal congratulates itself as being the pioneer in color-plate printing. Will Mr. Rigg please claim dates of entry for priority in this work? THE FEATHER thought that it stood somewhere near the head of the list in this kind of work.

We have just received a communication from Mapeling Poultry Yards, of Pulaski, N. Y., in which they say that they won at Sandy Creek Poultry Show five firsts, two seconds, on Rhode Island Reds; first Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel, and second pullet; four firsts on geese, and several other prizes. These people seem to be well supplied with good stock. Address them for circular and full particulars.



The illustration of the Single-combed Black Orpington is one of Mr. Barnum's champion hens. This hen is owned at Foxhurst Farm, Lime Rock, Conn., where many good Black Orpingtons are grown.

The birds belonging to the late Walter Plummer, of 1513 Old York Road, Baltimore, Md., are all for sale. Any one interested in this lot of pigeons will address Mrs. Plummer, at the above address.

Mr. Nelson R. Wood, the taxidermist of the Smithsonian Institute, has just returned after a short absence, and reports great interest in birds and poultry all over the country.

Mr. Samuel Stinemetz, vice-president of the Washington Show, has not fully recovered as yet from his illness of several months ago.

One of the most beautiful catalogues of the season is that of the Keystone Giant Pigeon Co., Scranton, Pa. These people are doing a very large business. All interested in squab growing should have a copy of this catalogue. Please mention THE FEATHER in writing for it.

Few poultrymen really appreciate the value of charcoal for poultry. Charcoal is essential to the health of poultry, and is of more benefit in gaining an egg yield than many of our readers imagine. A book giving full information as to the value of charcoal has just been issued. This book is issued by Thomas Bro.'s Co., 1234 Beach and Columbia Avenue, Phila-

Write or Call on Mrs. J. P. Knifong, Browning, Mo., for Rhode Island Reds and Light Brahmas. Cocks, \$1.50; cockerels, \$2; pullets, \$1. 13-4

Rich, Brilliant, Red Cockerels. Pairs, Trios, pens, from excellent blood lines. Grand birds. Sold on approval. Single-combed only. IRA M. CROWTHER, "F." Willoughby, Ohio. 13-5

BANTAMS

Have a Few Black Red Game Bants. J. HART WELCH, Douglaston, Long Island, N. Y. 13-4

Black, White, and Partridge Pokins, Golden and Silver Sebrights, Red Pyle Game Bantams, R. C. Brown Leghorns, and Buff Orpingtons; stock and eggs. J. SHERIDAN WELLS, Greenport, N. Y. 13-4

White and Black-tailed Japanese, White and Black Rose-combed Plain, Blended and Polish Silkies, Golden and Silver Sebrights, Japanese Silkies. MARK HURD, Marshall, Mich. 13-2

Buff, White, and Black Cochins Bantams. Early birds ready to go. \$2 per pair and up. Eggs, \$2, in season. R. S. RULE, Petersburg, Ill. 13-2

Partridge Cochins Bantams, the Beauties of the Cochins. Grand shape and pencilling, extra-heavy toe feathering, highest honors at Boston, Providence, Brockton, etc.; some fine exhibition stock for sale. J. E. MORSE, Taunton, Mass. 13-2

Cook's Game Bantams are Better Than Ever! Have a nice lot of youngsters in Pyles, tall and ready, ready for the winter shows, or next year's breeding-pens. Also some A1 old birds from which these were bred. Look up their winnings at New England's leading shows. E. W. COOK Forestdale, R. I. 13-6

For Sale—White Cochins Bantams. Choice Exhibition pen, score to 94½; price, \$7. Snow white cockerels, \$1 and \$2 each. ERNEST CROSS, Racine, Ohio. 13-3

E. C. Ricker, Scranton, Pa., Breeder, Exhibition Game Bantams, Black Red and Duckwing Recent winnings: 16 regular prizes, including 6 firsts, also 7 specials, Madison Square Garden, 1904 and 1905; 1906-7, Scranton, Pa. (only exhibits), 27 out of 28 firsts, and all specials, including \$100, solid silver cup, and \$50 D. & H. cup for best bird in show, 1,600 birds competing. Black Red cockerels, pullets, and yearling hens for sale. 16-page booklet on rearing and management of Game Bantams mailed free. 13-4

Partridge Cochins Bantams, Grand Shape, Extra heavy toe feathering. A bunch of feathers that will win anywhere. Amherst and Golden Pheasants. Guaranteed pure. Large, healthy birds. Prices reasonable. ENTERPRISE PHEASANTRY, Yoe, Pa. 13-6

Bantams—Black-breasted, Red and Red Pyle. Won 19 prizes at Illinois State Fair, 1906. Write me your wants. W. B. TIPPS, Petersburg, Ill. 13-3

Geo. W. Hillson's Light Brahma Bantams, Winners, 1st, 2d, 3d cock, 1st, 2d, 3d hens, St. Louis World's Fair, 1904. Eggs, \$3 per setting. Circular free. GEO. W. HILLSON, Amenia, N. Y. 13-5

Geo. W. Hillson's Light Brahma Bantams, Winners 1st prize breeding-pen, New York, 1906. Also 1st special cock, 1st special hen, New York, 1907. Eggs, \$3 per setting. Circular free. GEO. W. HILLSON, Amenia, N. Y. 13-5

Buff and Black Cochins Bantams; Winners at New York, Stamford, and White Plains; 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet—Madison Square Garden on four entries in Blacks. These birds and others just as good in my yards. A few birds of blue ribbon quality to spare. JAMES B. N. FITCH, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. 13-6

Gold and Silver Sebright, Buff, and Black Cochins Bantams. The kind that wins. 700 birds for sale. Circular. CLYDE PROPER, Schoharie, N. Y. 13-10

Buff Cochins Bantams; \$5 and Upward per Pair. CHARLES JEHL, Long Beach, N. J.; winner 88 prizes at great Madison Square, New York, show. 13-6

Black-breasted Red Game Bantam Pullets of the highest character Price reasonable. Quality superb. H. L. BROKAW, Somerville, N. J. 13-4

Light Brahma Bantams. The Greatest Bunch of these little beauties in America. Having had the best of success this season in hatching and raising, I offer some real bargains. Remember, this stock is from the New York and World's Fair cup winners. Come early if you want any of Orr's Famous Light Brahma Bantams. Look up New York record for the past half-dozen years. More firsts than all others combined. WALTER S. ORR, Orrs Mills, N. Y. 13-9

Mrs. A. A. Parker Has Buff Cochins Bantam cockerels for sale. Route No. 1, Bonnd Brook, N. J. 13-2

Twenty Kinds Bantams and Eggs for Sale. My Black Cochins won special premium for best Bantam cock in show. E. O. BENJAMIN, Riverhead, N. Y. 14-1

Bantams for Sale. Golden Sebright, Light and Dark Brahmas, one trio Black Cochins, two pair Partridge Cochins, one pair Japanese Silkies. FRANK D. LEWIS & SON, Amsterdam, N. Y. 13-4

Prize-winning White and Buff Cochins Bantams, \$2.50 a pair. Also eggs for setting. JOHN Q. ADAMS, JR., Riverhead, N. Y. 14-1

100 Choice Golden Sebright and Buff Cochins Bantams. Bred from first prize pens. Cockerels, \$2 each; trio, \$5. F. LAUX, No. 85 Lowell Street, Rochester, N. Y. 13-4

JAVAS

Jones, "The Java Man," Suffield, Conn.—Mottled Javas, Black Javas; the best there is in the United States. Am breeding from two 10½ pound cockerels. Eggs that will hatch, \$3 per 15; packed to go any distance. I am the originator of Rose-combed Rhode Island Red Bantams, Little Beauties; Rhode Island Reds every way with bantam size. Have bred them six years. Eggs, \$5 per 10. Circular free. 13-4

ORPINGTONS

Diamond Jubilee Orpingtons. The Money Makers of the future. For eggs, broilers, market, or show room, they are unequalled. Don't change, or select your new breed, until you see our free circular. ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST, 65 High St., Factoryville, Pa. 13-7

Cook's Strain, S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Eggs, \$2 per 30. Young stock in October. MISS JULIA JONES, R. F. D., Tobaccoville, N. C. 13-7

For the Best Orpingtons, Any of the Ten Varieties, you must send to their originators. Catalogue free. WM. COOK & SONS, Box 17, Scotch Plains, N. J. 13-6

Order Your Stock and Eggs from the Orpington Farm; originators, breeders, and exhibitors of White's Strain of Single-combed Buff, Black, and White Orpingtons; no better blood in the world; every sale guaranteed or money refunded; reference, any known man in our city. Write to-day for my new catalogue and mating list. Eggs, \$3 per 15. Stock, \$2 each and up. JAMES B. WHITE, Pres., Fort Wayne, Ind. 13-6

Orpingtons, S. C. Buff, Cincinnati Winners for sale. Also a fine bunch of youngsters this fall. Quality high, prices right. W. MOYER, Georgetown, Ohio. 13-3

\$2 Each; S. C. Buff Orpington Pullets and Cockerels. Order at once. They are scarce. I. L. DAVIS, Star Delivery, Chilli Station, N. Y. 13-3

R. C. Golden Buff Orpingtons. If You are Looking for something good, priced right, every bird well worth the money, and a square deal, let me quote you prices on the coming chicken of America. J. R. JOHNSON, Box 20, Greenville, W. Va. 13-4

Black and White Orpingtons. Write for Show record. Breeding stock and March chicks for fall shows. Sure winners. I. CROCKER, Seneca Falls, N. Y. 13-4

Bargains! I Must Have the Room. Single-combed Buff pullets, some winners, \$2 each. One trio, extra quality, for \$10. One trio, Single-combed Whites, no brass, \$8. These birds are good ones, and worth twice what I ask. H. H. KINGSTON, Brighton Station, Rochester, N. Y. 13-4

Single-combed Buff Orpingtons; Cook and Vass strains; greatest producers; best quality. Price low for such quality. Write wants. E. R. SPAULDING, Jaffrey, N. H. 13-4

Single-combed Buff Orpington Specialist. March pullets, laying, \$2 to \$5; February, March cockerels, weighing 7 pounds, \$2 to \$4 each. Fine stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. OSCAR NEEDHAM, Dept. E, Mill Shoals, Ill. 13-4

BRAHMAS

Light Brahmas, Light Brahma Bantams, Silver Cup, best display at Schenectady; Silver Cup at Johnston; armchair, Albany; Brahma Club Ribbons, Frankford; Specials, Ballston Spa. Send for catalogue. F. E. HOYT, 18 Park Place, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 13-4

East View Poultry Yards, Box D., Ballston Spa, N. Y., offer prize-winning and choice breeding Light Brahmas at reduced prices. Also young stock for sale. 13-3

FAVEROLLES

Faverolles—"The King of Utility Fowls." Also Lakenvelders. Send stamp for circulars. Dr. PHELPS, Glen Falls, N. Y. 13-4

ANDALUSIANS

Blue Andalusians, Bred from First-prize Winners, St. Louis Exposition, 1904. Madison Square Garden, 1905. Perfection in appearance. Cockerels, \$2.50 up. V. H. COUNCILL, Warrenton, Va. 13-2

COCHINS

Partridge Cochins, Unexcelled General-purpose fowl. Young stock for sale; prize strain; bred to lay. Buy breeders now. RIVERSIDE FARM, W. F. Allen, Milan, Mich. 13-2

"The World's Best" White, Black, and Partridge Cochins. Winners at New York, Boston, Pittsburg, and Indianapolis; 250 old and young to offer. Grand leg and toe feathering, shape and color; 75 cockerels in this flock; 30 head of White-crested, Black Pollish, with fine, large crests. Circular. D. C. PEOPLES, Uhrichsville, Ohio. 13-12

High-class Golden Buff Cochins. Buff to the Skin. A fine lot of cockerels and cock birds for sale. EDGAR H. SWAIN, Martinsville, Ind. 13-6

Buff Cochins—Special Sale. All of My Last season's breeding stock. A few choice male birds and fifty yearling hens. Now is the time to buy your breeding stock. Prices cut in half. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. WILLARD BAER, Topton, Pa. 13-7

GAMES

Cornish Indians, First at Philadelphia, Hagerstown, Allentown, Harrisburg. Prices right. Circular G. free. R. D. REIDER, Route 2, Middletown, Pa. 13-2

Cornish Indian Games for Sale—Young Stock and yearlings. First and second cockerel, first pen. Hagerstown, 1906. Write what you want. H. B. SWARNER, Plainfield, Pa. 13-2

Warhorse and Gray Games and Eggs for Sale. Write for prices. R. W. BROOME, R. F. D. No. 29, Commerce, Ga. 13-5

Cornish and White Indians. Bred from Prize winners. A few cockerels at \$1 to \$2 each; eggs in season. S. A. WHITE, Timberville, Va. 13-3

Free, Pleasure and Profit Circular. Heathwood's Irish Black Reds, Tornados, White and Cornish Indians. Buy now, save ex. C. D. SMITH, Fort Plain, N. Y. 13-6

Cornish Indians for Sale. Heavy, Blocky Type, breeding and exhibition stock, early hatched young, a few hens. Write wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. L. NUTTE, Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. 13-4

Games, Gaffs, Cockers' Supplies. Stamp for Catalogue, portraits of famous pit winners, notes on training, heeling, etc. H. P. CLARKE, 200 Mansur Block, Indianapolis, Ind. 13-6

All Varieties, Exhibition Games for Sale. Some grand birds to dispose of at once. Eggs for hatching. Orders booked in turn. JOHN A. CLARKE, Box 112, Pittston, Pa. 13-7

Exhibition Black-breasted Red Games; Most modern type and style. Forty years' experience breeding these for the show-pen. E. R. SPAULDING, Jaffrey, N. H. 13-4

LANGSHANS

Black Langshans—Winners, Layers, Beauties. Hardy stock that will please you. Eggs \$1.50 for 15, packed to carry any distance. FRANK I. AIERN, Laurel, Md. 13-12

Thoroughbred Black Langshans. Hundreds of Them for sale. Eggs. Closing out White Wyandottes cheap. Write your wants to THE ROSE LAWN POULTRY FARM, Auburn, Ind. 13-3

LAKENVELDERS

Lakenvelders, Breeding Stock, and This Year's hatch. Bred from birds imported from Montgomery and Orlebur. Prices very reasonable for quality; \$1.50 up. Would exchange for good Rhode Island Red or Silver Wyandotte pullets. Bronze, wild and half-wild turkeys in November. MRS. R. J. FARRER, Orange, Va. 13-3

POLISH

Buff-laced and White-crested Black Polish, Winners of silver cup, Detroit, 1907. Old and young stock for sale. No eggs. VAN DAVIS, Detroit, Mich. 13-3

SPANISH

White-faced Black Spanish for 1907; Largest layers; largest eggs. Stock, \$2 to \$10; eggs, 15, \$1.25; 30, \$2. Circular. H. E. CHACE, Troy, Pa. 13-3

HOUDANS

Houdans—Stock for Sale from Chicago and Minneapolis winners. Illustrated circular. H. M. SPARBOE, Webster City, Iowa. 13-2

BUCKEYES

Buckeyes—My Ideal "General-purpose Fowl." Cocks, \$1 to \$100. Young stock cheap; trios, \$3, \$5. Order now. W. G. JUDSON, Meschoppen, Pa. R. 2. 13-2

DOMINIKES

American Dominique Cockerels of Purest Blood for sale. Also, Silver-pencilled and Columbian Wyandotte and Light Brahma Bantam hens. DR. HARWOOD, Cbasn Falls, N. Y. 13-2

SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS

For Sale—A Few Pairs of That Most Beautiful of fowls, the Sicilian Buttercup. Imported from the Isle of Sicily. Great layers. V. MAX KEMERY, Johnstown, Pa. 14-1

HAMBURGS

Breitweiser's Prize-winning Silver-spangled Hamburgs won 2 silver cups, 60 ribbons. Ten entries scored 390 points. Hens, with score-cards, April-hatched, pullets and cockerels for sale. BREITWIESER'S YARDS, Buffalo, N. Y. 13-4

TURKEYS

Turkeys—Anxious to Raise Turkeys? Why Not try wild stock? Wild and half-wild tons for sale. M. B. hens. BERTHA M. TYSON, Rising Sun, Md. 13-2

Heavy Bronze Turkeys. Old Toms, 46 to 50 pounds. Hens, 24 to 30 pounds. Young stock grand in size and color. Exhibition birds a specialty. Correspondence solicited. MRS. J. C. RAKER, Box 44, Magnolia, Mo. 13-4

Bronze and Wild Turkeys, Prize Winners. Won 4 firsts at Ashley Poultry Show. A fine lot of young birds. Stamp. T. M. HART, Marengo, Ohio. 13-4

Giant Bronze Turkeys. My Young Stock All Bred from first prize cockerel, Madison Square Garden, 1907. Largest strain in America. Big bone, large frame, very finely marked. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. L. FIKE, Box A, Meyersdale, Pa. 13-4

DUCKS

Indian Runner and Rouen Ducks, Winners at New York and Boston. Eggs and stock for sale. Circular free. WHITE BIRCH POULTRY FARM, Box O, Bridgewater, Mass. 13-4

100 Wild Mallard Ducks, Dark, Handsome Green head, and snow-white young birds, \$4 per pair. RIVER VIEW FARM, F. B. Fenton, Beloit, Wis. 13-2

White Muscovy Ducks, Extra Choice, \$3 per Pair; \$4 per trio. Also Wild Mallard Ducks, same price. JOHN G. GERRISH, East Haven, Conn. 13-3

500 Early April Hatched Pekin Ducks, \$2 Each. Will name attractive price in lots of twenty or more. HARTMAN STOCK FARM POULTRY YARDS, Columbus, Ohio. 13-3

Reduction Sale of Rouen Ducks—World's Best strain. Prices reasonable; absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Circulars free. Write F. D. FOWLER, Box A, Carlinville, Ill. 13-8

2,500 Ponderous Pure-bred Pekin Ducks for Sale. Eggs by the setting or 1,000. 1,300 eggs gathered daily. Common and White Pea Fowl and eggs. Black and White Swan. GOLDEN WEST DUCK RANGHE, Joliet, Ills. 160 acres, established 17 years. 13-5

Eggs from Thoroughbred Mammoth Imperial Pekin Ducks, \$1.50 per 11. Choice large drakes to improve your flock, \$2.25; Ducks, \$2; pair, \$4. DR. IRA C. TYNDALL, Berlin, Md. 13-6

PHEASANTS

Pheasants, 30 Varieties, \$2 Up. Most Beautifully colored birds of this world. Easier raised than chickens. Pay 1,000 per cent profit. Bring to \$250 pair for mounting. Beautify your back yard; enjoy these handsome birds; zoological, ornamental stock. Swans, Homers, Dogs, Ponies, Bantams, Standard poultry, ducks, 90c setting, etc. Price for catalogue, 100 pages, 200 illustrations, colored pictures, how to breed pheasants, etc., 25 cents. N. WICKS, Arlington, N. Y. 13-4

Golden Pheasants, Extra Large, and Beautifully colored birds, both young and full plumage. C. W. SAYLOR, Greenfield, Ill. 13-3

ORNAMENTAL

Fancy Pheasants: Ring-necked, Golden, Silver, White, Reeves, Amherst, Versicolor, Elliot, Soemmering, Impeyan, Peacock, Argus, Melanotus, Satyr, Tragopans, Prince Wales, and others. Swans: White, Black, Black-necked, and Bewick. Fancy Geese, Ducks, and Pigeons, Peafowl, Flamingoes, Cranes, Storks. Game Birds: Quail, Partridges, Black Game, and Capercaillies. Write for price list. WENZ & MACKENSEN, Yardley, Pa. Agents for Julius Mohr, Jr., Ulm, Germany, exporter of Ornamental Land and Waterfowl, live game, and all kinds of wild animals. 13-3

All Varieties of Pheasants, Ducks, Geese, Swans, Hungarian Partridge, etc. Lowest prices, best stock. No catalogue. State your wants. "Denley's Bird Book" gives foreign breeders' secrets for breeding game and ornamental birds; post-paid, 25c. DENLEY, Naturalist, Brooklyn, N. Y. 13-7

PIGEONS

White Dragons Exclusively. I Breed Stock birds only, from strong, healthy, imported birds. Guaranteed to please, or may be returned. Write for prices. WHITE DRAGON LOFT, Neff's, Pa. 13-3

Pigeons! Thousands! Homers, Runts, Dutchess, Burmese Hen, Polish, Lynx, Carriers, Dragons, Pouters, Pigmies, Fantails, Jacobins, Owls, Turbits, Blondinettes, Swallows, Magpies, Helmets, Archangels, Tumblers of all kinds. Prices free. Illustrated descriptive book, telling all you want to know, one dime. WM. A. BARTLETT & CO., Box 8, Jacksonville, Ill. 13-4

Maltese and Hungarian Hen Pigeons, from Upper Austria, imported, genuine large and heavy birds, free board steamer New York, 5 pairs, \$25; 10 pairs, \$45; 20 pairs, \$80; 40 pairs, \$130; 100 pairs, \$350. Send money order. H. UNZELMANN, Ottosir, 38 Hamburg, Germany. 13-12

Wanted—5,000 Homers, Common Pigeons, Guinea Fowls, live Rabbits and Guinea Pigs. Highest prices paid. "N" GILBERT, 1123 Palmer Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-3

Carneaux Runts, Maltese Hens, Mondaines, Bantams, etc. Try Burt's Health Grit, \$1.50 cwt. All kinds supplied. Circulars free. F. BURTT, JR., Englishtown, N. J. 13-3

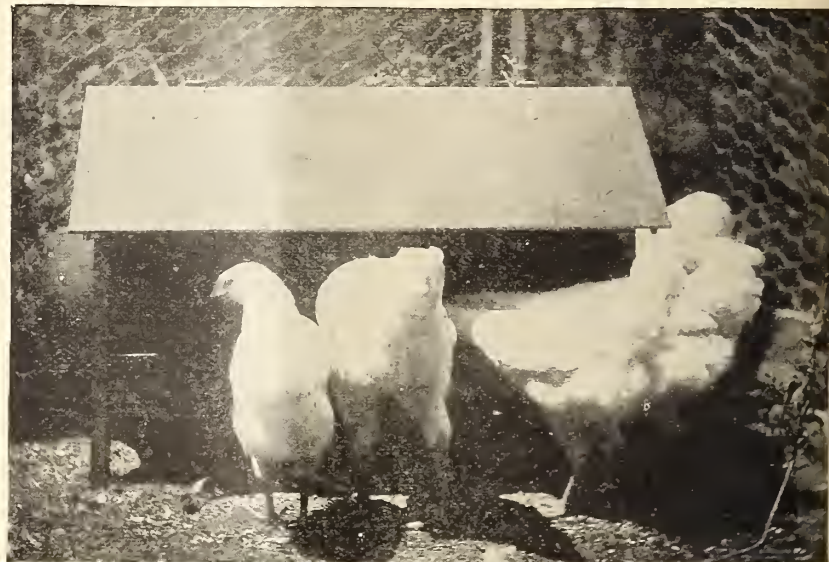
HOMING PIGEONS

Now Is Your Time to Buy First-class Birds cheap. I am closing out my entire lot of forty pair of choice squab breeding homers. They are large and very prolific; \$40 takes the lot. Don't miss this opportunity. Also three pair Giant Runts, \$5 per pair. The three pair, \$12. Also four pair White Dragoon, \$4 per pair. S. F. TEN EYCK, Hurley, Ulster Co., N. Y. 13-4

delphia, Pa. These people will mail a copy free to any of our readers who will write for it and mention the fact that they saw this notice in THE FEATHER.

The taste for the food that will produce the best results in eggs, growth, and feathers, is implanted in the hen by nature. Happily, the hen need have no other concern than to satisfy her appetite. The food is of the lean meat or protein kind, chemically the same as the white of the egg, her own lean flesh, and her feathers.

There can be no better guide in feeding than this craving for protein. Watching the hens chase insects is not merely interesting. It teaches a valuable lesson. We must supply that kind of food when hens can not procure it for themselves. The lean meat is too expensive, but bone—fresh green bone from the butcher's block—is the perfect substitute. It contains the feather-making, flesh-building, egg-producing elements in right proportions, and the cost is little or nothing. It not only supplies egg-making materials, but its tonic effect is excellent; it promotes growth, vigor, health, and vitality. A good bone-cutter should be a part of every poultry raiser's equipment.



For producing eggs during the winter months the Potter System has devised a self-feeding hopper, which we illustrate above in actual use. Their catalogue gives full information as to the use of their system.

The system teaches how to select the laying hens and pullets, and to separate the non-laying hens to be sent to market. Being familiar with the system, and having studied it to some extent, we know that it is a very useful problem for each poultry grower to be familiar with. Each one should address a letter to T. F. Potter & Co., Box 11, Downers Grove, Ill., and get full information as to their system, poultry-houses, and appliances, that are so valuable during the winter months.

In a letter received from Mr. McKee Blair, Bonham, Tex., he encloses a copy of the Southwestern Orpington Club catalogue. This is a very thrifty club, and all the people in that locality should join. Mr. Blair writes that he had seen a few copies of THE FEATHER, and was so attracted that he was prompted to subscribe for it.

Mr. Geo. S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich., the secretary of the American Buff Leghorn Club, writes that the annual gathering of the club will be held at the next

New York show, Thursday, December 19, 4 p. m. Any one interested can write to Mr. Barnes for more complete information.

The magnificent Bull Terrier that belonged to E. L. Barclay, of Washington, D. C., was poisoned a short time ago. It is very unfortunate that this should have occurred to so valuable a dog. The poisoning of a dog is somewhat like stabbing a man in the back. The poor dog can not protect himself against such misfortune, and the owner of the dog suffers a severe loss which can not be replaced.

We have just received a letter from Karl L. Heumann, stating that he has dissolved partnership with the Maryland Poultry and Egg Farm, and that his present address is Oconeechee Farm, Hillsboro, N. C.

We have received a communication from the Covan Poultry Company, Cumberland, Md., enclosing a list of their winnings at Cumberland Fair. We have not room to publish this list of winnings, but wish to thank Mr. Covan for sending us the list and to congratulate him upon the winnings of his poultry at the fair.

Mr. E. L. Prickett, secretary of the Rhode Island Red Club, Hazardville, Conn., has ready for delivery the finest club catalogue ever issued by the Rhode Island Red Club. This will be sent to all who forward 10 cents to Mr. Prickett.

The Southern Poultry Supply Company, formerly at 910 E Street Northwest, Washington, D. C., has been removed to 909 H Street Northwest. This company is now housed in a beautiful room in H Street, near the corner of Ninth, where all the supplies furnished by this company can be shown in a very attractive manner, and the customers better taken care of than ever before.

We have just received a bulletin of the winter school short course for the Connecticut Agricultural College, at Storrs, Conn. All interested in poultry should write for this list, as it furnishes much information relative to the poultry course.

Messrs. J. A. and W. S. Harrison, Box M, Henry, Ill., are offering some beautiful exhibition coops for sale. They issue a handsomely illustrated catalogue, which should prove of great interest to poultrymen.

(Continued on page 26)

Shows to Occur

Mr. O. E. Born, secretary, Fondulac, Wis., writes us that they expect to have the best show held in that locality in many years, and wishes us to request the many friends in that section to address him for full information.

The Killbuck Poultry Association, of Killbuck, Ohio, have elected J. W. Crosky, president, and D. G. Thompson, secretary. They have not decided yet on their next winter's dates, but hope to make the announcement in the near future.

We have a communication from Secretary Frank P. Johnson, Station A., Indianapolis, Ind., in which he sends us the complete list of the officers of his club. All Brahma fanciers should communicate with Mr. Johnson for full information.

The Ohio branch of the American Poultry Association was organized at Columbus, Ohio, the week of July 11. There was a strong feeling present looking toward the holding of a poultry show at Columbus the coming winter.

W. C. Denuy, of Rochester, N. Y., has made the following engagements for judging: Durham, N. C., December 3; Salem, Ohio, December 11; Brookfield, Mo., December 16; Scranton, Pa., December 30; New Castle, Pa., January 1; Tiffin, Ohio, January 9; North Yakima, Wash., January 14; Seattle, Wash., January 20; Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., February 4.

Mr. Henry R. Ingalls, Greenville, N. Y., secretary of the American Buff Wyandotte Club, announces that the club is anxious to hear from every one interested in Buff Wyandottes. He is ready to furnish beautiful ribbons to the secretaries of any shows who will make application to him.

The Eastern Langshan Club, of which John Aldrich, of Springfield, Mass., is the secretary, is prepared to offer at all the shows ribbons, medals, and cups. Address him at 308 Court Square, Springfield, Mass., for full particulars.

The American Leghorn Club will hold their annual meeting at Madison Square Garden, Thursday, December 19, next. One hundred sixty dollars, in cash specials, will be offered at this show to exhibitors who are members of the Leghorn Club. W. W. Bahcock, Bath, N. Y., is secretary.

The twelfth annual show of South Texas will be held at Houston, Tex., during the week of November 4. Robt. Black is the secretary.

Augusta, Ga., will hold its next state show November 4 to 9, inclusive. Mr. J. W. Killingsworth is the secretary.

The second annual show of the York City Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association will be held at York, Pa., November 18 to 23. Write J. Warren Lovett, the secretary, for full particulars.

Secretary Robt. Seaman, of Jericho, L. I., writes us that they have made preparations to hold a great winter show at Richmond Hill, November 19. Messrs. Drevensdt and Stanton will judge the display.

The Tri-city Fanciers' Association will hold its third annual show at the Armory Hall, Davenport, Iowa, November 25 to 30, next. Mr. W. H. Keeley is the secretary, his address being Rock Island, Ill.

The St. Louis Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold their winter show November 25 to 30. V. C. Harwood, of 3801 Shaw Avenue, St. Louis, is the secretary.

The Onarga Poultry and Pet Stock Association, of Onarga, Ill., will hold their show November 26 to 29. Mr. G. H. Townsend, the secretary, will send full information to any one interested.

The Westchester County Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association will hold their winter show at White Plains, N. Y., November 26, next. J. D. Harcombe, secretary.

The South Jersey Poultry and Pigeon Association, Bridgeton, N. J., November 27; B. B. Ware, show secretary, at Bridgeton.

The third annual show of the Holyoke Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held the last week in November, 19th to 22d, in Monument Hall, Holyoke, Mass. Address Mr. Frank L. Buck, 60 Pearl Street, that city, for full particulars, as he is the secretary.

The East Texas Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold its first annual show November 25 to 30, at Beaumont, Tex. Address Ben. C. Eastin, 1407 Ewing Avenue, Beaumont, Tex., for full information.

At the annual meeting of the Corfu Fanciers' Club, held in May, it was decided to hold their next annual show December 3. Mr. G. R. Colby, of Corfu, N. Y., is the secretary.

We are informed by Mr. H. A. Emmel, of Mars, Pa., that the Evans City Poultry Association will hold their first annual show December 7, next, at Evans City; that the Windber Association will hold their annual show February 11, next, at Windber. These occurrences will be judged by Mr. Emmel.

The Dodge County Poultry Association will hold its winter show December 9, next. Editor Heck will judge the show. O. C. Eckles, of Fremont, Neb., is the secretary.

The Augusta, Ga., Poultry Association has selected as its show date December 9, next. J. W. Killingsworth is the secretary.

The Poultry Association of Jackson, Mich., will hold their annual show in that city December 10

to 14. Mr. W. Bliss Dewey, the secretary, will furnish full particulars to all interested.

J. L. Bryant, secretary, Pittsburgh, Ill., announces that the next show dates in the Interstate Poultry Show are December 11 and 14.

The Western Wisconsin Poultry Association will hold their winter show the week of December 11, at La Crosse. E. H. Hoffman, secretary, La Crosse, Wis.

The third annual exhibition of the Woonsocket Poultry Association will be held in Harris Hall, Woonsocket, R. I., December 11. This will be a comparison show. Write Mr. E. W. Cook, secretary, Forestdale, R. I., for full particulars.

The Western Connecticut Poultry Association will hold their next annual show the week of December 11, at Winsted, Conn.; L. C. Capewell, secretary.

The Mahoning Poultry Association will hold their show at Youngstown, Ohio, December 11 to 14, inclusive. Geo. B. Miller, 321 West Commerce Street, Youngstown, Ohio, is the secretary.

December 16 to 20, next, the Farina Poultry and Pet Stock Association, of Farina, Ill., will hold their second annual show. Mr. Oscar Wells is the secretary.

The third annual show will be held at Princeton, Ill., December 16 to 20. Frank Bryant, Princeton, Ill., is the secretary.

The Pontiac Poultry Association, of Pontiac, Mich., will hold their annual show December 16 to 21. Mr. E. E. Humers is the secretary.

A score-card show will be held at Gouverneur, N. Y., the week of December 17. Mr. J. E. Benet is the secretary.

Bradford Poultry Association will hold their annual show December 17, next, at Bradford, Ill. Mr. L. H. Eldridge is the secretary.

December 17 the Elmore Poultry Association will hold their winter show at Elmore, Ohio. Geo. W. Gehring, of Elmore, Ohio, is the secretary.

Arthur Elliot, secretary of the Essex County Poultry Association, Peabody, Mass., informs us that their twelfth annual exhibition will be held in the City Hall, Beverly, December 17. This association holds monthly meetings, owns one hundred fifty feet of coops, and has membership exhibits at each of their monthly meetings.

The Asheville Poultry and Pet Stock Show will be held December 17 to 19, at Asheville, N. C. Mrs. C. B. Campbell is the secretary.

The Kingston, N. Y., Poultry Show will be held December 18 to 20. Write to C. S. Rowe, Kingston, N. Y., for full particulars.

The Quincy Poultry and Pet Stock Association, of Quincy, Mich., will hold their annual show December 19 to 23, next. The secretary is Mr. A. E. Rogers.

The Putnam County and Pet Stock Association will hold their fifth annual show at Ottawa, Ohio, December 23 to 28. W. H. Wert is the secretary.

The second annual show of the Northern Wisconsin and Michigan Poultry Association will be held at Marinette, Wis., December 26 to 31. Write Mr. L. C. Wemple, the secretary, for full particulars.

The Scranton Poultry and Pet Stock Association, A. W. Close, secretary, Scranton, Pa., will hold their next show December 30. Premium list ready November 1.

The Elgin Poultry Association, Elgin, Ill., will hold their winter show during the week of December 30 to January 8. Mr. W. W. Britton is the secretary. Write him for full particulars.

Mr. Joshua Shute, secretary and treasurer of the Meriden, Conn., Poultry Show, writes us that they will resume their annual exhibition, the same to be held December 31, next. Meriden is a great place for a poultry show. They turn out in large numbers there to attend the show and Mr. Shute is a most successful manager.

The Lawrence County Poultry Show will hold their exhibition January 1 to 4, at New Castle, Pa. Mr. D. R. Bollard, the secretary, is ready to send all interested particulars as to same.

The Herndon, Fairfax Co., Va., Poultry Show will be held January 2, 3, and 4. Mr. Geo. O. Brown has been engaged as judge. Mr. C. M. Walker is the secretary.

The Eastern Wisconsin Poultry Association will hold its annual show January 6, next. They have a large increase to offer in the way of regular and special prizes. For full particulars, address A. Stranksy, Chilton, Wis.

The eleventh annual show of the Lynn Poultry Association will be held in Lynn, Mass., January 6. The secretary is Chas. E. Waterhouse, 10 Roy Street, Swampscott, Mass.

The third annual show of the Lagrange Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Lagrange, Ind., will be held January 6 to 11, next. Address Mr. Ira Ford, the secretary, for full particulars.

The third annual exhibition of the Tennessee State Poultry Association will be held at Nashville, Tenn., January 6 to 11. John A. Murkin, Jr., superintendent of the poultry display at Jamestown, is secretary, and will have charge of the great Nashville show.

The Poultry Association of Charlotte, N. C., will hold its eleventh annual show January 7, next. W. B. Alexander is the secretary.

The second annual exhibition of the Morris County Association will be held at Morristown, N. J., the week of January 7. Mr. Lloyd B. Tredway is the secretary.

300 Pairs of White Homers, Choice Breeding stock; mated, banded, and tested, for sale, at \$1.50 pair. Address all communications to HUNTERDON CO. LOFTS, Kingwood, N. J., P. S. Emmons, Manager. 13-2

Special Summer Sale—Rare Chance to Start in squab business. Choice pure-bred Homers—good breeders. Price, until November, \$1.50 per pair. Guaranteed birds. F. ROCKWELL, Dept. B., Dwight, Kansas. 13-2

Bargain! Homer Hens! Fifty Young, High-class, large, Homer hens, all colors, reasonable. Mix breed and secure better results. Mated Homers, cheap. SQUAB FARM, Marietta, Pa. 13-2

Homers for Squab Breeding, Mated Birds, Profitable breeders. Easy to sell. Demand exceeds supply. MISSOURI SQUAB CO., 3801 Shaw Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 13-2

For Sale—White Homer Pigeons, "Breeders," \$2 per pair; any other color Homer Pigeons, \$1.25 per pair; all birds guaranteed mated. Money refunded if not satisfactory. BROCKMAN POULTRY AND PIGEON FARM, 2729 North Grand Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. 13-2

Fine Lot of Large, Pure-bred Homers for Sale, \$1 per pair. FRANK B. SMITH & BRO., Box 172, Hagerstown, Md. 13-3

I Offer Guaranteed Mated Homers in Any Quantity at \$1 pair, and challenge squab companies or dealers to produce better stock at twice my price. Beautiful White Homers, \$1.50 pair. CHARLES GILBERT, 1563 E. Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-3

Thoroughbred Plymouth Rock Homers, Best Squab breeding strain. Stock mated, \$1 a pair. Let me start you right. J. WARD SOMERS, Brookville, Ohio. 13-12

Important and Valuable Information That Every one interested in pigeons should have, mailed free. Send postal to-day. HOWARD BUTCHER, Box 21, New Britain, Bucks Co., Pa. 13-7

Wanted—Homer Pigeons of Good Breeding Age, any quantity. Also Homer youngsters. State number and lowest cash price. F. M. DUNHAM, 511 Bourse Building, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-7

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Eggs for Hatching from Heavy Laying Single-combed White Leghorns and White Wyandottes. Also Buff Pekin Bantams and White Guineas. Four pair Peafowls for sale. THE IDEAL EGG FARM, Waterport, Orleans Co., New York. 13-5

Eggs for Hatching. Rose-combed Black Minorcas; always lay, but never set; if you want eggs keep this strain; \$2.50 for 13. Address MISS BERTHA E. LEWIS, Voluntown, Conn. 13-5

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3,000 Ferrets for Sale—Get Prices Before Buying. Safe arrival guaranteed. LEWIS DE KLEINE, Jamestown, Mich. 13-3

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5,000 Ferrets. Buy Direct from the Breeder. I can save you money. Just the size to carry in your pocket to hunt rabbits. Sure death to rats. Send stamp for large illustrated book and prices. LEVI FARNSWORTH, New London, Ohio. 13-3

DOGS

Scotch Collie and Fox Terrier Pups Cheap. Also S. C., R. C. Rhode Island Red and S. C. White Leghorn cockerels at \$1 each. THOS. ALLEN, Swanwick, Ill. 13-4

FOR SALE

One Chas. Cypher, and Three Cypher & Co. 240-egg incubators for sale, \$15 each; 1906 model. Used one season. Perfect condition. Address ESSEX PARK GAME PRESERVE, Montague, Essex Co., Va. 13-4

SALE OR EXCHANGE

100 Light Brahmas (Nettleton's) Yearling Hens or Males, April and May hatch, nice size and tone, for sale or exchange for Carneau pigs. M. E. RIDGELY, Benson, Md. 13-3

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The King Green-bone Cutter and Feed-chopper, Large, durable, easy, cheap. Free catalogue with new valuable information. R. H. O'NEILL, 5205 Wentworth Avenue, Chicago. 13-2

Charcoal—Prepared for Poultry. Keeps 'em healthy, prevents and cures all bowel trouble in both fowl and chicks. Enclose stamp for sample and price. W. W. JOHNSON, Stockton, N. J. 13-4

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The Homing Pigeon. The Latest Book on These fascinating birds. 16mo., printed on excellent paper, and profusely illustrated. It is a little gem. Price, 25 cents. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 Twelfth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Diseases of Poultry, by D. E. Salmon, D.V.M., is the only standard and reliable work published in the English language on this important subject. 248 pages and 72 illustrations. Price, 50 cents, post-paid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 Twelfth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Teasing a bull with a red rag is only safe with a wall between you

Pocket-money Poultry, by Myra V. Norys. Written particularly for women, but the experienced poultryman also will read this book with both pleasure and profit. A complete guide to poultry keeping, and thoroughly illustrated. Price, 50 cents, post-paid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 Twelfth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

The American Fancier Poultry Book, by Geo. E. Howard, is one of the best books ever offered to our readers. It is a practical book and should be in the homes of all lovers of poultry. Profusely illustrated. Price, 50 cents, post-paid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 Twelfth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

"The Feather's Practical Pigeon Book," by J. C. Long, is superbly printed on calendered paper, and illustrated with a half hundred fine halftones. This book is credited with being the best and most practical book published on breeding and raising all kinds of pigeons. No library or home of a pigeon fancier is complete without it. The illustrations are said to be the finest and most accurate ever drawn. Prices: Paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 Twelfth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Money in Squabs, by J. C. Long and G. H. Brinton. The only practical book published on raising squabs for market, and is of untold value to all interested in raising pigeons for pleasure or profit. Profusely illustrated. Price, 50 cents, post-paid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 Twelfth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

"The Feather's Practical Squab Book," by W. E. Rice, is one of the latest additions to The Feather Library. This new book, with its questions and answers, is indeed a treat for squab breeders. It is printed on enameled paper, and is profusely illustrated. Prices: Paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 Twelfth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

"Plymouth Rocks," by T. F. McGrew, contains six colored plates of the three varieties of Plymouth Rocks, and other illustrations in black and white. The book has been carefully prepared, and as it is issued for the benefit of breeders of this variety of fowls, it should prove of considerable value to all interested in them. Prices: Paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 Twelfth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Wyandottes. This Valuable Volume Was Written by T. F. McGrew. It contains ten colored plates of the several varieties of Wyandottes, and other illustrations in black and white. It is for the benefit of breeders of Wyandottes that this book is issued, and it should prove of considerable value to all interested in these fowls. Prices: Paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 Twelfth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Feather's Up-to-date Poultry House. To Be successful with poultry, either for pleasure or profit, depends greatly upon the proper housing of the fowls. The Feather's Up-to-date Poultry House sets forth a plan of house that can be built at the minimum cost, as well as the cheapest and best way for raising poultry. Price, paper, 25 cents. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 Twelfth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

How to Grow Chicks. Another Problem to the poultryman is that of growing young chicks. In this little volume just out, by T. F. McGrew, this subject is carefully treated, the troubles to overcome, the proper housing, proper food, and manner of feeding, etc., being fully considered. There are a number of very good illustrations in this little volume. Prices: Paper, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 Twelfth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Egg Question Solved. The Solution of the egg question is bound to appeal to all interested in this question. Mr. T. F. McGrew wrote the manuscript for this little volume concerning this problem. It is printed on a good quality of paper, is nicely illustrated, and altogether makes an attractive and valuable little book. Prices: Paper, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 Twelfth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

Poultry Raisers—Send for Free Booklet, Giving fifteen good common-sense reasons why you should feed your poultry from a Roger's Automatic Exerciser and Feeder. A very useful Combination Pocket Tool included, for two 2-cent stamps. Take the agency for your town or county; there's good pay in it. G. P. COATES CO., Norwich, Conn. 13-2

Snow-white Cochins Bantams for Sale at Bargain. Also Leghorns, Minorcas, and Anconas; hens, pullets, and cockerels in any quantity. CLARENCE SHENK, Luray, Va. 13-2

For Sale—Some Fine Stock. Andalusians, Red Caps, Anconas, Games, Plymouth Rocks, Buff and Brown Leghorns. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for wants. L. H. McCONNELL, Arnot, Pa. 13-2

For Sale—Some of the Finest Homer Pigeons money will buy. Special prices on large lots. Also have Collie pups, either golden, sable, or black and white; also have 1,000 breeders, White Leghorns, R. I. Reds, and White P. Rocks. MICHAEL'S POULTRY FARM, Marinette, Wis. 13-2

Ninety Varieties Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, Ferrets, dogs, Angora goats, Belgian hares, etc. Descriptive 60-page book and store at your door, 10c, mailed. List free. J. A. BERGEY, Box 22, Telford, Pa. 13-2

S. C. Buff and S. C. Black Orpingtons. Not the best in the world, but as good as the best. Prize-winners in the strongest competition. Birds for sale, singly or in mated pairs. Eggs for hatching in season. S. C. Rhode Island Red and Columbian Wyandottes of equal merit. GEDNEY FARM POULTRY YARDS, White Plains, N. Y. Frank W. Gaylor, Manager. 13-5

For Sale—Cyphers Incubators and Brooders, White Holland Turkeys, White Wyandottes, and Guineas, old and young. ALL SAINTS' RECTORY, Sunderland, Md. 13-3

Single-combed White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Buff Pekin Bantams, and White Guineas. Send for circular and price-list. THE IDEAL EGG FARM, Waterport, Orleans Co., N. Y. 13-5

Barred and White Rocks, Embden Geese, Rouen Ducks; good breeders, \$1 to \$5; exhibition birds, \$5 to \$10. WM. H. FATHAUER, Route 4, Moweaqua, Ill. 13-6

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I Now Have for Sale the Following: Half Wild and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Homing Pigeons, and (Thompson's) Barred Rocks. TERESA DAVIES, R. F. D. 4, Susquehanna, Pa. 13-4

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LOPEZ GRIT is superior for all kinds of poultry. Carefully prepared from natural rock. Hard, sharp, grinds until used up. Furnishes mineral elements for digestion and egg-making. Sold in 50 and 100 lb. bags. Sample free. Agents wanted. Lopez Sandstone Co., Box H, Wilkes Barre, Pa.



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Every authority on poultry recommends a morning mash for poultry, especially during the fall and winter months. Our Mash is made up of the very choicest Winter Wheat Bran, and Middlings, Crushed Oats, Linseed Meal, Bone and Beef Meal, Clover Meal, Charcoal, etc. Nothing better for growing and adult fowls; will push the young stock to quick maturity, will help adults through the moult, insuring health and vigor for both. The greatest egg producer ever offered.



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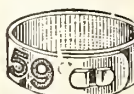
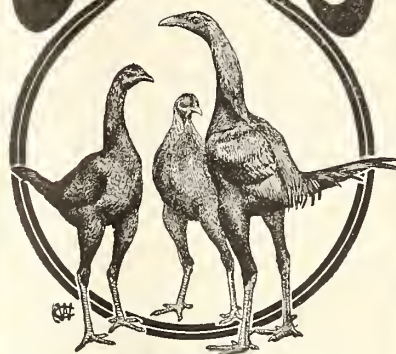
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Conkey's ROUP CURE

It kills the germ. Prices 50c and \$1 postpaid. AGENTS WANTED.

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The Madison Square Show of the South will be held at Dallas, Tex., during the week of January 7. Mr. C. P. Van Winkle, the secretary, will be glad to mail the show catalogue to all who may ask for same.

The Peterboro Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association will hold a poultry show January 7 to 10, next. Mr. E. M. Ramsey, secretary, will send full particulars to any interested.

The Middlesex County Poultry Association will hold their fifth annual exhibition January 7 to 10, at Middletown, Conn. Mr. Arthur L. Clarke, the secretary, will be glad to furnish full information to all interested.

The poultry show at Findlay, Ohio, will be held January 7 to 11, next. Mr. E. K. Smith is the secretary.

The annual show will be held at Rutherford, N. J., the 9th of January, next. Mr. A. A. Winkler is the secretary.

We have a communication from Mr. R. J. Atwood, secretary of the Ford County Poultry Association, informing us they will hold their annual winter show at Paxton, Ill., during the week of January 11.

The week of January 13, next, has been selected for the holding of the fanciers' show at Columbus, Ind. Mr. H. K. Volland is the secretary.

The Utica Poultry and Pet Stock Association, of Utica, N. Y., will hold an exhibit January 13 to 18. Mr. C. R. Coppel is the secretary. Write him at New Hartford, N. Y., Box 46.

Western Maryland Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold their show at Frostburg, Md., January 14 to 18. Wm. D. Hansen is the secretary. Address him at Frostburg, Md.

The Tri-State Poultry and Pet Stock Association, of Angola, Ind., will hold its exhibition January 15 to 18, next. Mr. Thos. L. Miller, the secretary-treasurer, of Angola, Ind., will send full particulars to all interested.

The Great Southwestern Poultry Show will be held at Anadarko, Okla., January 15 to 19, next. John Pfaff, Jr., is the secretary.

The Springfield Poultry and Pet Stock Association of Springfield, Ohio, will hold their next winter show during the week of January 20. Dan Lambert will be the judge; Albert Sites, the secretary.

The fourth annual exhibition of the Springfield Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held at Springfield, Ohio, January 20 to 25, next. Mr. Albert Seitz, the secretary, will send full information to all interested therein.

The second annual show of the Zanesville Fanciers' Association, Zanesville, Ohio, will be held January 21 to 25, next. Mr. Wm. E. Thomas is the secretary.

The Hicksville Poultry Association of Hicksville, Ohio, will hold their show January 20 to 24. B. F. Nye is the secretary.

The dates of the Philadelphia show have been changed to January 21 to 25. Leslie Jeffries, Bridgeport, Pa., is the secretary.

The twelfth annual exhibition of the National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association will be held January 22, next, at Chicago, Ill. Mr. Fred L. Kimmy, of 325 Dearborn Street, Chicago, is the secretary. This association has made strides forward, overcoming all difficulties, in placing itself in the front rank of poultry organizations.

The McKean County Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold their third annual show at Bradford, Pa., during the week of January 27, instead of January 20, as first planned. Mr. Chas. Stewart is the secretary.

The Unadilla Valley Poultry and Pet Stock Association, of New Berlin, N. Y., will hold their show January 28. Mr. R. F. Talbot is the secretary.

Schenectady will hold its poultry show during the week of January 28, next. Schenectady always has a good show. Superintendent Jaquins will be the judge. I. L. Whitmarie is the secretary.

The Tri-County Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold their first annual show at Clare, Mich., January 29. John Northon is the secretary.

The Leavenworth Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold their annual show February 4 to 7, at Leavenworth, Kans. Mr. N. R. Nye, the secretary, will send full particulars to any one interested in same.

A show will be held at Lorain, Ohio, February 5. Chas. McClave will be judge; Geo. T. Buell is the secretary.

The East Palestine Poultry Association, Ohio, will hold their fifth annual show at Columbiana, Ohio, January 9 to 11. Write Mr. Geo. Allcorn, secretary, at East Palestine, Ohio, for full particulars.

The poultry show at Toledo, Ohio, will be held January 21 to 27. Write Mr. L. C. Taylor, the secretary, at Gibsonburg, Ohio, for full particulars.

The White Plains Show will be held at White Plains, N. Y., during the week of November 26. J. D. Harcomb, secretary, Hartsdale, N. Y.

The dates of the Portsmouth, Ohio, show have been changed to December 3 to 7. Nat. T. Rickey, secretary, Portsmouth, Ohio.

The Callaway County Poultry Association, Fulton, Mo., will hold their show November 21 to 23, inclusive. J. W. Barron, secretary, Fulton, Mo.

"Enclosed find subscription for The Feather and Farm and Fireside, together with ad. I take several poultry papers, but The Feather is the best. I can not get along without it." O. A. Ward.

"My whole family greatly enjoy The Feather." L. Harris Crew.

(Continued from page 24)

The conquering of poultry diseases has been undertaken by the C. E. Conkey Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. They have issued a beautiful little book that tells how to overcome all kinds of poultry ailments. This book, with a sample of some of their remedies for trial, will be sent to any one who will write to the C. E. Conkey Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and tell them that they saw this notice in THE FEATHER.

Mr. F. H. Williams, secretary of the Cornish Indian Game Club, of Minneapolis, Minn., is doing a world of good for the Indian Games. He would like to hear from every one interested in Indian Games, and would like to have them send him \$1 and become a member of the club. This club offers ribbons and other specials at shows, where there is a limited membership.

A consolidation of interests of incubator and poultry supply companies was effected on October 1, and is known as the United Incubator and Poultry Supply Manufacturing Company. The companies entering the consolidation are the Star Incubator and Brooder Company, Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Company, Pineland Incubator and Brooder Company, Empire Star Incubator Company, Great Eastern Incubator Company, Star Manufacturing Company, and the Northwestern Poultry Supply Company. We are informed that several other concerns are also now under consideration.

The manufacturing places of the different companies will all be closed except that of the Star, and all the manufacturing will be done at the latter's plant in Lincoln, N. J., where they have a large tract of land adjacent to the railroads. The retail business and the general offices will be at 26-28 Vesey Street, New York City. The officers of the company are L. S. Bache, president; C. E. Paxton, vice-president, and Wm. V. Russ, treasurer.

WIN SOME OF THE \$3,000 PRIZE MONEY AT THE QUALITY POULTRY SHOW

At the last meeting of stockholders of the "Scranton Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Inc.," all important business relative to the Third Annual Show was completed. The show will be given at the New Muele Hall, from December 30, to January 4, 1908. The coupling of the show will be entrusted to "Spratt's Patent, Ltd." The judges will be A. F. Pierce, W. C. Denny, W. J. Stanton, and W. T. Wittman.

The Premium List Committee will give some one hundred cash specials, and the ten silver Challenge Cups, or their equivalent cash values, ranging from \$50 to \$150. Regular prizes, cash specials, and cash values placed on cnps will amount to nearly \$3,000 that the show will pay out in prizes.

The "Scranton Poultry and Pet Stock Association" has a capital of \$5,000, and is incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania. Among the eighty-five stockholders are men in all walks of life, from the daily wage-earner to the multimillionaire.

Persons unfamiliar with the financial standing of this association are referred by the association managers to any of the eighteen banks of Scranton, to R. G. Dun & Co., or Bradstreet's Commercial Agency.

The Scranton Show, known as "The Quality Poultry Show," was claimed by the judges, and many fanciers, as the best poultry show ever given in the state of Pennsylvania, and the third best show in America. Fanciers who were looking for business at the last show, claim that they made no mistake in coming to the land of Black Diamonds and Colored Gold, as their hocks were filled with many orders.

A. W. Close, of Scranton, Pa., will act as Secretary. The entries will close on December 18. It is very important that exhibitors get their entries in early, as no more than 2,000 entries will be taken. "The Quality Poultry Show" refused more than three hundred birds after entries were closed last year.

We're Getting More Eggs Now



"Since we began feeding to help the hen, we're getting twice as many eggs as we ever got before." That's the way the letters read we're getting every day from people who have adopted **LEE'S EGG MAKER** for their poultry.

Egg Maker makes more eggs—that's the reason. It furnishes the egg-materials the hen needs, and we guarantee it will increase the egg-yield. It is largely granulated blood (deodorized)—the highest form of concentrated meat food, combined with roots, herbs, spices, proportioned and prepared as our years of experience have proven is best and most effective for increasing egg-production. Egg Maker takes the place of meat food at a great saving in cost. One trial will convince you that it will be profitable for you to feed it regularly. Sold by all dealers, or direct by

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Come to headquarters, and secure the "Monmouth Strain" of S. C. White and Buff Leghorns, and White and Buff Plymouth Rocks. 5,000 youngsters to pick from for the fall and winter shows. Never in past seasons have we had such grand stock in our four varieties. Sons and daughters from pens headed by our prize-winners at Madison Square and the leading shows. Our Buffs have that rich golden color generally sought for but seldom found. Our White Leghorns and White Rocks are the "stay white" kind. If you wish to exhibit pens in any of the above varieties, write us your wants, and we will mate up a pen which will win for you. We have the quality, and have demonstrated the fact by our winnings. Some great bargains in one and two-year-olds. Our birds are all line bred for heavy egg production, and have given great satisfaction to hundreds of customers. We can supply your wants from five to five hundred.

Get in line, and don't miss a chance to secure young and old stock which will be a credit to your yards. We invite inspection of our plant, and a visit will convince you that our statements are not colored. Write for our catalogue.

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HOW TO MAKE YOUR HENS LAY

Every egg a hen lays is manufactured in the hen's body from the foods she eats. The number of eggs she will lay, therefore, depends entirely upon the quantities and the regularity with which she is supplied the materials from which to make the eggs. If you want your hens to lay lots of eggs, feed them cut green bone at least twice a week. Analysis show that it contains just what the hen needs. But the bone must be fresh cut when it is fed. This is simple and easy with a "Dandy" Green Bone Cutter—a perfect little machine that any one can use. A boy ten years old can cut enough bone in an hour to feed a hundred hens. We'll send you catalog free that describes all sizes of cutters—select the one you want and we will send it to you on 15 days free trial—you test every point of merit before you buy it. Write for catalog

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Price: Cloth, \$2.50

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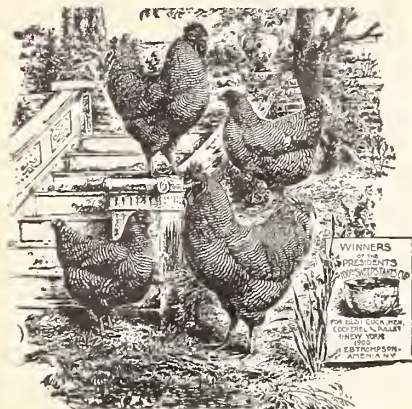
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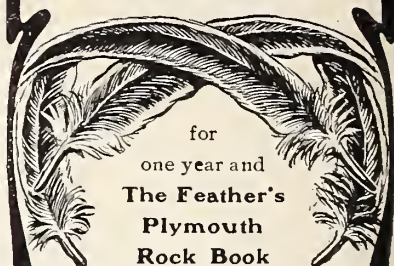
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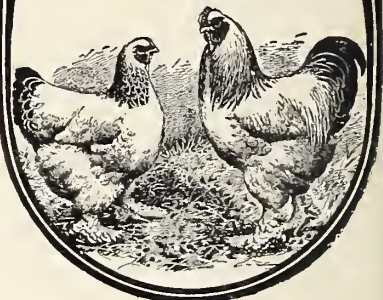
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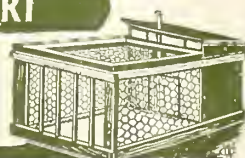


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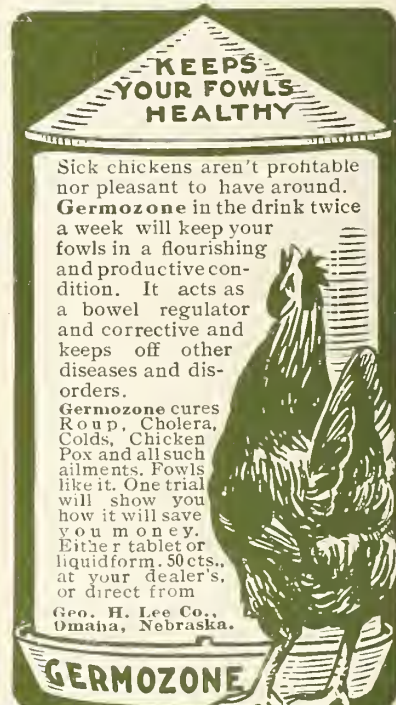
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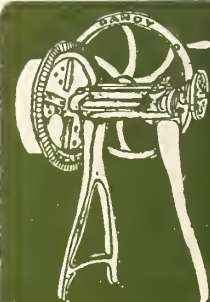
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Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lymphol. No ties. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, 1901. SENT ON TRIAL. CATALOGUE FREE. C. E. BROOKS, 3963 Brooks Bldg., MARSHALL, MICH.

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is a hen's natural work. Out bone is the raw material she needs to make her lay an egg a day. A CROWN BONE CUTTER will prepare the food from scrap bones quickly, easily. Write for catalog—tells about the Crown. Wilson Bros., Box 616, Easton, Pa.



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Economical and perfect hatching. Absolutely reliable and self-regulating. Thousands in use to-day. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.




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Jersey's Leader in the Poultry Field

Covers the rich field of Jersey, and the breeders are of that class which can well afford to buy anything that appeals to them. The Journal goes to 5,000 of these breeders every month. Send for sample copy and rate card. 25 Cents per year. New Jersey Poultry Journal, Orange, N. J.



White Wyandottes

300 fine, large, early hatched birds all ready for early breeding. They are well matured. Cockerels are now over weight and pullets laying. Write for prices to


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Westlow, Mass.

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13-4

Scientific Rat Exterminator

NOT A POISON
The Pasteur Vaccine Co. Rat Virus is distributed on bait and causes a contagious and mortal disease characteristic to rodents. Both the virus and disease are harmless to domestic animals, pets, game, poultry and man. No odors. Mountrac-Celatin Culture \$1 and 75c tube. Ratte-Bouillon \$1.50, \$1, 75c bottle. If not obtainable from your dealer order of us. PASTEUR VACCINE CO., Ltd. Sole Concessionaires of Pasteur Vaccine, Paris, Biological Products Paris, 7 Rue Meyerbeer. New York Chicago 366-B W. 11th St. 441-5 Wabash Av. ADDRESS DEPT. E



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WASHINGTON SHOW SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION Columbia Poultry and Pigeon Association

January 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1908

MASONIC TEMPLE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Entries Close Dec. 24, 1907

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Judges:—Geo. O. Brown, W. Theo. Wittman, Louis P. Graham, E. C. Duffy, C. Hugh Duffy, Jos. F. Bardroff, W. G. Stanton.

13-3

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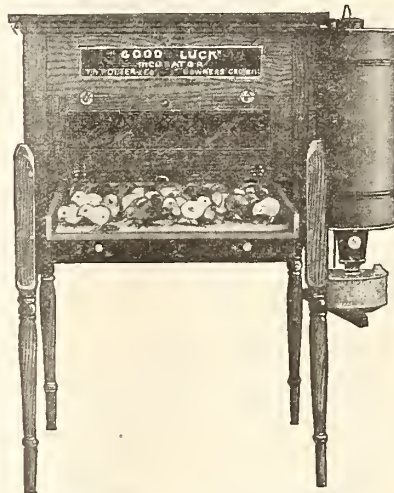
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A GOOD HATCHER



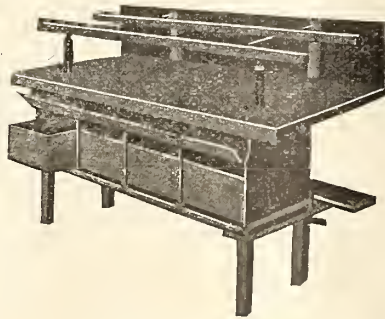
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This is the most sensible, satisfactory hopper ever made. The Potter Hopper is made in three sizes, with movable partitions for either one or five feed compartments. It is the best and most economic hopper ever made. Send for our circular "Hopper Feeding." The Potter method of scientific and systematic feeding brings paying results. It tells you how to feed from chicks to laying hens; how to prepare a feed costing less than 12 cents a bushel. This feed is the cheapest and best feed known to produce winter eggs, and keep your fowls in a healthy condition. Send for free circulars on feeding.

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is what every poultryman wants, and that is just what The Potter Compound Incubator is. 90 per cent. hatches are not unusual in any climate. Automatic moisture and ventilation, compound circulation of air, compound asbestos heater, requires one-third less oil. Not a cheap machine, but one perfect in every detail, rightly made, and sold at the right price. Your money can not buy a better hatching machine. Don't buy an incubator or brooder until you learn about The Potter Compound machines.



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Made in 3 styles, 12 different sizes; over 6 years on the market, and over 20,000 in use by poultrymen all over the United States.

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that new hen-house or fix up the old one until you have our large 64-pp. catalog, showing fixtures in all styles and sizes. You can have convenient and sanitary quarters for your fowls, and save time and labor if you will use Potter Fixtures. Our catalog has cost us hundreds of dollars, but we send it free to you for the asking.

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Rose Comb White Minorcas and White Plymouth Rocks

bred from prize winning stock. Eggs and stock for sale

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13-4

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Males with best stripe in hackle and saddle, females with penciling and color that wins. 50 First Prizes won. Eggs from these winners reasonable. Circular showing Chicago, Boston, Madison Sq. Garden winners, free. W. H. WIEBKE, P.O. Box 348, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

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Write us your wants

Catalog free

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BOX E

14-1

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85 per cent. Protein, 7 per cent. Fat

IS A

POULTRY FOOD

Free from preservatives, chemicals or foreign matter of any description. It is a meat-huller, bone-maker, and EGG PRODUCER. It is the lean fiber of beef, clean and pure, appetizing and odorless. Thoroughly dry, ready to feed, or may be used in the mash, as you prefer. Sample on Request.

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Set consists of 7 1/2 inch Water Bottle, capacity one quart, six half pint star cut tumblers and highly reflecting heveled Belgium glass 14 inch plateau.

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and the grand work we are doing in the interest of Poultry and Pigeons, and our aim will be to even exceed our past efforts during the coming year. The other paper,



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From Now On Circular Free
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"Old Trusty" has been successful in the hands of more inexperienced beginners than any other incubator ever made. Absolutely automatic—takes less oil, and Johnson guarantees you will get 75 per cent hatches, or better.

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THE UNITED STATES POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Is now ready for delivery. It contains a comprehensive list of legitimate breeders of all standard varieties of chickens, from every State in the Union, with name and address of each breeder, arranged alphabetically, by States, aggregating more than 8,000 breeders' names. It has been indorsed by many of the larger breeders, and State Experiment Stations, all of whom have assisted in confining this list to the name of bona fide breeders only. It also carries some very good suggestions for the new beginner, and treats on almost all known diseases of chickens. Price, \$1 per copy, postage prepaid.

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13-3

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ROYAL BLUE STRAIN

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.

WYANDOTTES, COLUMBIAN, WHITE, SILVER, BUFF.



36 First and Special Prizes at BOSTON and NEW YORK 1907.

Winners at New York, from Life.

Have won more prizes at New York, Boston, Washington, and America's greatest shows than all others.

My matings this season are the best I ever owned.

At New York, in the strongest show of Barred Rocks ever seen, 451 Birds, I won 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Cockerels; 1st, 2d and 3d Pullets; 1st and 3d Cocks; 1st and 2d Hens; 1st and 2d Breeding Pens. My other varieties are of the same high quality. Hundreds of choice exhibition and breeding birds at honest prices. EGGS from Prize Matings: one setting, \$5.00; two settings, \$8.00; three settings, \$10.00; five settings, \$15.00. \$20.00 per 100. Catalog of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

A.C. HAWKINS, Lock Box 28, Lancaster, Mass.



First Cockerel at New York.

ARNOLD'S COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

WON THE CHAMPIONSHIP PRIZE AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN 1906 and 1907

AUG. D. ARNOLD Box H Dillsburg, Pa.

WORLD'S RECORD FOR 18 YEARS.

AT NEW YORK SHOWS

NOT GLORY BUT

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BARRED PLY. ROCKS

AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN THE LAST 18 YEARS

BIRDS WE
BRED AND
RAISED
HAVE WON

33 1-3 per cent MORE FIRST PRIZES, TOTAL, than any other Exhibitor has won on any stock.
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AGAIN DEMONSTRATED THEIR SUPERIORITY BY WINNING PRIZE IN EACH OF THE TWO LARGEST SHOWS OF THE SEASON. ALSO THE CHAMPIONSHIP PRIZE IN WHAT WAS CONSIDERED THE STRONGEST FEMALE COMPETITION OF THE YEAR.

N. B.—We bred and raised more high-grade exhibition B. P. Rocks the past eighteen years, probably, than any other breeder in the world.

The last eight years 39 Birds Bred By Us have sold for \$100 or more each, or that price refused.

1,200 BIRDS FOR SALE, Bred from our Winning Lines, many being from First Prize Winners at Boston and New York Shows.

BRADLEY BROS., BOX 900, LEE, MASS.

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SIRE OF THE FIRST PRIZE AND CHAMPION MALE AT NEW YORK SHOW 1906.

Forty-five Winning Males at New York Shows have been bred by us the last Seventeen years. The last Eight years Thirty-one birds bred by us have sold for \$100, or more each, or that price refused.

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Why not try to prevent it? Feed in their mash, or dry in the feed-chopper, some **Indian-Brand Charcoal**. "Poultry-doctors" argue that it absorbs the poisonous gases and irritating acids that woefully disturb the digestive organs of chicks and hens.

Indian-Brand Charcoal is not a drug nor medicine. It is a natural purifier and absorbent of odors, gases and acids. Your fowls will





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TOO MANY FOWLS

eat it just as they do grit. They can't eat too much. 100 Pounds Sent Freight Paid—\$2.00—to any station east of the Missouri River. It will pay you in actual lives saved to send us \$2.00 and have this on hand and keep it before your fowls. Special prices in 500 or 1000 lb. lots. Free Sample and book.—If you'll say so, we'll gladly send our 32-page book, "Making Poultry Pay," and a sample of Indian-Brand Charcoal.

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Then feed them

Sterlingworth Plant Food Tablets

The most concentrated plant fertilizer made. Used by dissolving in water. Better than powder plant foods, because it immediately reaches the plant's mouth (the roots), in a form suitable for immediate assimilation. Stronger, cleaner, quicker acting than liquid manure. ODORLESS, SAFE, SURE, CLEANEST TO HANDLE, DRIVES INSECTS AND WORMS FROM THE SOIL, KEEPS EARTH SWEET. Directions on box. Sample, 10 cents. Enough for 35 plants 3 months, 25 cents, post-paid. Send to-day. Agents wanted.

61 OSBORN STREET

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**Farm-Poultry one year and
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BOTH FOR ONLY 50 CENTS.**

Which is the price of either paper alone.

Now that is certainly a great proposition, but here is one still greater. For \$1.10 we will send both the above papers one full year and two complete 50 cent 160 page works (1st and 2nd series "LESSONS IN POULTRY KEEPING"), books that have been adopted as text-books by leading Agricultural Colleges. This is unquestionably one of the greatest and most reasonable priced combinations of reliable poultry literature ever offered. It will surprise and please you. Sample copy FARM-POULTRY free. But all orders and remittances MUST be sent to

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YOU can not make a success of breeding Poultry without having our great book "The Perfected Poultry of America." Give this book to yourself for a Christmas present

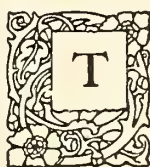
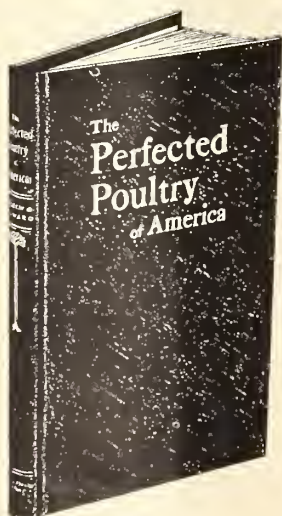
The Perfected Poultry of America

A Concise, Illustrated Treatise of the Recognized Breeds of Poultry, Turkeys, & Water-fowl

Written by T. F. MCGREW & GEO. E. HOWARD

With Illustrations by LOUIS P. GRAHAM

The first edition of this great book is now ready



THAT the poultry interests of America have long demanded a book like this can not be doubted. The great volume of literature on the subject is so disconnected, that it would be next to the impossible to trace the subject-matter with any degree of satisfaction. Therefore, the importance of having in one volume the information pertaining to the Perfected Poultry of America has long been realized by those interested in the poultry industry.

The authors appreciated this fact very fully, and began the foundation work years ago, fully understanding their responsibilities and obligations to each individual variety of fowls herein presented. It is essential for every breeder of thoroughbred poultry, desiring success, to have a better understanding of his fowls, and he should not only know their history, qualifications, and general appearances, but their points of excellence as well. To do this properly, we have drawn upon every source of information at our command, and have endeavored to present our results without partiality to any breed or variety. We have given the facts and truths of the recognized breeds of Perfected Poultry as we have found them in every day life, using living models, and personal experiences as the foundation of our work.

The illustrated portions of this book are unusually interesting, and are presented with a great deal of satisfaction. The artist has performed his work well, and his models have been the best to be found. No attempt has been made to idealize the specimens, but rather to give drawings that would be recognized and appreciated for the types of fowls to be seen in the average breeding yards or show rooms of the country. These drawings probably will be criticised in some minor details, yet, as a whole, we are satisfied they will be regarded as typical specimens of the American breeder's fancy, and will be given credit as being a truthful portrayal of breed types. As a reference book, it should prove of untold value to every breeder and fancier and by following its pages the chances of success in breeding and mating should be enhanced for the expert as well as the novice.

To EVERY ONE who in any way is INTERESTED in THE PERFECTED POULTRY OF AMERICA this book is respectfully dedicated

The book is printed on heavy plate paper and is handsomely bound in cloth, and THE PRICE IS \$2.50 a copy, post-paid. Make all orders and remittances to

Geo. E. Howard, Publisher, 714 Twelfth St. N. W., Washington, D. C.



Our November Issue

Our November issue contained the beautiful frontispiece of J. C. Fishel & Son's White Plymouth Rocks, the illustrated section containing the illustrated story of the Thanksgiving turkey, the second section of the series relating to Plymouth Rock family, and the article on failure in growing squabs. These, connected with the article on Science of Breeding, made almost a volume of poultry literature that would be valuable to any reader. The illustrations in this were gathered from all over the world, England having contributed to the turkey section. The November number has been pronounced as one of the best in the series.

This Issue

With this issue is given the third of the series on Plymouth Rocks, largely devoted to the barred variety. The illustrations we have gathered from Maine to Missouri. They were made by competent artists, and delivered to us, we having nothing whatever to do in their original production. These illustrations carry to our readers portraits of the winners as found in the several show-rooms of the country. We hope that our efforts along these lines will be appreciated.

Yet to Come

The January issue will contain the closing chapter on Plymouth Rocks, which will be beautifully illustrated. These efforts are made for the benefit of our readers, whom, we hope, will display them to the new fanciers in their locality. Give us the opportunity and we will make true fanciers of every amateur who will follow our pages. Our teachings are for them; our work is to incite the spirit of the fancier in them, and to tell how to make profits by keeping standard-bred poultry for exhibition and for market purposes. The combination of these features brings the profit in poultry-keeping. If our readers will help us to gain subscribers, through teaching this lesson to the amateur, they will have gained our deep appreciation.

Cover-page Illustration

We are ever ready to devote our front cover-page to the interest of any fancier who is anxious to have his birds portrayed in our pages in this manner. No kind of advertising has ever been so valuable as this. If interested along this line, write us, and we will give you the same opportunity that we have allowed others. The expense is small when the value received is considered. Write us and consider this proposition.

SHOP TALK

Value of Illustrations

The real value of illustrations depends upon their quality. If true to life, they teach the possibilities that any one can take as a guide for future efforts. Do not imagine that any one has or will produce the ideal during your lifetime. Try to produce something a little better than this winter's show specimens. Take the ideals of the winter prize-winners as your guide, and try to do better than this in your production of another season for the exhibition hall.

Winter Shows

We congratulate ourselves on the complete list of shows to occur that appeared in our November issue. This list will not appear again, from the fact that it is so extended, and takes up more space than we can allot to more than one issue of the paper. We hope that this list has met the approval of all the show secretaries.

The number of shows that occur throughout the country during the winter is too great for any one to attempt to publish all the award lists and reports. We shall be very glad to receive from each and every show secretary a short, concise report of the result of his show, which we will try to give space to in our coming issues. It is up to the show secretaries to furnish this information.

Friendly Comment

"I like The Feather very much indeed. It occupies the position among poultry papers that Country Life in America holds in its class. The illustrations in The Feather are just as fine in its way." Mrs. Andrew Brooks.

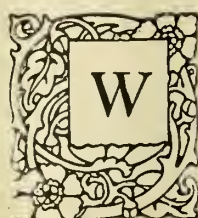
"We think The Feather is O. K., and so far results have been good from our small ad." J. B. Cameron.

"I think The Feather is a very fine paper. In the interest of pigeons it is the finest I ever read, also your book on the Homing Pigeon." H. S. Fry.

"Our advertisement of Grit in your journal has brought us good returns, and we wish to acknowledge same." International Mineral Co.

"The Feather is getting finer and better every month, and attracts the right sort of buyers, I find." Mrs. Frank Metcalf.

"Continue our ad until we notify you to stop. The paper is bringing us many orders for baby chicks." Freeport Hatchery Co.



WITH December begins the great winter show season of 1907-1908. The gathering at Madison Square Garden occurs earlier than for many years. The week of December 15 to 21 will be a busy one for the poultrymen at Madison Square Garden. From that time on until April next the handiwork of the American fancier will be continually shown in exhibition halls throughout the United States. Over four hundred of these shows will have been recorded by the end of March. Almost an average of ten to a state. Some states more, some less. The early fall shows demonstrated the fact that poultrymen could raise early exhibition stock. Why can not we have the small two and three day shows in the beautiful outdoor gardens of country places, beginning with September, as they do in England? Let us consider this matter as one that might become more profitable to the poultryman.

Following the New York show comes Christmas week, the great holiday season of the world. Each one of us should do his part in upholding the tenets of helping one another. With the poultryman this should be made a season for advancing the interest by lending his aid to the amateur portion of the fancy. Do something to help the amateur. Write something that may be of benefit to him, to be published in some one of the poultry papers. Try to help the fancy along not only during the holiday season, but during the entire year that is to follow. Make the two holiday weeks a season for planning for better things for another year, and embody in these resolutions a determination to help make the poultry press of the entire world better and of more benefit to every branch of poultry culture.

The past year has been the best year for THE FEATHER. People have taken more interest in our efforts. They have done much to help the cause along through sending in their encouragement and the substantial aid to carry on the proposition. If they will continue this, and double their efforts and increase their support, we shall put forth during the year of 1908 a poultry publication, the like of which has never been seen along the lines that we have chosen. We have sent forth twelve issues during the past year, in each one of which we have told in word and illustration of some new feature that might be adopted to benefit your interest. We have more and better things along this line than have yet been put forth. Lend your aid toward the building up of this interest; help us to gain subscribers. Give us a portion of your patronage, and we will try to do the rest.

Numerous letters come to us encouraging us to continue the articles on Science of Breeding, and the illustrated articles on the breeds. Only two have found fault with our procedure. One of these differed with us in our demand that the type of all varieties in the breed should be the same. Another took issue with our type of Wyandotte female, claiming it leans somewhat toward the Cochin. At the same time this fancier exhibited within the past sixty days, females much more of the Cochin type than our illustration. Photographs tell the truth as to the specimen placed before them. When we photograph winners, the camera brings them before our readers the same as they exist.

Value of Advertising

Advertising can not be overestimated in the possibility of profit if properly handled. It should be kept fresh and up-to-date. Tell the people in as few words as possible just what you have for sale, and when you receive a request, carefully answer same. If no reply comes within a week, send a second, and even a third

letter to the prospective customer, each a week apart. If you can not land a customer with the third letter, turn your attention to another. Everlastingly keeping after your trade brings the orders. A continuation of prosperous business comes to those who fill their orders in a manner that makes friends and adds to their trade. In this way advertising can be made profitable to almost any one.

The premium lists of the New York, Washington, and Scranton, Pa., poultry shows, have been received. The entries for the New York Show close December 2, Scranton, Pa., close December 18. The great Missouri State Poultry Show will be held in Sedalia, December 10. T. E. Quisenberry, secretary, should be addressed at Slater, Mo. This promises to be the greatest poultry show ever held in the Southwest.

We were pleased to greet at our office during the past month Editor Purvis, of Poultry, Editors DePuy and Hunter, of the American Poultry Advocate, Ross C. H. Hallock, secretary of the American Poultry Association, John Brinkman, of the American Poultry Journal, Geo. Ewald, of Cincinnati, Mr. Johnson, secretary of the Brahma Club, from Indianapolis, Prof. Jas. E. Rice, and Geo. L. Harding. All of these gentlemen were on their way to the great Jamestown poultry display.

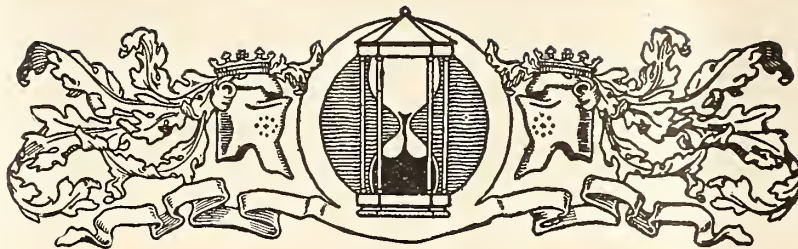
The beautiful front cover-page of White Wyandottes, used in our November issue, was made by Artist Comings, from a photograph of birds from the yard of J. C. Fishel & Son, of Hope, Ind. Through some unknown reason this fact was left out of the reading columns of the November issue. Every one of our readers saw this beautiful picture. Each one of them will remember the quality of the birds shown in the picture, and when we state that these are living illustrations of the quality of the Fishel stock, every one will recognize the fact that he has, as claimed, the best in White Wyandottes.

The Washington Show will be held during the week of January 6 to 11. The premium list is ready for mailing. A large list of regular and special prizes will be offered. Write to the Columbia Poultry and Pigeon Association, 714 Twelfth Street Northwest, Washington, D. C., for premium list and full information.

The committee that has been appointed by the American Poultry Association to compile a list of lecturers for the farmers' institute work, will be glad to hear from every one willing to lecture before institutes and poultry gatherings of all kinds. Send your full name and address to T. F. McGrew, care of this office, and give a list of the topics on which you lecture, as well as references as to when and where you have addressed meetings. Please attend to this at once.

The poultry institute held in connection with the Jamestown Exposition Poultry Show, was presided over by Mr. E. L. Doak, of Nashville, Tenn. The meeting was adjourned from the grounds to the Atlantic Hotel, at Norfolk. This meeting extended well into night, was well attended, and gave great satisfaction. Prof. Jas. E. Rice, of Cornell College, entertained for over an hour. Other speakers from different parts of the country were present.

We have received a communication from President C. M. Bryant, of the American Poultry Association, in which he states that all complaints of members of the American Poultry Association regarding the work or conduct of licensed judges of the association while employed professionally, should be sent to Secretary Ross C. H. Hallock, at St. Louis. This is a very important notice. If the American Poultry Association is to sustain



THE FEATHER

Volume XIII

DECEMBER, 1907

Number 3

GEO. E. HOWARD, Editor

T. F. McGREW, Associate Editor

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ADVERTISERS must have copy in for change of advertisement not later than the 5th of the month. Copy for new ads must be received by the 15th of the month to insure insertion.

The HOWARD PUBLISHING CO.

714 Twelfth Street N. W.

Washington, D. C.

itself and its dignity in its judges, this matter should have careful attention. Perhaps Mr. Hallock has made some notes himself while attending some of the recent meetings as the official representative.

The New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., has just issued their prospectus for the winter course in poultry husbandry. All interested in this branch of college work should write at once to the above address for this circular, which gives full information relative to the classes in poultry for the winter.

In our June and July issues was published an advertisement for Profitable

Home Industries, 206 Thompson Building, Scranton, Pa. We received under date of October 29, a letter from Mr. G. M. Goodspeed, Skaneateles, N. Y., in which he states that he has purchased the paper that was to have been issued by the Scranton people, and that it will be supplemented with the paper published by Mr. Goodspeed; that all the subscribers will receive copies of this paper, and that a full statement of the arrangement was published in the October issue of Special Crops, issued by Mr. Goodspeed. If any of our readers wish further information, address Mr. Goodspeed, as above.

Mr. F. E. Dawley, president of the New York Branch Association, announces a meeting to be held in the Poultry Depart-

ment of Cornell University during February. He also sends out the announcement that there has been created a chair of Professor of Poultry Husbandry, and that Mr. James E. Rice will act in this capacity in the Agricultural Department of Cornell University. We wish to congratulate the college, the American Poultry Association, and every poultryman in the world at the final outcome at Cornell, and of the elevation of Mr. Rice to a full professorship in the college.

We wish to congratulate Editor Robinson, of Farm Poultry, on the compilation of his Common Sense Poultry Doctor, a book just issued by him. This is a remarkable book in many ways, and should be well received by all.

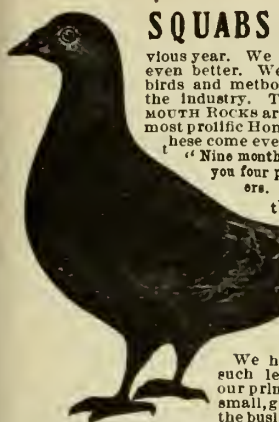
Mr. W. Theo Wittman, the Boston Leghorn expert of Allentown, Pa., came very near being cremated with his family in their country home at Mt. Gretna, the early part of November. A fire broke out in his dwelling, from which he and his family only escaped with their lives, having lost everything within his home, even the clothing of the family. This is a terrible loss to Mr. Wittman. So far as we know, he did not have any insurance on his property at Mt. Gretna, which is a summer resort, in Pennsylvania. Mr. Wittman and his family have returned to Allentown, and we hope that the sunshine of better things may speedily come to them.

The Jamestown Exposition poultry display brought together fanciers from every section of the country. Men from the far North joined hands with brother fanciers from the sunny South. Men and women from all localities joined in the poultry display and the institute work. All in all, it was the bringing together of ideas from all sections, and without question it did a world of good.

The management is to be complimented in having pulled off the Jamestown display. They were handicapped in many ways, the most discouraging thing of all



NEW YORK WINNING COCKEREL COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE AND MATES IN BREEDING PEN
AT A. C. HAWKINS' FARM, LANCASTER, MASS.



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We have thousands of such letters. Send for our printed matter. Start small, go slowly and learn the business. The new law in Mass. and N. Y. forbids the sale of quail except in Nov. and Dec. Squabs have been increasing in price, and are going higher.

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Carneaux, Rants, Maltese, and Homers from a "Pigeon Authority," and your success is assured.
"Linenold" colored Mating Bands, 75c 100.
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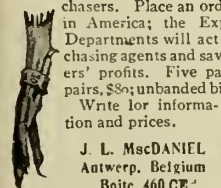


Colored Leg Bands for Poultry, Pigeons

Identify your birds at sight, it pays
12 for 25c, 53 for 85c, 100 for \$1.50
Catalogue and samples for 2-cent stamp

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Dept. F 13-5

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J. L. MacDANIEL
Antwerp, Belgium
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THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I have sold to Mr. JAMES EDWIN AVERY, Beltsville, Md., Proprietor of the BELTSVILLE MARYLAND STOCK AND POULTRY FARM, all our Prize Winning "Single-combed Brown Leghorns" at the leading Eastern and Southern Fairs, and recommend all our friends and patrons to him.
ROLAND O. BOOTH
BROWN LEGHORN SPECIALIST
Washington, D. C. 13-6

being the fact that deliveries were so delayed as to defer the opening of the show several days. There were some features that might have been improved, but no one ever saw a poultry show that met the approval of every one. The management should be congratulated, complimented, and praised for having done the best they possibly could under the circumstances.

Artist A. O. Schilling writes us they are making preparations to hold the most complete poultry show ever held in Rochester. This show will be held during the week of January 13 to 18. We understand that the association has been re-organized, and that they will have a poultry institute during the meeting; that numerous silver cups and specials will be offered. Mr. F. A. Newman, secretary, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y., will furnish you a catalogue and give any information that may be desired.

We have a letter from Mr. F. S. Bullington, in which he states that he lost from the Jamestown Exposition a Rhode Island Red cockerel, band 4202 T; pullet, band 2703 T. If any of our readers have these birds they will please communicate with Mr. Bullington, Box 328, Richmond, Va. Mr. Bullington also states they have changed their show dates to January 9 to 15.

The National Single Comb Black Orpington Club will hold its annual club show and meeting in connection with the big Chicago Show, January 22 to 29. The American Plymouth Rock Club will hold its seventeenth annual meeting in connection with the New York Show, at Madison Square Garden, December 18. The Ohio State Branch Show have finished their arrangements for a great exhibition at Columbus, Ohio, February 10 to 11. They will hold an institute in connection with the show, and have a number of prominent speakers. The American Black Minorca Club meets with the Cleveland, Ohio, poultry show this winter.

The entries at the Crystal Palace Show, what we would call the open classes for poultry in this country, are 5,027; pigeons, 4,831; rabbit section, 634; total, 10,492 entries. The largest classes in poultry are Wyandottes, 660; Plymouth Rocks, 277; Black Orpingtons, 225; Buff Orpingtons, 247; Game Bantams, 267; Old English Games, 233; Leghorns, 233; Variety Bantams, 316; ducks, 270. In Pigmy Pouters, 122; the largest entry in pigeons, Dragons, 426.

Our readers, especially those in the South, should write to Mr. Will V. Zimmer, Atlanta, Ga., and ask him to send one of his catalogues of his pigeon lofts. He is the pioneer in the South in what is known as giant squab-producers. He raises high quality Maltese, Hen and other pigeons for squab-producers. From the illustrations in his catalogue his lofts must be beautifully equipped. If the South could realize the value of producing poultry, eggs, and squabs for market, as they do in Missouri, that industry alone would enrich the South. When we face the fact that the Agriculture Department of the state of Missouri has proven that all kinds of poultry products produced in the state of Missouri in the year 1906 amount-

BENT'S MILK ALBUMEN Greatest Animal Food known. Hastens Moult, Matures Pullets and makes winter eggs easy. Trial offer, freight prepaid east Miss. River. Endorsed by leading Ex. Stations and Poultrymen. U. R. Fabel says: "Greatest Egg Producer I have ever used." Send to-day for free sample and folder. Agents wanted. Ask your dealer. M'd only by the Bent-Croissant Co., 17 Main St., Antwerp, N.Y. 11

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We are the largest m'frs in the U. S. Handsome, illustrated Catalogue Free.

J. A. & W. S. Harrison, Box M, Henry, Ill. 13-4

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Our Barred Plymouth Rocks have won 1st Pen at the great Brookton Fair. Pooket Book Pointers, with mating list free.
Lambert's Poultry Farm, Apponaug, R. I. 11

BUFF ROCKS

Winners wherever shown. Won at Hagerstown October, 1905, first, second, third pullets; at Hagerstown October, 1906, won first cockerel, third and fifth pullets, fourth hen, third pen; at Washington, January, 1907, won second pullet. Only shows ever shown at. Old and young exhibition and breeding stock for sale.

B. H. KNEPPER
Clearspring, Md.

13-3

SPECIAL ORPINGTON SALE

S. C. Black Cockerels, \$3 and \$5 each. Large, stocky-built birds; good color, fine heads, and clean legs. Sired by 1st cock at Paterson, N. J., and 1st at Rockville, Md., 1906. Also Buff Orpingtons at interesting prices. Circular free. Stock shipped on approval.

WOODLAWN POULTRY YARDS BOX 90, SANDY SPRING, MD. 11

World's Best Buff

WYANDOTTES

At the great Chicago show, 1907, in competition with the best and largest breeders in the country, I won first cock, first and fifth hen, 2d and 4th cockerel, first pullet, first pen. Also silver cup for best display and challenge cup for the best display Wyandottes in show, all varieties competing. 500 grand young birds now ready to win for you. Send for catalog.

RALPH W. STURTEVANT

DELAVER, WIS. 13-3

Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Buff Cochin Bantams, 50 cents to \$2.00 each. Toulouse Geese that have never been beaten in a show-room, \$5.00 each.

Mapleling Poultry Farm

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EDGEWOOD FARM

GEORGE B. INCHES, Proprietor

SILVER GREY DORKINGS

COLORED DORKINGS

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North Grafton, Mass, U. S. A. 13-4

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More eggs, the year round, eggs more fertile, bigger hatches, stronger chicks and heavier fowls-If you want to cut down your feed bills and double your profit

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"WORMS AND BUGS," common sense on the feeding question. It will make dollars for you. Free while present edition lasts. Send today.

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number of different post-offices. If you will send us these names we will send you TWO BEAUTIFUL PICTURES FREE. These pictures are reproductions of the most celebrated paintings in the world, and they are of high quality, and we know that you will be pleased and delighted with them; no pictures will be given for a list of less than ten names.

We want to send a free sample copy of a special issue of THE HOME MONTHLY (The National Poultry Journal) to a lot of poultry raisers who are not now taking our paper, and for that reason we want these names.

Send us immediately a list of at least ten poultry raisers, and we will mail you, postpaid, ABSOLUTELY FREE, TWO REPRODUCTIONS OF THE WORLD'S FAMOUS PICTURES. Address THE HOME MONTHLY, 637 W. 43d Strsst, New York, N. Y. 13-3

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House Rock Poultry Farm, Wollaston, Mass.

Winners of 1st prizes, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, and Cincinnati

Eggs at \$2.50 per 15

Special Matings at \$6. per 15

C. M. BRYANT, PROPRIETOR

13-5

Foremost Poultrymen of America

What They Say About the

STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATORS

And When They Said It

These World-Famous Hatching Machines cost more (though not much more) than the cheaper kinds, but it's because they are "built that way." The evidence follows:

U. R. FISHEL, Hope, Ind.—"Yours is the most complete hatcher I have ever tried, and I have handled or operated incubators ever since they were on the market in the U. S."—Aug. 28th, 1907.

THOS. F. RIGG, Iowa Falls, Ia.—"My winners and the high-class exhibition birds which we have produced for years have all been hatched in your machines."—Sept. 17th, 1907.

J. M. WILLIAMS & CO., North Adams, Mich.—"If we were to buy a dozen new incubators tomorrow, they would all be your Latest Pattern Standard Cyphers."—Aug. 7th, 1907.

ARTHUR G. DUSTON, South Framingham, Mass.—"I have used your machines for thirteen years and still feel that I am doing my customers a favor by recommending them."—Sept. 3rd, 1907.

E. B. THOMPSON, Amentia, N. Y.—"During my nearly thirty years' experience in breeding exhibition and 'Kinglet' Barred Rocks I have never seen or used the equal of Cyphers Incubators and Brooders."—Oct. 25th, 1907.

WILLIAM McNEIL, London, Canada.—"This is the best incubator I ever operated. The chicks all hatched at once, practically speaking, and I had a little over 95% per cent of healthy, strong chicks."—June 26th, 1905.

A. C. HAWKINS, Lancaster, Mass.—"After several years' experience with the Cyphers Incubator I consider it the most practical hatching machine on the market. In my opinion the Cyphers brooders will raise every strong, healthy chick, with proper care."—Oct. 9th, 1907.



Guaranteed Best Hatcher

CHAS. V. KEELER, Winamac, Ind.—"The chicks I hatched in the Cyphers were really stronger than those hatched under hens and developed into larger and finer prize winning specimens. They include my \$500 cock 'Chief Winamac.'"—Oct. 25th, 1907.

F. C. SHEPHERD, Toledo, Ohio.—"I have used Cyphers Incubators successfully since 1899 and have never had what might be called a poor hatch from them. I repeatedly obtained 90 to 92% per cent."—Oct. 24th, 1907.

D. W. YOUNG, Ridgewood, N. J.—"We have used five of your Latest Pattern machines and have had some of the greatest hatches we have had since we began using incubators. One hatch gave us a chick from every fertile egg."—Sept. 5th, 1907.

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In your City or Village, Home, Office, Building or Store. We manufacture and sell direct to customers, also through agents, Electric Heater for use in any popular make of Incubator now owned by you. The "Electrobrooder" and Electric Adaptable Hovers furnish a complete outfit for Fanciers and Poultry-Keepers who require only small Hatching and Brooding Capacity.

CLEAN — SAFE — PRACTICAL

Illustrated Descriptive Circular of our Electrical Supplies Free by addressing our Nearest Branch or Home Office and asking for Cyphers Electric Circular.

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Andrews' White Wyandottes

Won at Boston, 1907

At the National White Wyandotte Club Show, 1st and 5th cockerel, 1st pen, and Silver Cup; also 1st pen, 1906. They have won every year at Boston for 10 years, besides furnishing winners for New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia.

If you want a show bird or breeder, write J. W. ANDREWS, Dighton, Mass.

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LET ME SHOW YOU

How Easy it is to Build Your Own Incubators and Brooders FREE PLANS

Let me send you these plans and Catalog so you can readily see how easy and simple they are. I furnish all parts, such as Lamp, Regulator, Tank, Legs, Doors, Hardware, Etc., not possible for you to make. No Special Tools nor Mechanical Ability Required.

THOUSANDS ARE DOING IT.

Every stage of construction is carefully described and illustrated by over 100 half-tones, showing step by step the complete building of the FAMOUS PEERLESS INCUBATORS AND BROODERS, making it possible for any one (a boy 10 years old) to build a high-grade Incubator and Brooder with exclusive features and advantages not

found on any other machines on the market. Thousands of Testimonials on file, not a single failure. All I ask is to place in your hands, free of cost to you, a copy of my Plans and Catalog, containing description of my complete line of Improved Incubator and Brooder Supplies and Fixtures, including my new

Acme Automatic Lamp and Compound Regulator

With Combined Damper and Flame Regulation

They can be easily attached to any make of Incubator or Brooder, and will more than save their cost the first season. They save half the Oil, Time and Labor, and all the annoyances so common with ordinary Lamps and Regulators.

Lamp holds over a gallon; can't be upset; no danger of fire. Combined Damper and Flame Regulation shuts off oil-consumption when heat is not needed.

Automatic Valve keeps oil always same depth on wick, insuring uniform flame—steady heat. Wicks don't burn nor char—saves trimming.

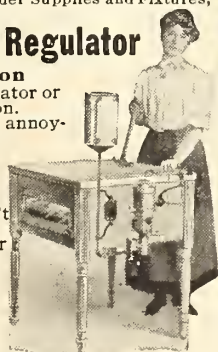
Burners are air-cooled, can't overheat, explode, nor cause fire. No smoke, no soot, no odor; can be operated in any part of the house.

Acme Compound Wafer Regulators are positive in action, accurate to a fraction of a degree.

I manufacture special Tanks, Lamps and Regulators to fit any machine, making it possible to rebuild your old Incubators or Brooders.

Drop me a postal, and I will forward you, at my expense, my complete Book of Plans and Catalog, worth dollars to you. Write today, and be sure to address,

H. M. SHEER COMPANY, 215 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.
The Largest Manufacturers of Incubator and Brooder Supplies in the World.



Vivine ROUP Cure

THE CHEAPEST
BECAUSE IT DOES THE WORK

Cures all affections of the air passages and ROUP in even its worst form, yields quickly to this mild, but powerful medicine. 50 cents at first-class dealers. If your dealers can not supply you, send price to us direct, and receive a package by return mail.

(Sole Manufacturers)

VIVINE CHEMICAL CO.

Box 871 13-8 New York, N. Y.

MADISON SQUARE

My Rose and Single Comb Browns have won many firsts, Madison Square. Lay to 242 and 240 eggs to a pullet.

S. C. Whites, 236 eggs, big birds.

R. C. Whites, largest and whitest strain, White Wyandottes (Duston). Five firsts one show. Three firsts, another.

Barred Rocks (Bradley). Three firsts and silver cup this fall.

Pekin Ducks—big ones.

Collie Pups. Catalog.

W. W. KULP
Pottstown, Pa.

tf

ed to over thirty-nine million dollars, it is time the people of the South should wake up to the fact that their country is the place in which to produce market eggs during the winter months and dress poultry the year around.

Omaha, Nebr., will hold, during the week of December 30, the Tri-City Poultry Show. Omaha is in the poultry district of the West. They always have, and deserve to have, a good show in that locality. Mr. O. D. Talbert, of Omaha, is the secretary.

When at Auburn, N. Y., we had the pleasure of examining the beautiful display of Wyandottes shown by Mr. Fred C. Lisk, of Romulus, N. Y. Mr. Lisk certainly grows beautiful White Wyandottes. He grows Wyandottes that win prizes at the leading poultry shows, and furnishes this same kind of stock to his customers. The breeding of a strain of this kind for many years incites into their veins the valuable quality of reproduction. Write to Mr. Lisk for one of his most recent catalogues.

We regret more than we can express to be compelled to record the death of Mr. Samuel W. Stinemetz, the well-known fancier, which occurred at his home, October 30, in Washington, D. C. Mr. Stinemetz was a prominent member of the Columbia Poultry and Pigeon Association, a lover of fine poultry, and one of the most enthusiastic dog fanciers of the District. His loss will be felt in many ways, and his friends will never cease regretting his demise.

Mr. Henry Bishop, the well-known bird fancier, of Baltimore, died at his residence in Madison Avenue, Baltimore, November 3, last. Mr. Bishop was enthusiastic in the establishment of a Zoological Garden in Baltimore. He worked for years in improvements of this kind. His loss seems to be generally felt. The numerous papers of the city of Baltimore speak in the most complimentary terms of what he has done for the city. The loss of two men like these at the same time is more than this section of the country can recover from for a considerable time.

Dairy and Poultry Products

We have clipped from Secretary Wilson's report, as follows: "The dairy products of the country alone were worth nearly \$800,000,000 in 1907, or much more than any crop save corn. Prices of both butter and milk have advanced. The poultry and egg products for 1907 should be estimated at more than \$600,000,000 in value. In fact, these products were worth more than the wheat crop. In 1899 the farm price of eggs averaged a trifle over 11 cents per dozen; in 1907 it was over 18 cents. Dressed poultry sold in New York in 1899 for 10½ cents a pound; in 1907 for nearly 15 cents."

The Poultry Tribune

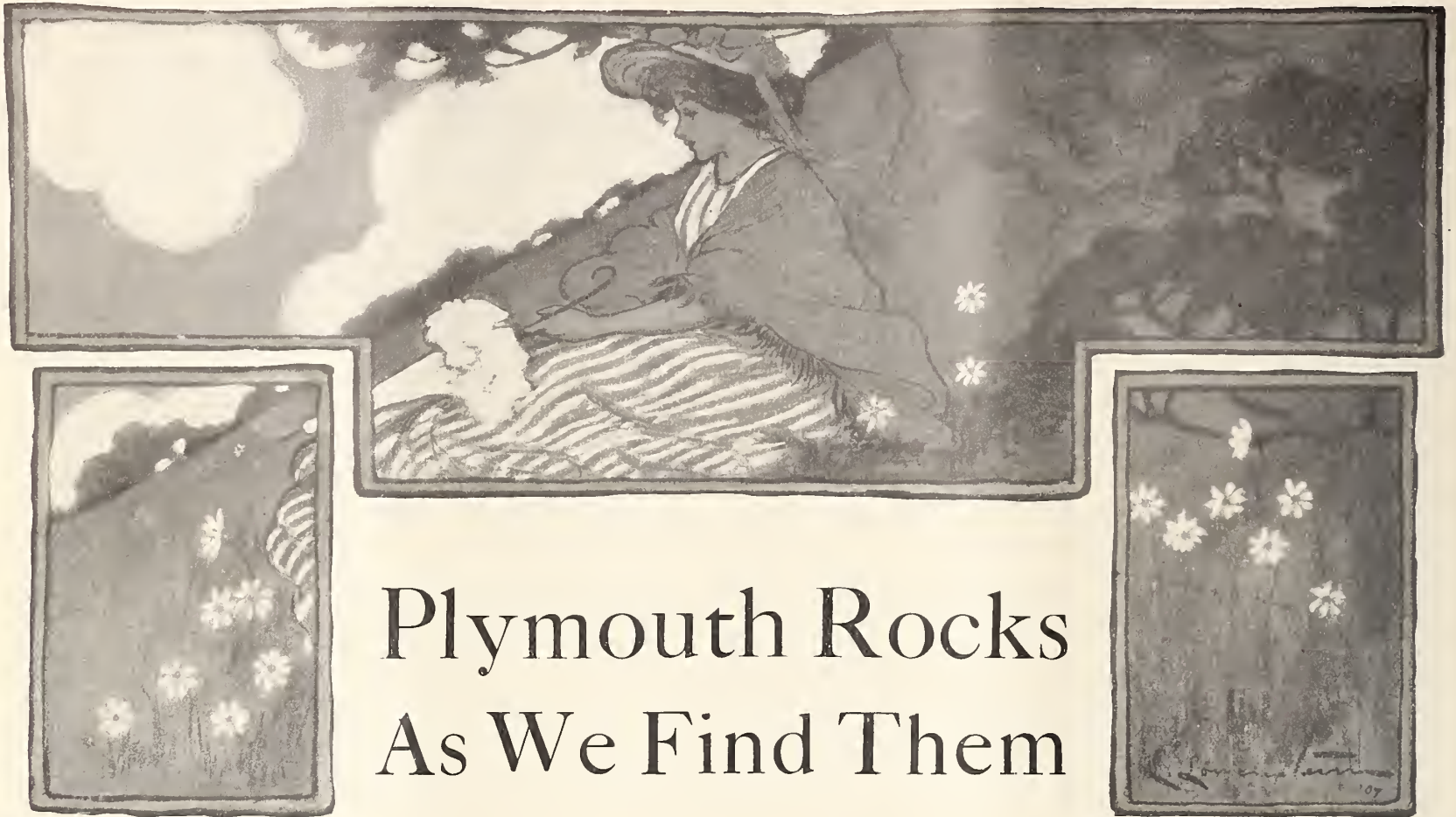
The Poultry Tribune, published by R. R. Fisher, of Freeport, Ill., has so greatly improved as to demand more than passing comment. There appeared in the June issue a valuable article on how to feed and care for young chicks. Mr. Fisher makes fine selections for the columns of his paper, which deserve due consideration by all interested in poultry.



CHRISTMAS

May the music of Christmas chimes sound in your heart through all the holidays, and may it glow with the unselfishness, gentleness and charity of the season. May the brain understand that work done by the hands of men may be as beautiful as that done by the great hands of nature. May the senses feel the joy of life in the home which expresses your own ideals as well as in the open air which suggests the ideals of the great Father of us all. And may the New Year find you peering forward to see not only the good in other hearts and the faults in your own but the forgiveness and unselfishness and reverence in your own as well.

This is the holiday wish with which The Feather greets its readers at the close of this blessed year, 1907.



Plymouth Rocks As We Find Them

MORE than one hundred letters have been received asking whether it was really our intent and purpose to illustrate the Plymouth Rock article with pictures of birds that had won the prizes at the great shows of the country. Our reply has been that we will illustrate these articles as we have done the article on Wyandottes, and as we did the November article on Plymouth Rocks—with photographs of the specimens as we see them.

Going back to the Chicago Show of 1905, there appeared then, as has been the case many times since, a number of beautiful Barred Plymouth Rocks. Among these was a hen which carried a beautiful head, more than an average shape, and very attractive plumage. This hen was photographed in her natural condition, standing, as is shown, upon the box. The beauty of her head, breast, neck, back, and body are shown without the least change whatever. What she may have had as defect of shape and color is quite as plainly shown as the very best features of her general make-up. It is not our purpose in this article to criticize beyond the statement of the facts that may aid our readers in the proper study of the features presented in each specimen.

This hen had a beautiful head and comb, fine shanks, and if she had been in the hands of some of the most expert handlers, she might have gone into the show-pen in better condition. Here she is, however, shown as natural as life, a tribute, we think, to the quality of the western exhibition Plymouth Rocks.

At this same show, in 1907, a Barred Plymouth Rock cock that won first place was exhibited. This bird was shown by Doctor Bennett, and we understand that it won the same position as cockerel in 1906. If we are mistaken in this,

it is no fault of ours. We trust that this is true, and that we are not mistaken in the individuality of the bird. This cock bird was photographed by the same artist who made the picture of the Chicago hen of 1905. This photograph came into our possession direct from the artist, and no one but he and ourselves is aware of the fact that we have it in our possession. This bird undoubtedly shows some beautiful penciling in plumage, and offers our readers the

opportunity of studying the shorter back formation in the Plymouth Rock. Look well to the formation of back and abdomen, and decide whether or not this is the type of a male bird that you would wish to be reproduced as the winning specimen in an exhibition. Remember, we are not taking any exceptions whatever to a condition, we are simply calling your attention plainly to the facts shown by the illustration, and ask you to go carefully into the question of type yourselves and decide your preference thereby.

In striking contrast with this Chicago winner comes the cock bird winner of first prize at the Washington Show of 1907. This bird was remarkable in head points, possessed beautiful comb, wattles, face, eye, and ear-lobes. The shape of the neck, breast, body, and back to within two inches of the tail can well be compared with the Chicago winner. It will be noticed that the barring, the markings throughout are fairly even and of good quality. Let it be stated, however, that this specimen showed evidence of being bred strongly in the pullet-producing line. His color was not the equal of the Chicago specimen, notwithstanding the fact that he shows barring quite as distinct as is shown upon the Chicago bird. The contrast was good, though the shading was too light.

The strong points at issue in the consideration of this specimen is the poise, position, and general form of the rear portion of the back and the tail. How far out of shape-description are these two specimens? How widely do they differ when compared? What a marked difference there is in the general make-up? Yet they were both remarkably good birds with the few exceptions named.

When the judge selected from among the class of cock birds at Chicago and in Washington, he undoubtedly chose from among them the best to receive the award. At the same time, nearly a thousand miles apart, during the same



FIRST BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCK
AT WASHINGTON, 1907



FIRST BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCK
AT CHICAGO, 1907

week, two prize-winners were selected. The blue-ribbon winner in Washington was a grand, fine, well-proportioned, and heavy-bodied Plymouth Rock, whose one fault seemed to be the poise of tail and the lightness of color. In Chicago a specimen was selected that shows itself to be smaller in size, lighter in weight, less back and body, not so strong on shank and feet, nor so full in breast, nor so well finished in head points. Understand us plainly that this statement is not one of fault-finding; it is simply the fair, ungarnished presentation of facts by word and illustration.

If we might be able, during the time that is left to us on earth, to bring together the breed-



FIRST BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK HEN
AT CHICAGO, 1905

ers of Plymouth Rocks to one settled type, and to encouraging the award of prizes to specimens of similar character throughout the world, we would feel that we had accomplished enough to reward us for having lived, but it does seem that the people, the breeders, the judges, and the birds themselves vary so much even at the present, that it would be the most difficult problem in the world to make a rule that would bring all closely together. Certainly this will not be possible until the breeders themselves will recognize the one true standard, and not cling to the notion that the specimen they exhibit at the time is the real thing in feathers.

The most striking feature of the five illustrations, three of which have already been considered, is the vast difference of shape in the three females, the hen first mentioned, and the two pullets about to be considered. These three represent in most striking contrast three separate opinions, so wide apart that it would scarcely be possible to compromise and bring them close together. We have already called attention to the general make-up of the hen. We will now attempt to compare the first pullet in the New York Show of 1907 and the first pullet in the Washington Show of the same month.

We have selected the pullet of the Washington Show of 1907 to compare with the winner at New York because, as near as we can gain the information, the pullet that won at Washington is of the same type and the same family as competed with the pullet at New York. We wish our readers to take into consideration these two pullets, compare the shape of head, neck, back, breast, and body. Do you think that the short, compact formation of the New York pullet is to be preferred above the Chicago hen and the Washington pullet? Which of the three back formations would you select as being preferable? Which of the three types of color and barring would you select? Which head is the true Plymouth Rock? Which back and tail formation would you desire? This is the way to study a problem of this kind, and not to take it under consideration with any personal feeling for or against the ownership of the awards.

There is no getting away from the fact that here is presented three wonderfully good specimens, each one of them so different from the other as to lead one to imagine that they did not belong to the same breed. They most certainly do not all possess the same type. They are barred with light and dark-colored bars; this same kind and color of plumage is found upon the Dominique, the Cuckoo Cochin, the Coucou de Malines, and the Scotch Greys. Shall we take a female from any one of these and permit it to compete in a class, or does breed-type mean something? Is it or is it not the determination of the fanciers, the breeders, the producers, and the judge to try to have something that is real, something sufficiently strong in character to represent true type?

When the writer has been so unfortunate, perhaps, as to say something against an award in the show-room, those opposed try to dig up some foreign reason for the statement. To get away from any such reasons or criticisms as these, we have brought before our readers for consideration illustrations selected of prize winners in three localities. Study these models, study these conditions, study these facts for the purpose of making up in your own mind whether any one or all of these are right; if right, which is right; if wrong, why are they wrong, is the proposition to be solved?

We do not know of any one else having taken so much trouble to place facts of this kind be-



FIRST BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK PULLET
AT NEW YORK, 1907

fore their readers. It is our hope that careful consideration of these subjects will improve the quality of the stock of the future. We hope that close attention given to these facts at home will make better fanciers of us all. Let us hope that we will, each and all of us, take hold of this proposition another year and try to establish in our own minds and in the minds of others the improvement of breed-type. There should be such similarity throughout all the varieties of every breed as to make the type and character of the breed most marked.

In the article which appeared in the September issue of THE FEATHER, we illustrated type



FIRST BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK HEN
AT WASHINGTON, 1907

as we find it in Wyandottes. A critic answered through another paper as follows:

"I would say the Standard does not attempt to set up for the Silvers type of White, and no judge worthy of the name, no editor worthy of his position, no intelligent breeder, and only one who relies on a too-credulous audience would attempt to palm off as an exemplification in a comparison a picture of a White, more like a Cochin than a Wyandotte, unbalanced, extreme, and not a picture of an actual bird.

"Being a breeder of Whites the work done in establishing a type is not overlooked, but it is very doubtful whether breeders of Silvers want the white type of five years ago, or even that winning under some judges to-day, to prevail in their favorites."

He further states: "Instead of Silver breeders imitating White or any other type, they rather want to keep in the middle of the road, adopt the happy medium, keep to Standard requirements, and not accept a blind guide, even with A. P. A. endorsement."

Unfortunately, this writer is so consumed with his own opinion as to unfit him to consider type as described by the Standard of Perfection. Whenever a man will go on record in print and state that the breeders of the original variety of Wyandottes do not want to adhere to White type as described in the Standard, his teachings are too false for any one to consider.

Our experience of a lifetime teaches us that those who fail seek to hide behind a flimsy excuse, and this writer attempts to make it appear that we would describe Cochin type for Wyandotte type, and that his pattern of a Wyandotte shape, more like a Leghorn than a Wyandotte, should be accepted as the middle of the road proposition, and copied for quality. We do not imagine that the American Poultry Association, the Standard makers, or the true breeders will even stop to consider such false teachings.

Further, in line with this, is the report of Mr. M. S. Gardner, on Silver Wyandottes at the New York State Fair. Mr. Gardner is a breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks. He has been quite successful and we willingly accord to him the right to claim adherence to true Plymouth Rock type. Mr. Gardner states: "It seems to the writer to be a great mistake to carry the matter of breeding for color and lacing to such an extreme as to entirely neglect shape, until birds are produced that have no resemblance in shape to the ideal Wyandotte."

This might well be applied in all breeds and varieties. If such were the fact, the idea of having different type for different varieties would be obliterated from every mind.

Every effort has been made to get illustrations from all sections of the country. We have described above the Plymouth Rocks shown at Washington, Chicago, and New York, so we must call your attention to a specimen bred at Rugby, Ind., by Mr. Spaugh. This pullet was scored by Judge Pierce, 93½ points. This pullet is in strict contrast with the others presented. She follows closer the type of the Chicago hen of 1905 than she does of those above mentioned. Whether she meets the approval of the Plymouth Rock breeders at large or not, she shows a distinctive type of shape, color, and barring. We saw this pullet, now a hen, in the yards of the owner, during the early fall, and was pleased to note the general make-up as being of the character of the Plymouth Rock generally selected in that section of the country.

Fortunately, there has come into our possession Plymouth Rock pullet "Columbia." This pullet was scored 94¼ points by Mr. May two



RUGBY STRAIN, BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK PULLET
SCORED 93½, BY PIERCE

seasons ago, in one of the New England states. This pullet scored by an accepted Plymouth Rock expert in New England, is in striking contrast with the one scored by Mr. Pierce at Indianapolis. Here are two specimens brought side by side, the half-tones made from photographs, and the scores of the birds given as a consideration of merit placed upon their value by these two judges.

We were requested a short time since by Editor Heck, of Chicago, to give our opinion as to the number of points that a Plymouth Rock might score. We declined to mention a figure that we would consider the highest grade or average a Barred Plymouth Rock might reach. What the possibilities might be, we can not say, but we do not believe that we have ever seen a Barred Plymouth Rock that would reach the number of points, in our estimation, that has been credited to some of them. This does not in any way detract from the quality of the specimens, but we all know that there are very few



COLUMBIA, SCORED 94¼, BY MAY

specimens grown that will not lose more or less in shape of comb and in many sections of the body. Who has found one that would not lose at least ½ point on color in all sections, often including the shanks. With these handicaps to the Plymouth Rocks, they should not be expected to score nearly as high as the Whites, or even the Buffs.

We have endeavored to tell our readers as far as possible of the kind of Barred Plymouth Rocks that have been winning East and West during the last three years. We had hoped to have one or two more illustrations for this article, but were unable to secure them of a character that we felt would do justice to the specimens illustrated. We have had presented for our consideration photographs of English winners, the type and character of which are so different from our own that we did not feel warranted to use them in connection with this article. Plymouth Rock type in England leans rather toward the Cochin formation; some of them are almost as bulky in build as the Orpingtons that come from England.

The claim has been made that we have used retouched photographs. This has only been done when the negatives were not strong enough to reproduce all points in the half-tone as they should be. The retouching has only been used to brighten the lines and barring, so that they would show as distinct in the half-tones as upon the photographs themselves. Other than this, no changes have been made in any of the photographs used. The white birds were not retouched in the least; they are shown just as they are in the photographs. In our next article, which we hope will appear in the January issue, we will show a number of birds as we found them in the yard of breeders during the past year. We have not so far touched on the question of improving quality of the present Barred Plymouth Rocks. Those with whom we have conversed nearly all agree that unless character is improved in Plymouth Rocks, they will more than likely retrograde in Plymouth Rock type. The strain enforced upon the breeders to keep and improve color and marking has made it necessary to handle Barred Plymouth Rocks in recent years a question of color. Judges themselves have recognized this, and have been much more lenient than they should be in the consideration of the shape sections. It is thought that a change must come in this, and to meet the crying demand for better type, breeders will be forced more and more to comply with the requirements.

The classes of Barred Plymouth Rocks that have been shown up to the present time this fall have not shown improvement in Plymouth Rock character. Undoubtedly, this will be different in the large winter shows, knowing as we do that some of the breeders have better specimens along these lines than they have ever produced. If the change should come in placing the awards and more stringency displayed in considering type, the breeders would guide themselves toward the production of shape to suit the demands made in placing awards. We believe that the best interests of the breed would be most advantageously served by the breeders themselves making an absolute demand for better type, not that we would be understood as intimating that type is largely deficient; it is kept about the same, but it should be improved each year.

We hope that the breeders themselves will assist us during the coming season in securing photographs which will show the grandeur of the Plymouth Rock family. ~



Buff-laced Wyandottes



THE first of this showy variety were produced by Mr. C. P. Pond, in 1888, and were the result of an early attempt at Buff Wyandottes. From his Golden he obtained three pullets that were fairly good buff, with black tails. These were bred to a very yellow White Wyandotte male and produced Buffs, Pyles, and Buff-laced chicks. Pullets of the latter were bred to a Golden male, which gave him both sexes of this marking, which were then bred together with later infusions of Golden blood.

At this time Mr. Ira C. Keller had sports that were Buff-laced from his Blue-laced birds, and on breeding them together found that they bred very true and with remarkable lacing. Until several seasons ago, when the writer purchased

Buff-laced Wyandottes are like Golden, except that white takes the place of black, and a more gorgeous bird than the male would be hard to imagine, while the females immediately attract attention. The lacing is more perfect than in other varieties by far, the white edging being of the same width all around, and seldom shows any tendency toward spangling, while the bay centers can be easily bred so large as to reduce the lacing to a mere line and yet not "running out" except in hens. In fact, they seem to lace quite naturally.

The male should be perfectly laced in all sections, the centers of the feathers being a deep bay, and the red in the top color as rich as may be, the shoulders being a fine crimson; the whole set off with a snow-white tail, bright yellow shanks and nice red eyes. Slaty-colored feathers will bother the breeder by appearing in hackle, saddle, and tail, and it seems an impossible task to produce good striping.

The female is a picture, the best being very open and well laced all over, and present a smart appearance. Most of them have nice, golden-bay or somewhat lighter centers in all sections, but we are trying to get them a deep, rich, chestnut-red, as this offers a greater contrast to the white, and does not fade, and the lacing is usually somewhat cleaner cut, but so far have been successful only with wings and back. The tail is white and we are making progress with a thin line of bay lacing, which will be very attractive and give quite a finish. Hackles are well striped though many show a bluish cast here and on the head and throat.

Birds of the Keller strain show a surplus of this blue in their plumage that is hard to breed out, and yet on the specimens that apparently have no colors in them, other than red and white (if we may call the latter a color), there is a certain amount of blue unnoticed that gives the peculiar snowy whiteness seen in the showroom on the winning white birds that have had a trace of bluing in their last dip. This strain does not brass.

The objections of the blue feathers are more than offset by those to be found in the birds that were produced by White Wyandotte crosses, for with these, while many excellent cockerels are produced, it is nearly impossible to breed pullets well laced on back and cushion, and they have an indistinct, faded appearance. We have found this out by experience. New blood has been introduced through Golden and Blue-laced females, which, while keeping up the vigor, has also retained too much blue.

As layers this variety will produce as many eggs in a year as any sitting fowl; in fact, they lay at such an early age that it is hard to keep up size, and, as a consequence, the eggs are somewhat small and light in color, but this fault will be remedied in time.

We are sorry not to be able to illustrate the wonderful perfection of plumage as found in the young birds, but owing to illness last year, but one chick, a cockerel, was raised in this variety.

Buff-laced Wyandottes are particularly easy to produce well up in color and markings, and,

when compared with the other laced varieties, will breed an astonishingly large number of birds, suitable for first-class breeders, and with their trim appearance, fine lacing, and total absence of mousing in the females, make a desirable bird for those who admire a laced plumage yet object to the large number of moss-backed females as found in the Silvers and Golden. Their laying qualities, combined with the snow-white undercolor and bright, yellow skin and shanks, place them in the ranks of the practical utility fowls, and it would require but little showing and advertising to bring them to the front, for they are generally admired by those who see them for the first time, and many visitors to our yards seem to prefer them to the other three laced varieties. Indeed, those who have never seen a laced fowl before generally pick them out for admiration.

They are a well-established and true-breeding



KELLER'S BUFF-LACED WYANDOTTE MALE



BUFF-LACED WYANDOTTE FEMALE

his flock. Mr. Keller has been breeding them almost unknown to American fanciers all these years, sending large numbers abroad to England, Australia, New Zealand, and many other foreign countries at prices as high as \$125 for a pair, and many single birds at \$25 and \$50 each. This is, perhaps, the truest proof of their actual worth, and, if they had received plenty of printer's ink in America, they would undoubtedly have become popular as they have several advantages over the other laced varieties.

The first were exported to England in 1897 when, with a pullet, the Rev. J. Crombleholme won second at the Dairy Show, in the Variety Wyandotte class. Their popularity followed immediately.

Previously, however, Mr. W. Isherwood had been breeding them over there, having obtained them in an effort to produce Pyles through a cross of Golden and Whites. These two strains were amalgamated and the present English birds contain much blood from their modern Blue-laced strains of various manufactures.

variety, and some comparison of their quality with the other Wyandottes was given at Madison Square Garden, in 1897, when a pullet that was exhibited in the "any other variety" class, by Mr. Keller, won the blue ribbon, defeating Black, Partridge, and Silver-penciled Wyandottes. Mr. F. L. Sewall made an excellent drawing of her for the leading English poultry journal.

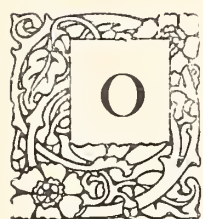
From present appearances Buff Laces will soon be taken up in this country, for while we breed just a few for our own pleasure and have sold none, yet we are getting a constantly increasing number of letters from fanciers who desire birds or eggs.

Perhaps you will say that there are too many varieties of Wyandottes already. This may be true, especially when we mention that there are in America several flocks of Pyle and Solid-blue Wyandottes. However, every one to his choice, and the more varieties the more fanciers.

WELDO KENNARD.

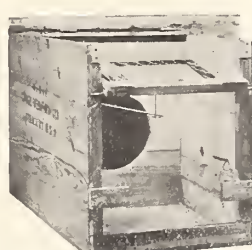
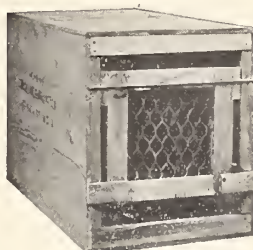


Fresh-air Houses and Trap-nests



OF LATE there has been more than usual fermentation relative to the use of what they please to term fresh-air poultry-houses. We described and illustrated in the May issue of THE FEATHER the most extreme type of fresh-air poultry-house, as used by Mr. Starnell in his egg-laying contests at Alexandria, Va. This type of house is without question the most open kind of a fresh-air poultry-house that we have ever seen.

The writer was lecturing for the Bureau of Farmers' Institutes in the state of New York when the first open-shed poultry-house was being discussed. Mr. Maurice Davenport, through accident, we imagine, discovered that he helped his poultry by covering with muslin a window-sash from which the glass was broken. Doctor Santee, of Cortlandt, N. Y., constructed some open sheds, the fronts of which he covered with muslin. We have in our possession, and present for your consideration, the illustration of the first open-shed poultry-house built by Doctor Santee, at Cortlandt, N. Y. The openings so plainly shown in these two buildings were entirely closed in during the winter months with canvas curtains. In these were made the first tests of canvas-front poultry buildings in a climate where the thermometer stands near zero for many weeks at a time.



CORNELL INCUBATOR COMPANY'S TRAP-NEST

This experiment proved so satisfactory that many breeders throughout New York State made similar constructions, and used sash, covered with muslin, without glass fronts, to their buildings.

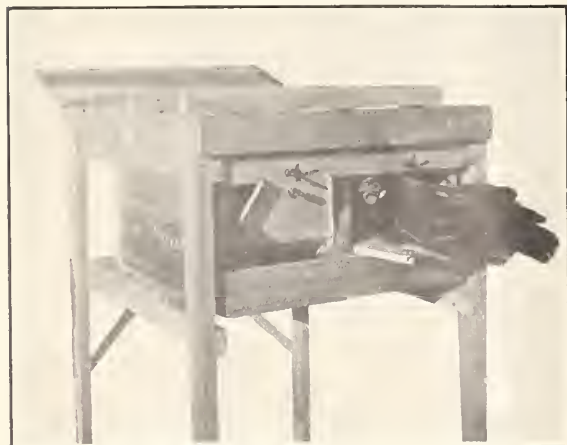
The purpose to be obtained through the use of the muslin curtain is to get a dry interior to the buildings, the air having free circulation into and through the building, absorbs all the moisture, prevents the damp interior, and creates more healthy conditions than can be gained in a building that is laden with damp and moisture, although the temperature may be warmer than could be possible with the use of muslin curtains with the windows. This plan of construction has been more or less experimented with throughout the entire world. Many of the larger plants of England are constructed on somewhat the same plan as are the curtain-front houses of America.

The most thorough and exhaustive experiment made along these lines have been accomplished under the direction of Professor Gowell, of Orono, Me., Professor of Poultry Husbandry at the University of Maine. These people have been experimenting for the improvement of the egg-production of Barred Plymouth Rocks. They, like Mr. Starnell, used the semi-open poultry building, and others not so exposed as these. The poultry buildings in Maine are built in long rows of connecting houses.

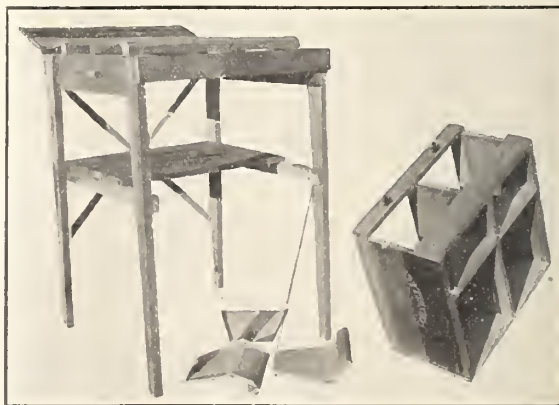
Mr. Gowell describes their method in the following words:

"We have pretty cold winters in Maine; the thermometer often goes down several degrees below zero, and stays there for a considerable time, but we determined that these hens must get out into the open air, so we constructed a house to leave them in the open air. We are using now a house divided up into pens 20

feet square, each pen accommodating one hundred birds. The house faces the south, and is raised high enough from the ground so that a man or dog can crawl around under it freely, the sills being placed on boulders that are drawn from the field. The front and ends are boarded up, but little spaces are left in the back wall so that the air can circulate under it and keep the house dry, and at the same time keep the skunks and minks and rats and weasels away. The house has a double-boarded floor. The rear wall is 5½ feet from the floor, the front 8½ feet from the floor. There are no windows in the back or ends. There are two windows in the south wall not fitted in casings, but simply screwed on the open space, a storm-window, and this window never comes off. The space between these two windows is boarded up 4 feet from the floor, so that the wind, when it blows from the south, will not blow in and strike the fowls on the floor, and is left open from there to the roof. We started in with this space boarded up but one foot from the floor, but the wind would blow in on the fowls, and they tried to get away from it, so we boarded it up 4 feet, and found that then the wind did not bother them. This space, then, above the floor, between the windows, is 3½ feet high and 10 feet wide from window to window, and is left open. It is not covered by anything day or night, except one thickness of cotton cloth, hinged at the top and buttoned down on days when the wind blows the snow or rain in on the birds.



CORNELL COLLEGE TRAP-NEST



SHOWING CONSTRUCTION OF THE CORNELL COLLEGE TRAP-NEST



OPEN-AIR SCRATCHING SHEDS, THEALE, ENGLAND

But throughout our Maine winters there have been only four or five days that we have not had this curtain up all the time, since we first began to use them five years ago. And when they were put down it was not because it was cold, but because it rained in or the snow drifted in because of the heavy southerly wind. During the night this curtain is kept down in cold weather. Now, the moisture coming from the birds during the night does not leave the air wet. The air is dry. There is never any moisture or frost in there. And the straw that is eight or ten inches deep on the floor never absorbs the moisture, but is always light and dry.

"It is not cold that hurts birds; it is moisture. Whether the weather is warm or cold, it is dampness that defeats us all the time, and if we are to have healthy, vigorous birds we must get rid of the dampness. This is exactly the same condition that prevailed in our boyhood days when we opened the barn-doors, and the sun shone in on the floor in the middle of winter, and the hens came down and scratched in the straw, happy, and contented, and were healthy and vigorous. We are doing the same thing now when we let the sun shine in that opening on the straw. We didn't get eggs in those day because the hens roosted on those beams away up there, and were cold. It is just the same as the boy who has to go to bed in the garret, and has to lay there all night rubbing his feet together to keep them from chilling. When that boy gets up in the morning, he is cross and peevish, and unfitted to take up his day's work.

"We would not think of keeping these birds in this house, 20 feet square, at the same temperature during the night as during the day. We have made warm bedrooms for them. We built an elevated platform 3 feet above the floor at the back side of the pen, which would catch the dropping and any eggs that might be dropped there, and high enough to permit the birds to utilize all the floor-space of the pen. It was built of double boards, so that the air would not come up and strike the birds roosting on that platform. The curtain fitted as tight at the bottom as we could make it, and the air to supply the hundred birds roosting on that platform found its way around the edges of and through the curtain. Above the curtain, clear up next to the roof at each end, we have two openings, 3 feet long and 3 inches wide, for ventilation.

Through the courtesy of the Agricultural Department of the Government, we are permitted to show the picture of the interior of one of the rooms as described by Professor Gowell. It will be noticed that in the rear end of the picture are the trap-nests, made use of for keeping records of the laying-hens. To the left and in the rear is the roosting- or sleeping-room, built into the wall; the upper part of this is covered with tongue-and-grooved lumber; the ends shut in the same manner; the front to be entirely closed in at night by the curtain that is strung up against the roof during the daylight hours. When the poultry go to roost within this room, and the curtain is closed in front of them, there is a free circulation of air through the room into the sleeping-room. The only outlet other than the curtain is a small opening in the top of the sleeping-apartment, through which the air can pass from the room out into the main scratching-room of the building. During the daytime both this curtain and the one covering the wire front window in front are open. During wet or very inclement weather, the muslin curtain in front is closed during the entire twenty-four hours.

The wainscoting front, between the floor and the bottom of the curtain that covers the window, forms an air-break which protects the hens like a screen, no matter how violent the wind may blow the curtain. If it comes within the poultry-building at all, it passes so high over the heads of the hens as to prevent injury. This manner of construction, according to Professor Gowell, seems the best, after an experience of many years.

The use of the muslin, open-front, or fresh-air poultry-house, should be thoroughly well understood by every one before they adopt its use. Many years ago a poultryman living in the Dakotas built a crescent-shaped shed of rails and fallen trees. The rear end of this crescent-shaped framework was much wider than was the opening at the other end of the frame. When the wheat was threshed, the straw was piled over the top of this framework, forming a crescent-shaped straw-shed, beneath which the cattle and the hogs and sheep as well could go during inclement weather. As the story runs, this farmer had something over two hundred hens, about sixty of which wandered to the straw-shed, a heavy storm shutting them off from the henery, they remained beneath the shed the entire winter. Their only food-supply was scratched from the wheat-chaff, and gathered from the waste of the cattle. It was noticed that these sixty hens were inclined to egg-production. Careful watch was kept over them; during the three months that they were confined to the straw-stack sheds, these sixty hens produced so many more eggs than did three times as many at home in the henhouse, as to attract comment. These conditions were written of in the agricultural and the poultry press. It is claimed that this was the original start for the fresh-air poultry-houses.

Whether this be true or not, it is a pleasing illustration of conditions. Poultry demands dry, comfortable quarters. If they possess such surroundings, there is little danger from extreme cold, unless they dip their wattles in water, and they then freeze. To gain the dry interior, all kinds of buildings have been suggested. At the present time more attention is being given to the proposition of open-air poultry-houses than to any other kind. In Maine, Rhode Island, New York, and Canada, and under the direction of the United States Government, experiments



THE ORIGINAL SANTEE POULTRY BUILDING

behind her, which can only be opened by the attendant, who liberates her after the egg has been laid. The liberating of the hens compel the proper setting of the nest for future use. The hen can not possibly go within the nest without closing the door behind her; the attendant can not possibly liberate her without placing the nest in proper condition for the reception of another hen. This might be called a safety-device in

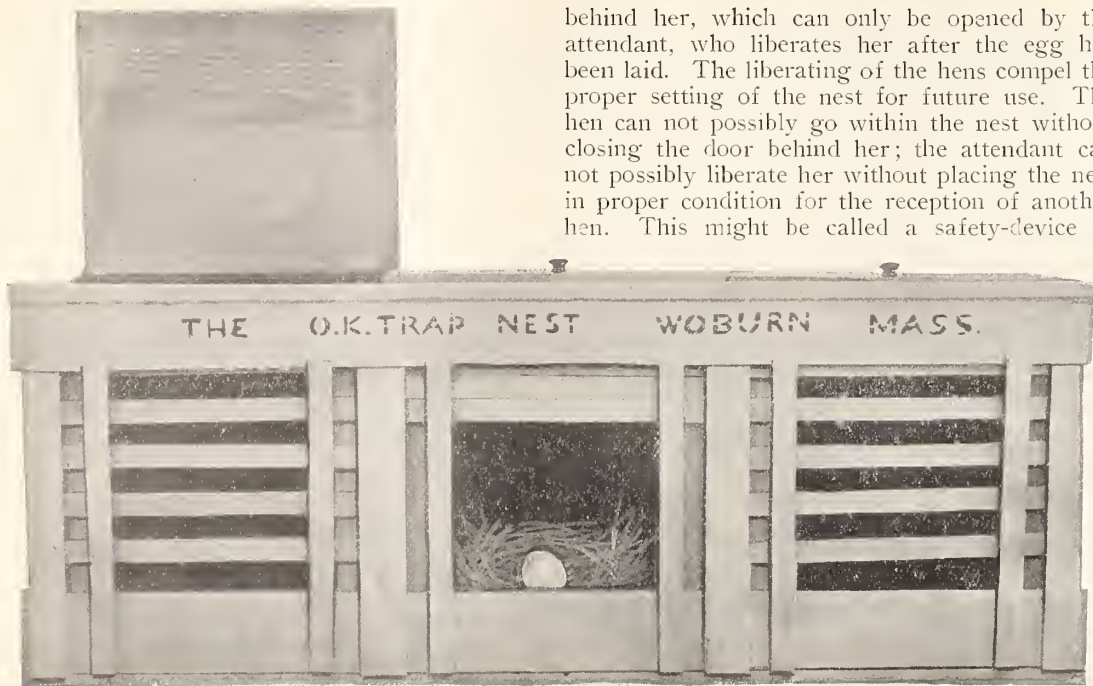
properly looked after by the attendants. The value of the houses above described, and the trap-nests illustrated, can scarcely be calculated in money value. We offer this valuable information to our readers, that they may be benefited to a very great degree. The information furnished through the columns of THE FEATHER is of a character that should bring aid to those who are interested in having greater success with growing their stock. Each issue of THE FEATHER brings more and more useful information; the future will be even richer in these features than any of our previous issues have been.

The time is at hand when every keeper of poultry who hopes to improve the egg-producing qualities of his hens should provide trap-nests through which he may ascertain the actual egg-yield of all the hens and pullets whose eggs are most likely to be used the coming spring for incubation.

In this way only can they be absolutely certain of hatching from the eggs that will be laid by the heaviest egg-producers. The facts are that only such hens and pullets have the ability to improve the egg-yield in the young stock. Knowing this to be an absolute fact, we will not be misunderstood when we say that no poultryman can afford to neglect this, perhaps the most valuable feature, having influence on the profit of egg-production for market.

There are many manufacturers selling trap-nests, all of which can be depended upon to do the work required of them. Our illustrations are only samples of those sent us for use in this article. Our offer to furnish a working-drawing of the Cornell trap-nest, with THE FEATHER, for three years, for one dollar, is in the interest of better egg-yield, and we have selected this one because it emanated from the poultry department of the agricultural college at Ithaca. Our drawing, together with the bulletin mentioned, will furnish a world of information along these lines.

The time has come when American poultrymen must sustain the value of our poultry through egg-production and market-poultry records, as well as show records.



ONE FORM OF TRAP-REST

are being made to decide the most profitable kind of buildings for poultry. The nearer they come to Nature's condition, the better results seemingly are gained. In the use of open-front buildings, Professor Gowell has been the most successful, we believe that he attributes a greater portion of his success to the comfortable sleeping rooms for night, and the construction of the buildings than from any other cause.

The use of these must be cautiously applied to meet conditions of temperature and other surroundings. Any kind of an open-front canvas-covered house would do well in the milder climates of the South. When used in the more frigid localities, comfortable sleeping-quarters must be provided, and care and attention given to the watering of the fowls that they do not ruin their wattles through dipping them in the cold water, and having them destroyed by frost.

The construction of trap-nests has had a world of attention. One of the easiest to manage is the one illustrated in the interior picture of the building at the Maine Experimental Station. This is illustrated by a photograph of the separate box, this particular kind being made and sold by the Cornell Incubator Company, at Ithaca, N. Y. Prof. James E. Rice, of the Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and his students have given a world of attention to the building of a combined trap-nest, roosting-bench appliance. Through the permission of Cornell College, we illustrate this nest, which can usually be built by any one possessing a small amount of carpenter's skill.

This trap-nest represents a table, the top of which is a roosting-board, with roosts attached thereto. Beneath the roosts are placed the trap-nests, to enter which, the hen flies upon the open doorway itself. As she enters the nest, she closes the door

connection with the trap-nest. The college has issued a bulletin on this subject, which can be had without cost by any poultryman within the state of New York. We can send a working-drawing for the building of the trap-nest, and three years' subscription to THE FEATHER for \$1.

No one can hope to record a truthful egg-record for their hens without the use of the trap-nest. The egg-records kept at the several places that we have written of in recent issues of THE FEATHER are all gained through the use of the trap-nests. Several of these use nests similar to the individual trap-nests described above. Any of these trap-nests, if carefully guarded, will give complete records of the eggs produced; they are easily handled, quickly adjusted, and can scarcely make a mistake if



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE POULTRY BUILDING USED AT THE EXPERIMENTAL STATION IN MAINE. THIS WAS LOANED US BY THE DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Science of Breeding

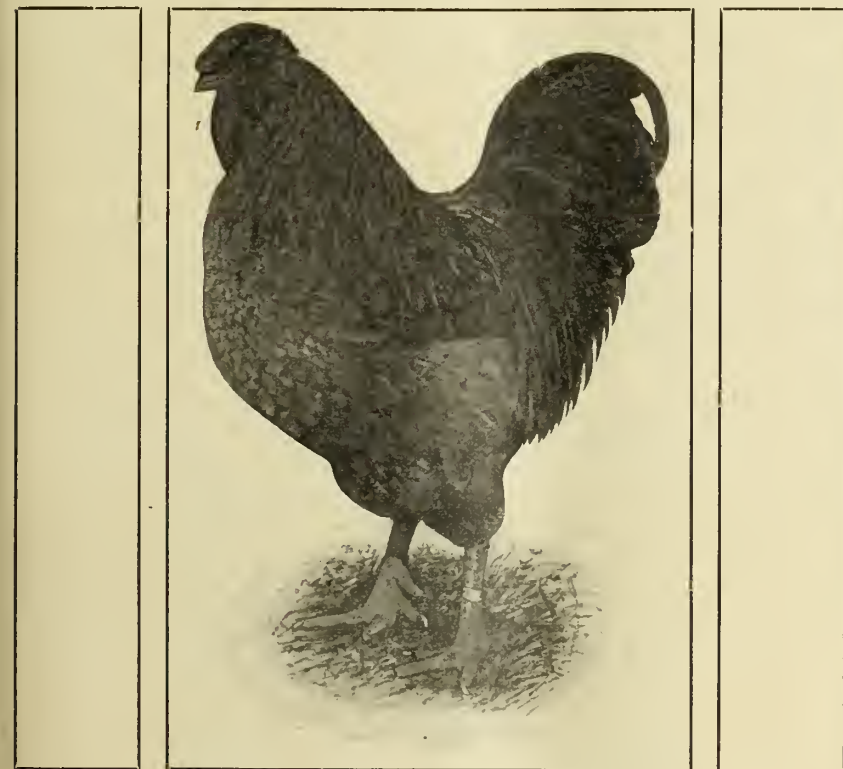
By T. F. McGREW

OME months ago, we asked for subject suggestions. One of the most interesting and instructive letters we have ever read came from Mr. Waldo Kennard, now of West Newton, Mass., who is one of the most successful breeders of the present time. We make use of his entire letter, only eliminating points of personal interest.—McG.

"I remember in one of your articles on breeding, you laid particular stress on the value of fine hens that are proved breeders. I have long ago made up my mind that they are of more value than the male in almost all cases, especially

and at a mere song, too! They seem to go at things in a wholesale way, saying to themselves, 'Yes, when they are over the second season I clear them all out; they don't lay well enough to pay for themselves.' Now, out of these hens are those that for egg or show production, are worth 99 per cent. of all the younger birds as breeders! Yet they go for \$3 each or less!

"Another thing is, that for vigor and size, the chicks from hens even four or five years old, if of the kind I mean, will surpass those from any pullet ever hatched. Now, the time is near when breeders in America must pay more attention to the practical side even if they breed only for exhibition, and I think if you would write an article on the value



"BADGER BOY," OWNED BY RALPH W. STURTEVANT, DELAVAN, WIS.

so when bred back to year after year. This was brought home to me a few days ago, when I had an offer of \$50, for a Silver hen four years old, from a well-known breeder, who has often purchased stock from me, and knew this hen well. I doubt if I would sell her at any price, she is so valuable to me. T. E. Orr said she had the best back he ever saw, and as an exhibition bird she was first class, although I never exhibited her; but, best of all, she laid 208 eggs her second year without receiving any particular care. Owing to my health, this is the only year a record was kept, but this year she laid like any good yearling. She only got broody twice in her life. Now, what I am coming to is this—so many big breeders (and small ones, too) are only too glad to sell off all their hens at the end of the second season,

of the proved 'old hens,' that it would be of great help, especially to the newcomers in the fancy. Let them put the pullets on trap-nests for the first year and not breed from them at all until they have attained their full vigor and bloom as hens, and have proved by egg-production and final feathering that they are worthy of the honor of a place in the breeding-pen, then breed from them two years or more.

"A common error in this country is inbreeding for egg-production, causing harmful results. This is because of lack of care in selection, and I have proved by years of test that if properly done, it is of as great value for this purpose as for show purposes. In England, I saw a Birchen Silver Game cock sixteen years old, which, though intensely inbred, was still very vigorous, and was

SANDY CREEK POULTRY FARM 12
SECURITY Sealed Leg Band
THE KIND YOU WILL EVENTUALLY USE.
Order today or send for sample. Get our Sent-by-Mail Poultry Supply Catalog.

The SECURITY is the Best Sealed Leg Band Made. It can't lose off or be removed without being destroyed. Band and rivet one solid piece of aluminum. Makes egg records and show birds safe. Introductory price: 12-16c; 25-30c; 50-55c; 100-\$1.00. POULTRY, DAIRY & BEE SUPPLIES. STAPLER'S, 419 Ferry Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HICKS' BUFF WYANDOTTES

Proved to be the Champions at the Great Jamestown Poultry Show

Winning 1st Cock; 1st and 3rd, He 1st; 2nd and 4th Cockerels and 4th Pullet, out of seven entries. Also won Silver Cup for best display and another cup for most typical Wyandotte head in the class. I have for sale some grand stock of Buff Wyandottes, Buff Plymouth Rocks and S. C. Buff Leghorns.

CALVIN HICKS

13-5

ROCKVILLE, MD.

"FAULTLESS" HOUDANS

PEDIGREE BRED FROM TRAP-NEST RECORDS FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS. STOCK AND GUARANTEED EGGS

E. F. McAVOY, Jr., Schenectady, N. Y.
Sec. Nat. Houdan Club.

13-5

Lisk's Strain of Stay-white White Wyandottes

are winners at America's Leading Shows. They always please customers. Write for circular giving winnings and testimonials. Fine large blocky snow white cockerels at \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Correspondingly low price on FIRST CLASS exhibition birds. This strain is noted for its excellent shape and stay white color. No better layers bred anywhere.

At the Auburn A. P. A. Show, 1907, on 10 entries, I won 5 firsts, 2 seconds, 2 thirds, 1 fourth, and 20 specials, including 2 silver cups, one the Ivory Soap Cup for the whitest bird in the show.

FRED C LISK

Box D

ROMULUS, N. Y.

13-12



F. W. Corey, Mgr.

A WORLD'S RECORD NEVER EQUALLED ON OUR VARIETIES

At the Jamestown Poultry Show in competition with the best birds from thirty-three different states, and among the largest classes in the show, our White Wyandottes won best display with almost as many points as all our competitors; our S. C. W. Leghorns won best display, capturing fifty-nine out of eighty-one points possible; our Silver P. P. Rocks, won best display, capturing all the firsts, and all the seconds but one; our Buff Cochins Bantams won best display, getting more points than all our competitors, and our White P. Rocks won second best display.

Thousands of these birds for sale. Send to-day for prices.

ROCK HILL POULTRY FARM

OSSINING, N. Y.

13-3

THIS COUPON WORTH 25 CENTS

If you desire one of the most helpful needs to successful poultry culture—a paper that will tell you how to make your poultry pay, you should subscribe for

WESTERN POULTRY JOURNAL

A 32 to 80-page illustrated monthly. It tells all about poultry, poultry-houses, diseases and remedies, incubators, and brooders—how to rear poultry.

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But if you will send us your name and address and 25 cents (stamps or coin) together with this coupon we will send our magazine twelve months. Do it to-day, and let us send the splendid issue for the current month. Address

Western Poultry Journal, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

13-4

White Wyandottes

A strain with a reputation, bred in line, produces winners, bred to lay, produces color, and will breed shape. In fact this is the whitest strain of birds in the WORLD.

1000 birds ready for the show room. Write us your wants.

We have just issued our NEW CATALOGUE (48 pages) with page after page of fine illustrations taken from the birds as they are in the yard. It contains a full list of prizes won by

THE WORLD'S BEST STRAIN

It is chuck full of information how to feed and care for White Wyandottes. A valuable book. Mailed for 10c (one dime).

J. C. Fishel & Son

Box 1 HOPE, IND.

13-8



HOUDANS 100 choice Cockerels for sale. Also a few high scoring and high egg record trios and pens. No cheap stock. Nothing but the best.

DR. G. W. TAYLOR Box N Orleans, Ind. 13-8

Monmouth Poultry Farms Freneau, Monmouth County, New Jersey

Breeders of the Monmouth Strain of S. C. White and Buff Leghorns, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks. We offer our breeders of 1907 for sale at prices which will reach all. 5,000 young stock to select from, and a grand lot they are. They win for us, they will win for you. Winners at New York and the leading shows. Send for our catalogue.

J. COURTNEY PUNDEFORD, Proprietor ROBERT T. DODDS, Manager

"Feed, Ten Cents a Bushel"

Is your main feed for producing eggs and growing young stock costing you more than 10 to 15 cents a bushel? If so, you want my new book, title,

"PROFITS IN POULTRY KEEPING SOLVED"

which tells you how to make this great feed, and gives you every detail in laying out and running a poultry plant. Gives you my life-time experience. You can save \$25 a year on every 100 hens you feed as well as increase your egg yield 30 to 40 per cent. No mashes under my new system. I have put hundreds of plants on a paying basis and can yours. Write to-day and stop that big feed bill. Circulars and testimonials free. My second edition of 3,000 copies now ready.

EDGAR BRIGGS Box 77 New Rochelle, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA SHOW

Second Annual Exhibition

Philadelphia Poultry, Pigeon
and Pet Stock Association, Inc.

January 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 1908

Musical Fund Hall

W. THEO. WITTMAN, Supt.

Judges: H. P. Schwab, J. H. Drevenstedt, J. D. Nevins, Al. Ingram, Percy A. Cook,
Geo. Fox, Louis P. Graham, A. C. Smith, John J. Ritz.

LESLIE JEFFERIS, Sec'y

Entries Close January 4, 1908

35 North 20th St., Phila., Pa.

13-3

TALK ABOUT QUALITY

Could you see the TWELVE THOUSAND White Plymouth Rocks I have to sell you would say as do all who visit "Fishelton" "THE BEST LOT OF BIRDS YOU EVER REARED." Never in all the twenty-five years I have been breeding fancy poultry have I had such quality to offer my customers. It is a conceded fact that

U. R. FISHEL'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

are the very best possible in a general purpose fowl. Place them in the leading Poultry Exhibitions all over the world they always win, while if used as a utility fowl there is no breed to compare with them, as egg producers the following letter just received from a customer tells the whole story: "One of my Fishel pullets laid two eggs on April 5th, and then laid an egg a day until the 12th, when she laid two more, making ten eggs in eight days." Need I say more about



the laying qualities of the U. R. Fishel White Plymouth Rocks? They are without a doubt

"THE BEST IN THE WORLD"

If you want to win at your coming show, I can furnish you the birds with which to do the trick. Send TWO DIMES for my 56 PAGE CATALOG, the finest poultry catalog ever issued, worth dollars to every one interested in poultry.

U. R. FISHEL, BOX F, HOPE, IND.

13-8

mated to two yearling hens. One of these hens was the result of breeding back to him every year for fourteen years, and her particular line was, I was told, larger and more vigorous than the rest of the flock. This flock, though small, had had no new blood for over thirty years. I am confident that if our breeders understood better the value of vigor and size, and inbreeding, that they would obtain vastly superior results on the egg-farms. I knew a heavy-laying strain to be almost ruined for average egg-records by the introduction of new blood from another equally good strain.

"The average results are what count, and better average results can be obtained by line-breeding from hens than from males for egg-production, so I say, 'when you get a grand hen, keep her and breed back to her as long as she is vigorous, and get her blood all through the flock.' A strain is a strain, whether for eggs or ribbons, and can only be obtained by inbreeding, so for highest results, keep the best 'old hens.' Constant new blood will never produce a strain, and line-bred birds will lay more as hens than the mixture of the average egg-farms.

"For vigor I would sum up thus: Never breed from pullets, and never drain the cockerel's constitution by over six hens, or thereabouts, reducing the number with age. Never put the males with the hens more than about ten days before the eggs are wanted, and segregate them when their services are over. Supply large square runs, as they will take more exercise in these than in narrow ones, no matter how long. They will bring better results if in dense woods. This same ground is better for growing chicks than fields, as 'brass' is much less; the plumage obtains a richness of color and gloss otherwise unobtainable, and birds will take more hard exercise scratching for grubs in the rich mould and leaves rather than merely walking about the open fields after insects. From an economical standpoint, woods are equal, and particularly so now that all lumber is so high. Less labor is required than for crops with no danger of over-supply or failure, and fence-posts are saved. The forests of Germany pay over 5 per cent. as a money proposition. Well-wooded runs are not fouled like open ones. Let the chicks roost in trees till snow, and afterward in partially open houses.

"This is an immense subject to write

upon fully, but I feel sure that such an article on 'hens' and their value, and another on the great value of 'inbreeding' and 'vigor' would open up new fields, not only for the novice, but for the old-timer; for in America we are, as yet, generally speaking, in a rather ignorant and unsettled state.

"Please pardon the length of this letter, but it is of that of which I know the benefits, and I am sure that if from your pen the subject would do much good. Go over some egg-farm that has been established for years, and what are your impressions as to vigor and productive qualities and health? Then look at some example carried on as I have suggested, and compare results per capita. McAvoy and several other Houdan breeders have accomplished what should shame the average market poultryman. All breeders should work on the same lines."

In the above letter Mr. Kennard tells in the most forcible manner the real value of the producing hen. Too much stress can not be laid upon her real value. Neither man, animal, or fowl of more than noticeable quality, ever came from other than a mother of more than average quality; it is the proven producers in the female line that have the real value. Those who have succeeded the best with all kinds of live stock can date the beginning of their success to the hour when they began to realize the full value of the producing female; the male line must be valued in proportion to the producing power of the females from which they come. Type and beauty of plumage is of but little value so far as reproduction goes, unless it has been produced in line from producing hens.

Many disappointments come from the mating of beautiful male birds to pullets or hens, none of which have any real value as producers beyond being nice chickens, and nice chickens of this kind have but little producing power beyond their own margin line; on the other hand, proven producers of quality almost always produce better than themselves; therein lies the real value of the producing hen. We shall try in the near future to tell of the value of the producing hen, both for improvement of exhibition stock, egg-producing stock, and market poultry, and in connection with this we shall tell of the real value of inbreeding.

Our Contemporaries

Editor Rigg, of the American Poultry Journal, quotes from THE FEATHER relative to size, shape, and color ruling supreme in the selecting of exhibition birds. He gives us credit for stating that size should be exemplified itself, without the use of the scales. Mr. Rigg is becoming very prominent in poultry circles, a position which is well deserved by him. The American Poultry Journal is a great publication. They have moved their office from Dearborn Street, to 103 South Clinton Street. This must be a great change for Mr. Bates, as the publication occupied its old quarters nearly fourteen years. May success follow their efforts.

Commercial Poultry is paying considerable attention to beautifying the exterior of their journal. The last issue illustrated the commercial side of the poultry business, and the article by Mr.

Boyer was along these lines. Commercial Poultry is to have a new weekly poultry paper. We congratulate the publishers on their willingness to tackle such a proposition. Editor Schureman will certainly have his hands full with the two publications.

The pages of the Reliable Poultry Journal have been illustrated of late with a lot of most interesting photographs made by Artist Sewell, in England. These show very plainly the different methods applied there in comparison with the same work in this country. One of these illustrating an ideal yard of water-fowl, shows the banks carefully guarded through the building of incline embankments, which hold the water in control, and prevent the washing of the land, all of which shows the economic methods applied in that country.



Pinioning Water-fowl

We give below the process of pinioning water-fowl as practised by the most expert English gamekeepers. This is frequently done with ducks and geese, and so successfully that very little blood flows from the wound, and when the specimen operated upon is turned loose in the water, the flow of blood almost instantly ceases through coming in contact with same.

The following is from the pen of an English expert in the handling of water-fowl:

"The pinion, according to the generally received opinion, is that which is also termed the flight, and is composed of five feathers. When these are removed the bird can fly almost as well without it as with it. This flight, or these five feathers, grow from this last joint of the wing; below this, and nearer to the body is another joint; this is not enough. Below this will be found the spur of the wing, an exceedingly hard and pointed bone, projecting from the third joint.

"If a sharp knife be put under this spur, with the edge resting on the wing, and the back of it be struck a good tap with a stout stick, the operation is com-

plete. The amputated part flies off, the wound is protected by the spur, and the bird thrown into the water the cold application stays the bleeding. It feeds immediately, and except that its flying is spoiled it is not in any way affected by the operation. I forgot to say that the pinion must rest on a post or a corner of a stool or table when the operation takes place. Two persons are necessary. The real operator should hold the bird firmly by the wing close to the body with the left hand, and also keep the wing fully spread out by placing the thumb behind the principal joint in the middle of the wing. The right hand should hold the knife so lightly on the wing that it does not hurt the bird or cause it to struggle, and the blow being given the operation is complete.

"By way of warning, I advise a judicious choice of the person who strikes the blow. The knuckles of the right hand of the operator are in dangerous proximity to the back of the knife, and if the stick used as a mallet be a long one, and the blow awkwardly struck, it often descends on the knuckles instead of the weapon."

THE FEATHER

A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO POULTRY & PIGEONS



5 cents a copy
10 cents a year

THE HOWARD PUBLISHING COMPANY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Vol. XIII, No. 2
November, 1907

BEAUTIFUL WYANDOTTES

The above is a facsimile of the front cover-page of the November FEATHER. The original of this was made by Artist Comings, for J. C. Fishel & Son, of Hope, Ind. So many compliments have poured in upon us that we feel it is a duty to our readers to print the reduction of the cover-page, so that every one may see what beautiful White Wyandottes are grown by J. C. Fishel & Son, beneath the apple-trees at Hope, Ind. We imagine that this male bird, mated with those two beautiful hens, will figure as the producers of the winners at many a winter show, in fact, how could they help but produce the best? Messrs. Fishel & Son have just issued a beautiful catalogue, containing full information and profuse illustrations of their farm and stock. Every one interested in Wyandottes should send for one of these.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Fully prepaid advertisements of twenty-five words or less inserted under this heading at the following rates:

One time	\$1.00
Three times	2.00
Six times	4.00
One year	7.00

READ CAREFULLY

Copy may be changed as often as desired, though we advise running a standard ad when possible, in order that buyers may become acquainted with it. Length of ad is not limited, but additional words will be charged for at the rate of 4 cents each for one insertion, or 3 cents each for each insertion when run three times or more. Figures count as single words.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Ringlet Barred Rocks! Our Entire Flock Are descendants from Thompson's best pens. Cockereis, \$3; 13 eggs, \$1.50. Supply catalogue free. OWEN COONS, Mohawk, N. Y. 13-3

Wyson's Barred Plymouth Rocks Are Fine as silk. Eggs, \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30. Satisfaction guaranteed. O. B. WYSONG, Bank Casbler, Ft. Llan, Ill. 13-3

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Egg-laying Strain—Eggs only \$1 per 15. R. WALKER JACKSON, Asylum Pike, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-4

Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs for Hatching, Bradley, Miles, Wells Strains; \$1 per setting; \$5 per 100. GEORGE HOWARD, JR., South Bound Brook, N. J. 13-4

Riley's Barred Plymouth Rocks Are Champions, winning every first at the great Philadelphia Show. Get my mating list before buying. HENRY D. RILEY, Strafford, Pa. 13-6

County Line Poultry Farm Breeds Barred Rocks and S. C. Buff Leghorns. Prize-winning matings. Stock and eggs for sale. \$2 per 15. Route 10, Medina, N. Y. 13-5

Barred P. Rocks—We Have a Splendid Lot of yearlings and young stock, and can furnish you birds up to snuff, and in any quantity, at moderate prices. CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM, Route 1, Washington, N. J. 13-5

Single-combed Buff Orpingtons and Barred Rock cockereis and pullets; also two good cock birds and African geese. J. H. WORLEY, Route 2, Mercer, Pa. 13-5

White Plymouth Rocks, Bred for Exhibition and utility. Winners wherever shown. Stock for sale. Send for booklet. BRIERWOOD POULTRY FARM, Sewickley, Pa. 13-12

Buff Rocks. Choice Yearling Cocks, Cockereis, and pullets, Golden Buff. If you want quality I can please you. A. L. FAWCETT, New Albany, Pa. 13-3

For White and Barred Rocks, Bred for Utility and beauty, come to ELLIS BURKETT'S Poultry Farm, Frenchtown, N. J., R. F. D. No. 1. 13-3

200 Barred P. Rock Pullets for Sale, \$1 Each. These birds are bred for their utility and eggs. R. A. GRAFF, Jamesburg, N. J. 13-3

Buff Rocks, Nugget Strain, Large, Heavy Layers, and splendid color birds, at prices you can't refuse. Write now. BUFF ROCK POULTRY YARDS, Washington, N. J. 13-3

1,000 Nugget Buff Rocks and Duston White Wyandottes. Must be as described or money back. ALLEN SECHRIST, Port Trevorton, Snyder County, Pa. 13-3

Buff Rocks. Fine Stock for Sale. If You Want good ones, write me. FRED ARMER, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 13-3

Barred Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns, Thompson's and Wyckoff strains. Standard-bred, choice stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. CREST FARM, R. J. Cadle, Reisterstown, Md. 13-3

"Fishel" White Plymouth Rocks; 100 Youngsters for the fall trade. Pure "Fishel" strain, which means the "best in the world." With such blood back of them you can not miss it by buying from me. Stock, \$2 each, and up. If you mean business write me for printed matter. I'll use you right. Satisfaction guaranteed. PLUMMER McCULLOUGH, "Coolspring," Route 2, Box H, Mercer, Pa. 13-5

White Rock Cockereis (Fishel strain) for Sale at \$2 and \$3 each. Free range birds. Snow white. Money back if not satisfied. W. G. JENNINGS, Carthage, N. C. 13-5

Buff Rocks, My Winnings at Carlisle: 1st breeding-pen, 1st and 2d cockereis, 1st and 2d pullets, 1st ben. Birds that will win. Satisfaction guaranteed. WM. R. BOYER, Danville, Pa. 13-4

500 Barred Rocks, Bred from my Hagerstown and Pittsburgh winners; ready for the trade now. Choice cockereis, pullets, hens, trios, and pens, at reasonable prices. Send for illustrated catalogue. H. L. FIKE, Box A, Meyersdale, Pa. 13-4

For Sale—Prize Winning White Plymouth Rock cockereis at a bargain. JAY B. BRIGGS, Elm Street, Washington, Pa. 14-2

For Sale! A Few Choice White Rock Cockereis, Hillson strain. Free range, fine birds. \$2 to \$5 each. Supply limited. DR. E. E. WEBSTER, Woodhull, N. Y. 13-4

East View Poultry Yards, Box D, Ballston Spa, N. Y., have exhibition and heavy-laying White Plymouth Rocks for sale. Fertile eggs, 15, \$3; 30, \$5. 14-1

White Rock Cockereis. Bred from Birds Direct from U. R. Fishel. Fine quality; \$2 to \$5. Special in lots. FRANK B. BRUCE, Jay, Essex Co., N. Y. 13-4

Closing Out Sale—Will Sell All My Barred Plymouth Rocks, "Ringlet strain," and beauties. Also S. C. Buff Orpingtons, and pure gilt champion Plt Games. For bargains, write at once. Will breed only White Orpingtons in future. A. J. CHEEK, Henderson, N. C. 13-3

Marburger's Barred Rocks Have Narrow, Straight, ruggy bars to the skin, correct color, size, shape. Won eight regular prizes and special (nine entries) at the great Allentown Show. Also winners at Hagerstown, Little, and Carlisle. Show and breeding stock, \$2 to \$10 each. A. W. MARBURGER, Box 36, Denver, Pa. 13-5

Buff Rocks, Bred Same as My First Boston Cock. Show birds and breeders. Fine stock shipped on approval. Write EDGEWOOD FARM, Ballston Lake, N. Y. 13-5

Farm Raised, Pure Bred, Barred Rocks, Large, handsome, vigorous. Males, \$2 up; females, \$1 up. Sure to please. H. W. ROBERTSON, Bel Alton, Md. 13-3

Barred Rock Pullets and Cockereis; Hardy, Free range birds, sure to please you; \$1 and up. WALNUT LODGE POULTRY FARM, Windsor, Conn. 13-3

Hillcrest Farms, Partridge, Silver-penciled, Barred, Golden-barred, Plymouth Rocks. Winners World's Fair, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Allentown. Stock for sale. Moderate prices. Free catalogue. WM. F. FOTTERALL, Oakford, Pa. 13-5

Walsh's Barred Rocks are Strictly High-class. Sold on approval. I can save you money. Order early. L. W. WALSH, Box 248 F, Lynchburg, Va. 13-5

Buff Rock Specialist—Fine Breeders in Cocks, cockereis, hens and pullets; line bred from my Rochester, Boston, and Madison Square winners, at \$1 to \$3 each. Exhibition birds cheap. OREN HANES, South Colton, N. Y. 13-5

LEGHORNS

Have a Few Rose-combed Browns. J. HART WELSH, Douglaston, Long Island, N. Y. 13-4

For Sale—S. C. White Leghorns, Wyckoff Strain. Fine, large, April-hatched cockereis and pullets, bred from prize-winning birds. Heavy layers. Write your wants. D. H. SCHALLER, Clark, Mercer Co., Pa. 13-3

White Leghorn Eggs for Hatching—Young's, Knapp, Wyckoff Strains, \$1 per setting; \$5 per 100. GEORGE HOWARD, JR., South Bound Brook, N. J. 13-4

Rose and Single-combed White, Buff, and Brown, Single-combed Black and Silver Duckwing Leghorns. Birds of quality. Circular free. SYLVESTER SHIRLEY, Port Clinton, Ohio. 13-4

Black Leghorns; Osborne's Strain Direct. Send for winnings, Madison Square, New York, Ontario. Stock and eggs from pure yellow-legged stock. BROCKVILLE POULTRY YARDS, Brockville, Ont., Canada. 13-6

S. C. White Leghorns. Winners at Hartford, Meriden, Springfield, Holyoke, and Boston; in shape and color they are second to none; eggs, \$2. W. J. BLAKE, Burnside, Conn. 13-6

White Leghorns Exclusively. Van Dreser-Wyckoff heavy layers, and a grand exhibition strain. Pure white and winners. Choice stock reasonable. LE ROY SUTTON, Box 303, Morenci, Mich. 13-6

McElheney's Single-combed White Leghorns Stay white and are bred to lay. Stock and eggs for sale. FRANK L. McELHENY, Box E, Canby, N. Y. 13-12

S. C. White Leghorn Yearlings, Selected, \$1; pullets quoted on application; cockereis, 75 cents, while they last. G. T. GARDNER, 308 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J. 13-3

America's Best Single-combed Buff Leghorns Win for others, will win for you. Exhibition and utility stock for sale. BUFF LEGHORN POULTRY YARDS, Ansville, Pa. 13-12

4,000 S. C. W. Leghorns. Large, Healthy, Line bred white birds. Bred for heavy egg production. Breeding and utility stock and eggs for hatching for sale at fair prices. BELLE HILL WHITE LEGHORN RANGE, Elkton, Md. 13-10

200 Single-combed White Leghorn Cockerels, Blanchard strain, \$2 each. Special price in lots of ten or more. HARTMAN STOCK FARM POULTRY YARDS, Columbus, Ohio. 13-3

For Sale—Thoroughbred Single-combed White Leghorn cockerels, hatched from an extra fine laying strain, \$1 and \$2 a bird. SEA SIDE POULTRY FARM, Southampton, N. Y. 13-4

Entire Flock, 200 Wyckoff Strain White Leghorns, \$9 to \$12 dozen. Winners at largest shows in America. D. CURVIN KALTREIDER, Red Lion, Pa. Box 303. 13-4

S. C. White or Brown Leghorn Cockerels, Good breeders, \$1 up. Prices for trios, pens, or exhibition stock on application. The best for the price always. UPLAND POULTRY YARDS, Box G, Decatur, Ill. 13-4

Mrs. C. W. Harrington, Harford Mills, N. Y. S. C. Buff Leghorns, exclusively. My first and second pen of breeders. Choice young stock from exhibition. 13-4

S. C. W. Leghorns. Stock from Breeding-pens for sale at reasonable prices. C. B. KROGMANN, JR., 2002 Fourth Street N. E., Washington, D. C. 13-4

Single-combed Brown Leghorns. All Breeders and show fowls for sale cheap. Also choice young stock. Write me your wants. S. J. HARLACHER, Hanover, Pa. 14-1

50 Rose-combed White Leghorn Cockerels from our noted blood lines of Madison Square Garden, Hagerstown, Washington, Indianapolis winners. \$1.50 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. C. NESTER & SON, Pottstown, Pa. 13-5

100 S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerels and Pullets, S. C. Buff Orpingtons. All bred for layers. Bronze turkeys, \$3. MARIE LITTLEJOHN, Riverside Farm, Kentland, Ind. 13-4

50 Choice S. C. W. Leghorn Cockerels for Sale, Wyckoff and Patterson strain, \$1 each, 6 \$5. Eggs in season. F. A. EMERSON, Lorimer, Iowa. 13-5

For Sale—Breeding Stock in S. C. Buff Leghorns, cockerels and winning cockerel at Allentown, Trenton, and Hagerstown this fall. HOWARD BROWN, Coatesville, Pa., Box 524. 13-5

R. C. Br. Leghorns (Kulp's Female Line), Pullets, yearling hens and cockerels, \$1 each. Yearling cock bird, \$2. WM. GAFFEY, So. Worcester, N. Y. 13-5

N. Y. Winning Strain, S. C. Silver Duckwing and S. C. Buff Pyle Leghorns. Eggs in season. CHAS. F. SCHWAB, Foster Brook, Pa. 13-12

Wyckoff S. C. White Leghorns, 1907 Breeders, \$1 each. Very fine cockerel cheap. This month, pullets 75 cents and up. Circular. LOCUST POULTRY FARM, Canton, Pa. 14-1

WYANDOTTES

Peerless Partridge Wyandottes. At Seven Shows last winter we entered 52 birds, winning 28 first, 15 second, 14 cup and cash specials. We offer 200 youngsters, bred from these winners, that win anywhere. Prices reasonable. ENTERPRISE POULTRY FARM, Yoe, Pa. 13-5

Silver-laced Wyandottes, Winners at Trenton, Vineland, York, Little, and Philadelphia. I can supply you with good stock, either breeders or show birds, from \$2 and up. T. K. McDOWELL, Oakford, Bucks Co., Pa. 13-5

White Wyandottes—We Have a Splendid Lot of yearlings and young stock, bred from our prize winners, and can furnish just what you want at moderate prices. Our birds are pure white and vigorous. CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM, Route 1, Washington, N. J. 13-5

Buff Wyandottes Exclusively. They Have the Wyandotte shape, good combs, and even color of the right shade. A few extra good breeders and some fine young stock for sale at reasonable prices. W. P. PRATT, Chatham, N. Y. 13-5

Golden Wyandottes—First Cock at Boston, 1906, first and third cockerel, Boston, 1907. Cockerels for sale, \$5 each. D. P. CHASE, Andover, Mass. 13-4

Silver-laced Wyandottes The Kind That Won four ribbons at Boston this year. Eggs, \$2 per 13. H. F. CHASE, Andover, Mass. 13-4

White Wyandottes, Pure White and Stay White. Breeders for sale. Now is your time to get breeders at reasonable prices. Write me your wants. R. C. WARMAN, Washington, N. J. 13-3

For Sale—Fine White Wyandottes, Young and old, from high-scoring birds. Prices reasonable. Write me at Martinsville, Ind. EDWIN BRICKERT. 13-3

Wyandotte Poultry Yard, Spry, Pa. W. A. Huldebrand, prop. Breeder and shipper of eight varieties of Wyandottes. Hanover, York, and Dallastown prize-winners. Free booklet. 13-3

White Wyandottes. I Have a Splendid Lot of yearling hens and young stock at \$2 each. If you are looking for size, shape, and color, I can please you. Cheap at twice the money. S. L. HEITRICK, Punxsutawney, Pa. 13-3

I Have 200 Columbians for Sale Cheap, as I must get clear of them soon. Satisfaction guaranteed. GILBERT NICHOLAS, Bernardsville, N. J. 13-3

Wilson, Buff and Columbian Wyandotte Specialist. Your opportunity to purchase reliable stock. Our prices are very reasonable. E. S. WILSON, So. Hammond, N. Y. 13-6

Columbian Wyandottes of the Best Prize Winning strains. Eggs from two yards. \$2 per 15; \$3.50 per 30. Fowls in season. ISAAC M. LANGWORTHY, Box 451 X, Alfred, N. Y. 13-6

Thoroughbred Cockerels for Sale. White Wyandotte, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, \$1.25, \$1.50, and \$2 each. SUNNY SIDE POULTRY FARM, Marietta, Lancaster Co., Pa. 13-4

Silver-laced Wyandottes Exclusively. Choice Stock and eggs in season. Vigorous, well marked birds. Farm range. A. H. BARTON, Silverton Yards, Mt. Ephraim, N. J. 13-4

Going Out of Business. 200 Snow White Wyandottes, in lots of five or more, \$1.25 each; one fine cock, \$3. SUSQUEHANNA POULTRY YARDS, Saginaw, Pa. 13-4

White Wyandottes Exclusively. Bred from Egg-laying strain. I have splendid lot of young stock for sale. Prices reasonable. R. G. HARKINS, Hickory Hill, Pa. 13-4

Black Wyandotte Prize Winners; Stock and Eggs in season. GEO. H. BOYD, 1507 G Street S. E., Washington, D. C. 13-11

Brinser's Columbian Wyandottes. Young Stock at \$5 per trio. Send for free circular, which describes my fowls in full. H. D. BRINSER, Columbian Wyandotte Specialist, Manchester, Va. 13-5

High-class White Wyandottes Exclusively. Grand males and females for sale, for show and breeding purposes, from superior laying strain. Incubator eggs, \$6 per 100. Circulars free. L. H. MORSE, Newark, N. Y. 13-5

Wetzel's Silver-laced Wyandottes, Best Strain in America; win wherever shown; furnished winners for Altamont, Penn Yan, Owego, Canadagua, Afton, N. Y.; Wilkesbarre, Milton, York, Pa.; Hagerstown, Frederick, Md. this season. Satisfaction guaranteed. Stock and eggs for sale. Several hundred to select from. HARRY WETZEL, 380 West North Street, Carlisle, Pa. 13-8

For Sale—\$35 Pen White Wyandottes and Pullets, bred from this pen and our Thompson's Barred Rock pullets, \$6. WM. K. SPEAR, Conewango, N. Y. 13-5

Buff Wyandottes That Will Please You. Young and old. They are winners. Houdan cockerels, same quality. Prices reasonable. Write MRS. R. BOWDEN, Clifton Springs, N. Y. 13-5

Exhibition Columbians, \$15 to \$35 Pair. Females with almost perfect wings, \$10 to \$25. Fine cockerels, \$5. H. H. & E. W. COBURN, Memphis, Mich. 13-5

Partridge Wyandottes—Account Business Change contemplated, must offer entire stock, good will, etc., including winners, Malone, Johnstown, Auburn, and St. Albans, cheap. C. P. RICHEY, Malone, N. Y. 13-3

Buff Wyandottes, Just Won Nine Firsts, Nine seconds, seven thirds, at two shows. Show and breeding stock for sale. Circular. J. E. WILLMARTH, Amityville, N. Y. 13-4

Partridge Wyandottes. Winners Jamestown Exposition. More just as good. Prices still reasonable, as before. Guarantee to please you or no sale. HENRY KELLY, Lexington, Ky. 13-3

Golden Wyandottes; Winners Wherever Shown. Bred for beauty and shape; fine cockerels, from \$2 and up. Write me before buying. Orders filled promptly. WM. H. EDELER, Bel Air, Md. Box B, No. 12. 13-5

Silver Wyandotte Specialist for Ten Years. Beckett's blood only. Clear White Wide Open Laced Trios, \$5. Will sell pens or single, to suit buyer. D. LEWIS, Keyport, N. J. 13-6

Hacker's Quality White Wyandottes; Exhibition, foundation stock. Hens, pullets, cockerels, \$3, \$5, \$10 each; pens, \$15. Every one used right. HENRY M. HACKER, Lynn, Mass. 13-5

Columbian Wyandottes (Arnold). Cocks, \$2 Each. Also Cyphers' Incubator No. 1, warranted good as new, used 3 hatches, at a bargain. WM. SEIDEL, Washingtonville, Pa. 13-3

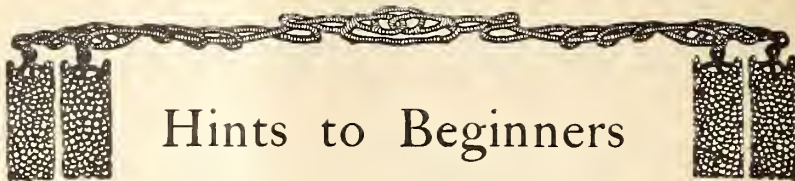
MINORCAS

A Choice Lot of Rose-Combed Black Minorca cockerels for sale. They will improve your flock. Write for prices. J. L. ROYE, Nassau, N. Y. 13-3

Single and Rose-combed Black Minorcas. Just to make room, selling breeders at \$2, \$3, and \$5. Plenty of youngsters, trios, and pens at bargain prices. Late-hatched youngsters cheap. Mention The Feather when you send your remittance with order, and I will send it to you one year free. ED. CROUCH, Twining City, D. C. 13-5

Superb Rose-combed Black Minorca Cockerels, bred from extra large prize stock. Eggs for sale from specially selected stock. W. H. LOWE, New Freedom, Pa. 13-5

Single-combed Black Minorcas Exclusively. Have never failed to win. Young stock and eggs from prize winners, at Cleveland and Cincinnati. AL. RENNER, Coshocton, Ohio. 13-3



Hints to Beginners



IN MAKING a start in the poultry business, the beginner should take great care to commence right. A good start is half the battle. I would never advise any one to go into the business with the expectation of making a living from poultry at the start. Don't try it. While

I will not say it can not be done, yet there are very few, if any, who can start in and make a living for a family from poultry alone the first year without any previous knowledge or experience. You had much better learn to keep a dozen hens profitably. Then you can enlarge your flock as you learn.

There are so many things that the beginner does not think of till too late. He forgets to clean out the water vessels and feed troughs, which results in cholera, diarrhoea and many other diseases, which cause much loss, work, and worry. We have tried a great many kinds of water vessels, and we would much rather have a common gallon size crock than anything we have ever tried. The low crocks are the best for watering poultry. The high, deep ones are harder to clean, and are not as easy for the birds to drink from as the low crocks. These are very easily cleaned as they have a very smooth surface, and a rag, or the bare hand and water will keep them sweet and clean.

The beginner often finds it hard to meet some expenses, but if he will use care he can lessen his expenses greatly by a little economy. If he has only fifteen or twenty-five hens, he can gather up all the old broken crockery and dishes, pound them up for grit, and therefore save his grit bill. There are usually enough old broken dishes and the like about a home to supply a flock of this size. He can

get enough charcoal from the wood fire or from some old burnt brush heap or rail pile. Gather up the bits of charcoal and place them in a box, pound up fine, not in powder, but in little pieces about the size of a grain of wheat, and put the box where the fowls can reach it. Fowls do not eat much charcoal, but they need a little to keep them in good health.

These are little things, of course, but it is the little things that count in the chicken business. Just while it is fresh in your mind, please clean that chicken-house all out before cold weather sets in. Whitewash the whole inside. It makes it look clean, makes it lighter, and prevents lice and mites. I know you think that it's getting too cold for Mr. Louse, but don't be fooled. You will find him in the cracks of the walls or dropping boards, and under the roosts, so please paint or spray these places with a good louse killer also. Fix up all those cracks. Put in a new pane of glass where the old one is broken, and do not let the cold weather catch you unprepared.

If you are thinking of taking up some different variety from what you now have, you should use sound judgment before doing so. Just because some new variety has sprung up that claims all the good qualities that all the other breeds have, and some more too, is no reason why you should discard a variety that is giving you good results to take up a new variety that you know nothing of. Better stick to the old breeds. They are better in the end, anyway. This new variety business is run in the ground. For my part I would rather hear more of the Javas, the Dominiques, the Hamburgs, etc., than so much about the "new breeds." Stick to the old breeds, and in the end they will pay you just as well, or better, than the new varieties.—Plummer McCullough.

Inheritance in Poultry

A short time ago we received a copy of a book, prepared by C. B. Davenport, Director of Station for Experimental Evolution, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., the title of which, "Inheritance in Poultry," attracted our attention. This is one of a series of publications that emanated from the Carnegie Institution, of Washington. No one could communicate in a few words the vast extent of territory covered by this work, which is remarkably well illustrated to meet the requirements of the subject in hand. Those attracted to or interested in subjects of this character, should most certainly secure a copy of same.

The most remarkable feature of the work is the experimental portion of same, these experiments having been made to prove some of the theories of inheritance, and we might say to show the singular results that would come from crossing different breeds or varieties. Whether or not the books are for sale, we can not say. We imagine that if any one will satisfy the Carnegie Institution of their interest in the subject,

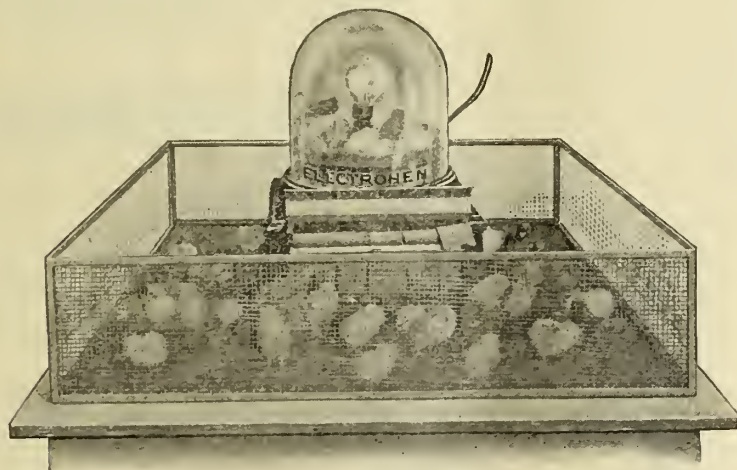
they can secure a copy. Great praise is due to Mr. Davenport for the exhaustive effort made to fully demonstrate the theories advanced. For instance, four Frizzled females hatched from eggs received from Dr. Phelps, of Glen Falls, N. Y., were mated to a White Silky cock from the same yards. The results produced young, part of which were white, showing some buff, and other peculiarities of form and color. A print from a photograph taken of one of the offspring shows a specimen with a hood about its neck, somewhat like a jacobin, the plumage of both wing and tail remarkably long to have come from such a cross, all showing a curliness or twist something like the Sevastopol geese, the scomb, a walnut comb, five toes and some feathers on shanks. The greater portion of all experiments made are shown by illustrations, photographs being taken of the original, and also of the offspring.

Very heavy crested Polish cross-mated with Black Minorcas produced specimens with scarcely any crest whatever, no white in the crest, with a form or shape more like the Polish than the Minorca.

Business World

We have received from the Farm Poultry Publishing Co., Boston, Mass., a copy of the Common Sense Poultry Doctor, by John H. Robinson. This book has been prepared with the greatest of care, and shows evidence in its pages of years of experience and close study to the subjects. Any reader sending us 75 cents will receive a copy of same, with THE FEATHER for one year.

When at the Niagara Falls meeting of the American Poultry Association, we had the pleasure of seeing in active operation the hatching machinery of the Cyphers Incubator Company, run by electricity. Thousands of people visited this exhibit, and expressed wonder at the fact that the little chicks were so large, strong, and healthy; that they passed in and out of the hover below the globe in which the eggs were hatched. Nothing could be more beautiful in a show window or in a home than these new electric machines. They can be safely operated without danger from fire. The general appearance of same is most attractive, and the results obtained very satisfactory.



The machine illustrated here shows the electric globe in which the eggs were hatched, the hover beneath, and the runway, all of which were placed upon a parlor table. Every one should send at once to the Cyphers Incubator Company, at Buffalo, N. Y., for their latest literature telling of these machines.

Every one is anxious to have a full egg-supply during the winter months. At present the question is, how shall we secure this at the least possible cost? Naturally, every one is in search of a food that will improve the egg-yield of their fowls. We have received a communication from Darling & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, in which they state that people are looking for the proper kind of laying foods for their fowls, and they believe that they have the best food-products that can possibly be used for this purpose. Darling & Co. have been a long time in the business. They understand thoroughly what they are writing about. They say that peo-

ple can best serve their own purpose by buying a laying food that will produce eggs. We have read the catalogue sent out by Darling & Co., and would suggest that each one of our readers send direct to the Chicago house for complete information relative to the Darling food-products for laying hens.

In a recent letter received from Roland G. Buffinton, of Somerset, Mass., he informs us that ill health has compelled him to almost entirely retire from the poultry business. Mr. Buffinton is one of the oldest and one of the most advanced and successful fanciers of the country. Every one will regret to learn of his ill health.

Mrs. A. A. Parker sends us notice that she has sold all her Black Red Game Bantams to Kenneth K. Clark, son of Mr. L. P. Clark, of Huntington, L. I. This lot includes many of the noted New York winners and beauties that were never shown. Mr. Clark advertises in our classified columns.

We received a letter signed "F. K.," Brooklyn, N. Y., in which he asks how large a coop would be needed for fifty hens. If the writer had signed his full name and address, we would have answered by letter. The rule for building a poultry-house is to have four square feet of floor room for each small fowl, such as a Leghorn or Bantam, and from five to six square feet of floor space for larger fowls. Twenty-five pair of pigeons can be kept in a room as small as nine by twelve feet, even eight by ten feet, providing they have a little fly-way on the outside in which they can go for fresh air and sunshine. If the writer will send to us for a list of our books, giving full name and address, we will furnish more information.

No firm which considers the welfare of poultry fanciers, has succeeded better than the Geo. H. Lee Co., of Omaha, Nebr. We remember when Lee's Lice Killer was a by-word in poultry. To-day these people are striving to improve the health of the poultry in the hen-

Single-combed Black Minorcas for Sale—Prize winning cockerels and pullets of standard weight, also few choice pens of yearling stock. Bred to produce large white eggs, and many of them. Begin with the best. State your requirements. CHARLES G. PAPE, V. P. Am. Black Minorca Club, Fort Wayne, Ind. 13-5

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Choice Exhibition Cockerels and Pullets, in S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. White Leghorns, and White Wyandottes. A few yearlings for sale, and a "square deal" every time. O. L. BARBER, Canton, N. Y. 13-5

Shova Will Sell a Few of His Best Breeders of Rhode I. Reds, Houdans and Pekin Ducks, at very low prices, to make room for his young stock. Send for prices. D. P. SHOVE, Fall River, Mass. 13-5

R. C. Rhoda Island Eggs for Hatching, \$1 per setting, \$5 per 100. Turtles and other good strains. GEORGE HOWARD, JR., South Bound Brook, N. J. 13-4

Rosa-combed Rhode Island Reds and Golden Wyandottes. Pure bred stock for sale at honest prices. Write D. R. STOUT, McLean, N. Y. 13-3

Write or Call on Mrs. J. P. Knifong, Browning, Mo., for Rhode Island Reds and Light Brahmas. Cocks, \$1.50; cockerels, \$2; pullets, \$1. 13-4

Rich, Brilliant, Red Cockerels. Pairs, Trios, pens, from excellent blood lines. Grand birds. Sold on approval. Single-combed only. IRA M. CROWTHER, "F." Willoughby, Ohio. 13-5

To Talk Intelligently Upon Rhode Island Reds you should have line descendants of my Madison Square Garden winners, at \$10 to \$25 each. WALKLING FRUIT FARM, West Medford, Mass. 13-6

BANTAMS

Have a Few Black Red Game Bants. J. HART WELCH, Douglaston, Long Island, N. Y. 13-4

Black, White, and Partridge Fakes, Golden and Silver Sebrights, Red Pyle Game Bantams, R. C. Brown Leghorns, and Buff Orpingtons; stock and eggs. J. SHERIDAN WELLS, Greenport, N. Y. 13-4

Cook's Game Bantams are Better Than Ever! Have a nice lot of youngsters in Pyles, tall and reachy, ready for the winter shows, or next year's breeding-pens. Also some A1 old birds from which these were bred. Look up their winnings at New England's leading shows. E. W. COOK Forestdale, R. I. 13-6

For Sale—White Cochins Bantams. Choice Exhibition pens, score to 94½; price, \$7. Snow white cockerels, \$1 and \$2 each. ERNEST CROSS, Racine, Ohio. 13-3

E. C. Kloker, Scranton, Pa., Breeder, Exhibition Game Bantams, Black Red and Duckwing. Recent winnings: 16 regular prizes, including 6 firsts, also 7 specials, Madison Square Garden, 1904 and 1905; 1906-7, Scranton, Pa. (only exhibits), 27 out of 28 firsts, and all specials, including \$100, solid silver cup, and \$50 D. & H. cup for best bird in show, 1,600 birds competing. Black Red cockerels, pullets, and yearling hens for sale. 16-page booklet on rearing and management of Game Bantams mailed free. 13-4

Partridge Cochins Bantams, Grand Shaps, Extra heavy toe feathering. A bunch of feathers that will win anywhere. Amherst and Golden Pheasants. Guaranteed pure. Large, healthy birds. Prices reasonable. ENTERPRISE PHEASANTRY, Yoe, Pa. 13-6

Bantams—Black-breasted, Red and Red Pyle. Won 19 prizes at Illinois State Fair, 1906. Write me your wants. W. B. TIPPS, Petersburg, Ill. 13-3

Gao. W. Hillson's Light Brahma Bantams, Winners, 1st, 2d, 3d cock, 1st, 2d, 3d hens, St. Louis World's Fair, 1904. Eggs, \$3 per setting. Circular free. GEO. W. HILLSON, Amenia, N. Y. 13-5

Gao. W. Hillson's Light Brahma Bantams, Winners 1st prize breeding-pen, New York, 1906. Also 1st special cock, 1st special hen, New York, 1907. Eggs, \$3 per setting. Circular free. GEO. W. HILLSON, Amenia, N. Y. 13-5

Buff and Black Cochins Bantams; Winners at New York, Stamford, and White Plains; 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet—Madison Square Garden on four entries in Blacks. These birds and others just as good in my yards. A few birds of blue ribbon quality to spare. JAMES B. N. FITCH, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. 13-6

Gold and Silver Sabright, Buff, and Black Cochins Bantams. The kind that wins. 700 birds for sale. Circular. CLYDE PROPER, Schoharie, N. Y. 13-10

Black-braasted Red Game Bantam Pullets of the highest character Price reasonable. Quality superb. H. L. BROKAW, Somerville, N. J. 13-4

Light Brahma Bantams. The Greatest Bunch of these little beauties in America. Having had the best of success this season in hatching and raising, I offer some real bargains. Remember, this stock is from the New York and World's Fair cup winners. Come early if you want any of Orr's Famous Light Brahma Bantams. Look up New York record for the past half-dozen years. More firsts than all others combined. WALTER S. ORR, Orrs Mills, N. Y. 13-9

Twenty Kinds Bantams and Eggs for Sale. My Black Cochins won special premium for best Bantam cock in show. E. O. BENJAMIN, Riverhead, N. Y. 14-1

Bantams for Sale. Golden Sabright, Light and Dark Brahmas, one trio Black Cochins, two pair Partridge Cochins, one pair Japanese Silkies. FRANK D. LEWIS & SON, Amsterdam, N. Y. 13-4

Prize-winning White and Buff Cochins Bantams, \$2.50 a pair. Also eggs for setting. JOHN Q. ADAMS, JR., Riverhead, N. Y. 14-1

100 Choice Golden Sebright and Buff Cochins Bantams. Bred from first prize pens. Cockerels, \$2 each; trio, \$5. F. LAUX, No. 85 Lowell Street, Rochester, N. Y. 13-4

Cochin Bantams—Some Good Birds in Buff, Black, White, and Partridge Cochins for sale. Also a few Tumbler pigeons. MORGAN STINEMETZ, 1446 Irving Street, Washington, D. C. 13-5

Parker's Black-braasted Rad Game Bantams Were famous winners. We bought Mrs. A. A. Parker's entire stock. Cockerels and pullets possessing good reach and color at reasonable prices. KENNETH K. CLARK, Huntington, Long Island. 13-5

Golden Sebright Bantams, Bred from Choice Winning birds, young stock, well matured. Cockerels and pullets, \$1 to \$3 each. J. W. CASWELL, Binghamton, N. Y. 13-3

Bantam Specialist—Buff, Black, White, and Partridge Cochins, also Light Brahmas. I ship on approval. Circular free. GEO. C. SALMON, Port Dickinson, N. Y. 13-5

JAVAS

Jonas, "The Java Man," Suffield, Conn.—Mottled Javas, Black Javas; the best there is in the United States. Am breeding from two 10½ pound cockerels. Eggs that will hatch, \$3 per 15; packed to go any distance. I am the originator of Rose-combed Rhode Island Red Bantams, Little Beauties; Rhode Island Reds every way with bantam size. Have bred them six years. Eggs, \$5 per 10. Circular free. 13-5

ORPINGTONS

Diamond Jubilee Orpingtons. The Money Makers of the future. For eggs, broilers, market, or show room, they are unequalled. Don't change, or select your new breed, until you see our circular. ISAAC F. TILLINGHAUST, 65 High St., Factoryville, Pa. 13-7

Cook's Strain, S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Eggs, \$2 per 30. Young stock in October. MISS JULIA JONES, R. F. D., Tobaccoville, N. C. 13-7

For the Best Orpingtons, Any of the Ten Varieties, you must send to their originators. Catalogue free. WM. COOK & SONS, Box 17, Scotch Plains, N. J. 13-7

Order Your Stock and Eggs from the Orpington Farm; originators, breeders, and exhibitors of White's Strain of Single-combed Buff, Black, and White Orpingtons; no better blood in the world; every sale guaranteed or money refunded; reference any known man in our city. Write to-day for my new catalogue and mailing list. Eggs, \$3 per 15. Stock, \$2 each and up. JAMES B. WHITE, Pres., Fort Wayne, Ind. 13-6

Orpingtons, S. C. Buff, Cincinnati Winners for sale. Also a fine bunch of youngsters this fall. Quality high, prices right. W. MOYER, Georgetown, Ohio. 13-3

\$2 Each; S. C. Buff Orpington Pullats and Cockerels. Order at once. They are scarce. I. L. DAVIS, Star Delivery, Chili Station, N. Y. 13-3

E. C. Golden Buff Orpingtons. If You are Looking for something good, priced right, every bird well worth the money, and a square deal, let me quote you prices on the coming chickens of America. J. R. JOHNSON, Box 20, Greenville, W. Va. 13-4

Black and White Orpingtons. Write for Show record. Breeding stock and March chicks for fall shows. Sure winners. I. CROCKER, Seneca Falls, N. Y. 13-4

Bargains! I Must Have the Room. Single-combed Buff pullets, some winners, \$2 each. One trio, extra quality, for \$10. One trio, Single-combed Whites, no brass, \$8. These birds are good ones, and worth twice what I ask. H. H. KINGSTON, Brighton Station, Rochester, N. Y. 13-4

Single-combed Buff Orpingtons; Cook and Vass strains; greatest producers; best quality. Price low for such quality. Write wants. E. R. SPAULDING, Jaffrey, N. H. 13-4

Single-combed Buff Orpington Specialist. March pullets, laying, \$2 to \$5; February, March cockerels, weighing 7 pounds, \$2 to \$4 each. Fine stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. OSCAR NEEDHAM, Dept. E, Mill Shoals, Ill. 13-4

Single-combed Buff Orpington Cockerels and Pullets, \$3 to \$10. All bred from my forty-five dollar trio, from WILLOW BROOK FARM, Jennie Milner, 700 N. Center, Bloomington, Ill. 13-8

Orpingtons—Rose and Single-combed in Buff, White and Black. Winners at Madison Square, N. Y., Pennsylvania State Show, Jamestown. Catalogue free. J. S. HAUPT CO., Easton, Pa. 13-5

Why Buy Inferior Stock? Send Me \$10 and Get a good trio of S. C. Black Orpingtons. Guaranteed. DR. GEO. B. EDWARDS, 26 Church Lane, Lonsdowne, Pa. 13-3

Cockerels and a Few Yearling Cocks, S. C. Buff Orpingtons for sale. Eggs in season. Also White Wyandottes' eggs. H. C. FINCH, SR., Sugar Creek, Pa. 13-5

BRAHMAS

Light Brahmas, Light Brahma Bantams, Silver Cup, best display at Schenectady; Silver Cup at Johnstown; armchair, Albany; Brahma Club Ribbons, Frankfort; Specials, Ballston Spa. Send for catalogue. F. E. HOYT, 18 Park Place, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 13-4

East View Poultry Yards, Box D., Ballston Spa, N. Y., offer prize-winning and choice breeding Light Brahmas at reduced prices. Also young stock for sale. 13-3

FAVEROLLES

Faverolles—"The King of Utility Fowls." Also Lakenvelders. Send stamp for circulars. Dr. PHELPS, Glen Falls, N. Y. 13-5

ANDALUSIANS

Blue Andalusians, Exquisitely Beautiful, Wonderful layers. 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st hen, at Jamestown Exposition. Stock and eggs for sale. V. H. COUNCILL, Warrenton, Va. 14-2

COCHINS

High-class Golden Buff Cochins. Buff to the Skin. A fine lot of cockerels and cock birds for sale. EDGAR H. SWAIN, Martinsville, Ind. 13-6

Buff Cochins—Best Imported English Strain. But few strains possess such perfect shape, massive size, such profuse, yet soft feathering, such color. 200 early hatched cockerels and pullets, and 25 yearling hens for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. WILLARD BAER, Topton, Pa. 13-7

High-class White, Black and Partridge Cochins. Winners at Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, and Indianapolis; a grand lot in fine form and feather for show room and breeders. Circular. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. C. PEOPLES, Uhrichsville, Ohio. Lock Box 1197. 13-12

GAMES

Warhorse and Gray Games and Eggs for Sale. Write for prices. R. W. BROOME, R. F. D. No. 29, Commerce, Ga. 13-5

Cornish and White Indians. Bred from Prize winners. A few cockerels at \$1 to \$2 each; eggs in season. S. A. WHITE, Timberville, Va. 13-3

Free. Pleasure and Profit Circular. Heathwood's Irish Black Reds, Tornadoes, White and Cornish Indians. Buy now, save ex. C. D. SMITH, Fort Plain, N. Y. 13-6

Cornish Indians for Sale. Heavy, Blocky Type, breeding and exhibition stock, early hatched young, a few hens. Write wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. L. NUTTE, Owego, Tloga Co., N. Y. 13-4

Games, Gaffs, Cocker's Supplies. Stamp for Catalogue, portraits of famous pit winners, notes on training, healing, etc. H. P. CLARKE, 200 Mansur Block, Indianapolis, Ind. 13-6

All Varieties, Exhibition Games for Sale. Some grand birds to dispose of at once. Eggs for hatching. Orders booked in turn. JOHN A. CLARKE, Box 112, Pittston, Pa. 13-7

Exhibition Black-breasted Red Games; Most modern type and style. Forty years' experience breeding these for the show-pen. E. R. SPAULDING, Jaffrey, N. H. 13-4

Exhibition Games, Black-breasted Rocks, Silver Duckwings, Red Pyles. Some high-class birds for sale. Both old and young stock. C. H. MAY, Chicora, Pa. 13-5

LANGSHANS

Black Langshans—Winners, Layers, Beauties. Hardy stock that will please you. Eggs \$1.50 for 15, packed to carry any distance. FRANK I. AHERN, Laurel, Md. 13-12

Thoroughbred Black Langshans. Hundreds of Them for sale. Eggs. Closing out White Wyandottes cheap. Write your wants to THE ROSE LAWN POULTRY FARM, Auburn, Ind. 13-3

J. W. Crise, R. 4, Greensburg, Ind. Black Langshans exclusively. Mule-footed hogs, D. M. Poultry Tablet prevents all disease common to poultry. Sample free. 13-5

Black Langshans Exclusively. Stock from Those invincible winners every time. Prices reasonable. Eggs \$2 per 15. HENRY SNELL-GROVE, 504 Hendee Street, Elgin, Ill. 13-5

LAKENVELDERS

Lakenvelders, Breeding Stock, and This Year's hatch. Bred from birds imported from Montgomery and Orlebur. Prices very reasonable for quality; \$1.50 up. Would exchange for good Rhode Island Red or Silver Wyandotte pullets. Bronze, wild and half-wild turkeys in November. MRS. R. J. FARRER, Orange, Va. 13-3

POLISH

Buff-laced and White-crested Black Polish, Winners of silver cup, Detroit, 1907. Old and young stock for sale. No eggs. VAN DAVIS, Detroit, Mich. 13-8

Six Trios, Golden-spangled Polish. Don't You want a trio cheap? The most beautiful fowl in existence, excelling the Pheasants for beauty of plumage. Write T. F. ADAMS, Binghamton, N. Y. 13-5

White-crested Black Polish. Single Birds, Pairs, and trios. Show birds and breeding stock. Write for circular. Polish exclusively for twenty-five years. CHAS. L. SEELY, Afton, N. Y. President of Am. Polish Club. 13-5

SPANISH

White-faced Black Spanish for 1907; Largest layers; largest eggs. Stock, \$2 to \$10; eggs, 15, \$1.25; 30, \$2. Circular. H. E. CHACE, Troy, Pa. 13-3

HOUDANS

Houdans—Stock for Sale from Chicago and Minneapolis winners. Illustrated circular. H. M. SPARBOE, Webster City, Iowa. 13-5

BUCKEYES

Pride of Jersey Strain Buckeyes. No More Stock this season. Egg orders booked now for spring delivery. CLEARVIEW POULTRY YARDS, Box A, Ramsey, N. J. 14-1

SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS

For Sale—A Few Pairs of That Most Beautiful of fowls, the Sicilian Buttercup. Imported from the Isle of Sicily. Great layers. V. MAX KEMERY, Johnstown, Pa. 14-1

HAMBURGS

Breitweiser's Prize-winning Silver-spangled Hamburgs won 2 silver cups, 60 ribbons. Ten entries scored 930 points. Hens, with score-cards, April-hatched, pullets and cockerels for sale. BREITWEISER'S YARDS, Buffalo, N. Y. 13-5

TURKEYS

Heavy Bronze Turkeys. Old Toms, 46 to 50 pounds. Hens, 24 to 30 pounds. Young stock grand in size and color. Exhibition birds a specialty. Correspondence solicited. MRS. J. O. RAKER, Box 44, Magnolia, Mo. 13-4

Bronze and Wild Turkeys, Prize Winners. Won 4 firsts at Ashley Poultry Show. A fine lot of young birds. Stamp. T. M. HART, Marengo, Ohio. 13-4

Giant Bronze Turkeys. My Young Stock All Bred from first prize cockerel, Madison Square Garden, 1907. Largest strain in America. Big bone, large frame, very finely marked. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. L. FIKE, Box A, Meyersdale, Pa. 13-4

Bronze Turkeys—Turkeys from My Range Have won trophies at Madison Square Garden and other leading American shows. High-scoring, heavy-weight beauties, mated not akin. G. F. DECKER, So. Montrose, Pa. 13-3

M. B. Turkeys—Wolf and Bird Bro.'s Strains. Old tom, 45 pounds. Grand lot of young birds for sale. O. A. WARD, Upper Marlboro, Md. 13-5

Bronze Turkeys, Bred from 40-lb. Toms, 20-lb. hens. Four firsts at Philadelphia, 1907. Write for circulars. F. G. ZIMMERMAN, Limekiln, Frederick Co., Md. 13-5

DUCKS

Indian Runner and Rouen Ducks, Winners at New York and Boston. Eggs and stock for sale. Circular free. WHITE BIRCH POULTRY FARM, Box O, Bridgewater, Mass. 13-4

White Muscovy Ducks, Extra Choice, \$3 per Pair; \$4 per trio. Also Wild Mallard Ducks, same price. JOHN G. GERRISH, East Haven, Conn. 13-3

500 Early April Hatched Pekin Ducks, \$2 Each. Will name attractive price in lots of twenty or more. HARTMAN STOCK FARM POULTRY YARDS, Columbus, Ohio. 13-3

Reduction Sale of Rouen Ducks—World's Best strain. Prices reasonable; absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Circulars free. Write F. D. FOWLER, Box A, Carlinville, Ill. 13-8

2,500 Ponderous Pure-bred Pekin Ducks for Sale. Eggs by the setting or 1,000. 1,300 eggs gathered daily. Common and White Pea Fowl and eggs. Black and White Swan. GOLDEN WEST DUCK RANCH, Joliet, Ills. 160 acres, established 17 years. 13-5

Eggs from Thoroughbred Mammoth Imperial Pekin Ducks, \$1.50 per 11. Choice large drakes to improve your flock, \$2.25; Ducks, \$2; pair, \$4. DR. IRA C. TYNDALL, Berlin, Md. 13-6

PHEASANTS

Pheasants, 30 Varieties, \$2 Up. Most Beautifully colored birds of this world. Easier raised than chickens. Pay 1,000 per cent profit. Bring to \$250 pair for mounting. Beautify your back yard; enjoy these handsome birds; zoological, ornamental stock. Swans, Homers, Dogs, Ponies, Bantams, Standard poultry, ducks, 90c setting, etc. Price for catalogue, 100 pages, 200 illustrations, colored pictures, how to breed pheasants, etc., 25 cents. N. WICKS, Arlington, N. Y. 13-4

Golden Pheasants, Extra Large, and Beautifully colored birds, both young and full plumage. C. W. SAYLOR, Greenfield, Ill. 13-3

For Sale—Lady Amherst and English Ring-neck Pheasants. JENNIE MILNER, 700 N. Center, Bloomington, Ill. 13-8

houses, to securing more eggs, to add to the general welfare of poultry culture, and to aid in the improvement of conditions which bring a greater profit. They have issued literature of remarkable character relative to all these matters, all of which will be sent to any one who will write to the Geo. H. Lee Co., Omaha, Nebr., and mention THE FEATHER.

Mr. A. C. Hawkins, Lock Box 28, Lancaster, Mass., has been sending out some of the most remarkable exhibition poultry this season that has ever gone from his yards. These have been heard from in many localities. He is prepared to furnish more of these to those anxious to win the laurels at winter shows. He has Barred, White, and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Columbian, White, Silver, and Buff Wyandottes. Mr. Hawkins' Columbians attracted world-wide attention last winter at the shows.

At Jamestown we had the pleasure of listening to Mr. D. J. Lambert, who spoke of the Lambert preparations. Lambert's goods are known throughout the world. They are manufactured now by the O. K. Stock Food Company, 621 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill. Mr. Lambert goes about exhibiting his Barred Plymouth Rocks and demonstrating the O. K. remedies. Wherever Dan goes poultry improves, as does the business of the O. K. remedies and preparations.

Mr. Betts, of the Prairie State Incubator Company, of Homer City, Pa., was present at Jamestown. We had a long talk with Mr. Betts relative to the past, present, and future business of the Old Reliable Prairie State. Mr. Betts remarked that things were never more satisfactory. "No incubator that was ever sent out from our factories has done so well," said Mr. Betts, "as those at the present time are doing. Mr. Nix," he stated, "has spent the past two years in the careful study of the requirements for better results. And," said he, "the present models of hatching and brooding machinery excel anything of like character with which I am acquainted." He said that we should tell our readers to write the Prairie State Incubator Company, Box 481, Homer City, Pa., and ask for their new catalogue.

Last month the full cover-page illustration of J. C. Fishel & Sons' White Wyandottes appeared in our magazine. This was a successful presentation of their stock. Many Wyandottes that have gone from their yards during the past few weeks have made records in shows throughout the country. We hear from the Fishels that some of the birds now developing are superior to anything they have ever grown, and they are ready to deliver to any fanciers who may want fine exhibition or breeding White Wyandottes. Address them at Box 4, Hope, Ind.

The Monmouth Poultry Yards, Freneau, Monmouth Co., N. J., offer a number of excellent Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks, bred from their prize-winners of a year ago at Madison Square Garden. Among the young stock offered are a number of remarkable quality, which might be made use of in any or all localities as exhibition specimens. Do not fail to send to these people for one of their new catalogues, which displays the wonderful beauty of their stock.

The Steinmesch Feed & Poultry Supply Company, 303 Market Street, St. Louis, are offering wonderful bargains

in their poultry foods, which can be shipped into many localities much cheaper from St. Louis than elsewhere. These people are wholesalers in poultry-food products of all kinds. Each one of our readers should send for one of their catalogues, and for full information relative to their poultry-foods.

The question of diarrhoea in poultry has been so thoroughly thrashed out through the poultry press the past months as to bring every one face to face with the proposition. Thomas Bros. Co., Box 1234, Philadelphia, Pa., have prepared what is known as the Indian Brand of charcoal. This charcoal is prepared especially for young chicks and laying hens. Every poultry-yard where laying hens are kept should have some of this product for use during the winter months. Write direct to these people for their new 32-page book, telling how to make poultry pay.

In bone-cutters, the Dandy green-bone cutter is a "dandy" indeed. The Stratton Manufacturing Company, Box 118, Erie, Pa., are making special offers direct to the trade for these goods. Every one should have a bone-cutter for use during the winter months. Send for the Dandy green-bone cutter literature.

Model incubators and brooders have become a by-word among poultry fanciers. Chas. A. Cyphers, the leading spirit in improvements in these machines, has just issued circulars giving full information as to this new model corrugated leaf compound Thermostat for the control of his machines.



Mr. Cyphers is the president of the Model Poultry Farm, located at East Aurora, N. Y., where we have seen seven thousand young chicks in the shelf brooders at one time. We have seen these new machines in operation. Every one should write to the Model Incubator Company, 316 Henry Street, Buffalo, N. Y., for full particulars.

We have received samples of the Cyphers Developing Food, also Cyphers Forcing Food, the analysis of which shows conclusively the value of these preparations. The Cyphers Incubator Company have given more than usual attention of late to the manufacture of foods for laying hens, for developing young stock, and for growing young chicks. Any of their offices will be glad to furnish samples of these foods to any one who will write and make application for them.

Mr. Ralph W. Sturtevant, of Delavan, Wis., offers Buff Wyandottes for sale. He writes us he has five hundred beautiful young stock. The illustration in our columns is of one of his prize-winning specimens. Write him for full information.

Poultrymen all over the United States will be glad to know that at the autumn meeting of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University, there was created a chair of Professor of Poultry Husbandry, and that Mr. James E. Rice, who has been acting as assistant professor of poultry husbandry, a branch of the division of animal husbandry, has been selected to fill the place. Poultrymen all over the country are beginning to awaken

to the value of more knowledge in poultry keeping, and when we find a board of trustees that has on it a man like Hon. F. E. Dawley, who is interested in poultry breeding, who will bring this matter to the attention of his associates, we find that the colleges are taking up the work of poultry keeping and giving it the attention which it deserves. Mr. Dawley has been a member of the Cornell Board of Trustees for six or eight years, and from the beginning has worked quietly, but assiduously, to place poultry keeping on a fair basis with the other branches of animal industry, and he should certainly be satisfied with the result attained.

The Partridge Plymouth Rock Club, organized at the last Philadelphia Show, is doing a good work, and wishes the aid of all fanciers interested in this breed to assist in furthering the welfare of the variety. For full particulars write to Mr. Wm. F. Fotherall, Oakford, Pa.



The above is a copy of the beautiful colored picture that will be sent you with Farm and Home and THE FEATHER, both for one year, for only 50 cents. Send us your subscription at once. See full particulars relative to this in our advertising columns.

For many years the H. M. Sheer Company, of Quincy, Ill., has been known to the users of incubators. Mr. Sheer is a long time practitioner in artificial incubating and brooding. These people have prepared a lot of questions and answers with which every one should be familiar. To gain this information, write to them, and ask them to send one of their most recent catalogues. These people teach you to successfully manufacture for yourselves at home, if so disposed. Write them for complete information and mention THE FEATHER in your letter.

The Pigmy Pouter Club will hold their next meeting in Boston, seventeen votes having been cast for the Boston Show, as against six for New York and one for Chicago. Mr. A. E. Smith was elected to judge the Pigmy Pouters at that meeting. Therefore, the Pigmy Pouter Club meet will be held in Boston during the week of January 14 to 18, next.

J. D. Sumner, of Kensington, Md., breeder of Columbian and White Wyandottes, was successful in his display at Hagerstown. Showing eight Columbian Wyandottes, he won first and third on cock, with five other prizes.

The name of Orr, in connection with Light Brahma Bantams, is as a proverb in Bantam alley at New York. Walter S. Orr, of Orr's Mills, N. Y., the owner of the Light Brahma Bantams, has become most successful in the handling of same. He offers in our classified columns to dispose of some of the beautiful

specimens he has been able to raise the past season.

In a letter received from Mr. F. F. Fryer, of Mendon, Ohio, he tells us of his grand success in the production of the most beautiful lot of White Wyandottes that he has ever grown. These he is ready to offer to any in need of this kind of stock.

As the result of the resignation of Mr. Hallock, Mr. H. P. Rankin, of Hartington, Nebr., has become the secretary of the National White Wyandotte Club. We have received from Mr. Rankin a notice of the fact that the club will continue to offer large cash specials throughout the country. All who may be interested in this proposition should write to Mr. Rankin for full particulars. Offering ribbons, badges, cups, and cash specials has been the rule of this association for many years.

The Philadelphia show will be held during the week of January 21 to 25. These people had a fine show last winter, and expect much better things this year. Write to Lester Jeffries, secretary, 35 North Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., for premium list.

Mr. E. F. Hodgson, of Dover, Mass., will have a large and attractive exhibit of his Wigwam Poultry Specialties at the Madison Square Garden Show in New York this month. The latest brooders, coops, and portable poultry-houses will be shown. Among the articles will be a two-section poultry-house, 10 by 12 feet—several styles of brooders, including a colony-brooder and coop combined. The Wigwam Colony Brooder should be of interest to all poultrymen. It makes a complete brooder-house, yet in a moment's time it can be converted into a perfect coop to raise the chickens to maturity. This combination can not help but appeal to any one.

If you can not visit this show, send for the Wigwam catalogue.

The most important event of the year in poultrydom is the annual Madison Square Garden Poultry Show, New York City, December 16 to 21. Last year the vast auditorium was simply packed, main floor and balconies, with the very finest selection of poultry, pigeons, and pet stock, to say nothing of an immense display of appliances for the hatching and rearing of fancy and market stock. It was estimated by persons competent to judge, that the exhibits were worth at least a half million dollars. This year the entries to date indicate that the display will be larger and more valuable than last, and it will contain several new appliances. One of the largest and most attractive displays will be that of the United Incubator Company. This concern is the consolidation of several well-known incubator and poultry-supply concerns. Their "United" incubators and "United" colony-brooders contain the best features of the several individual machines—they are marvels of conveniences and ability—and there is no advance in price. Be sure to call at their display, but if you are not able to attend the show, send to-day for their latest catalogue, Department T. See the advertisement elsewhere.

HOUDAN BREEDERS—ATTENTION

The annual meeting of the National Houdan Club will be held at Boston Show, January, 1908. Mr. T. F. Riggs,

ORNAMENTAL

All Varieties of Pheasants, Ducks, Geese, Swans, Hungarian Partridge, etc. Lowest prices, best stock. No catalogue. State your wants. "Denley's Bird Book" gives foreign breeders' secrets for breeding game and ornamental birds; post-paid, 25c. DENLEY, Naturalist, Brooklyn, N. Y. 13-7

Fancy Pheasants, Ornamental Land and Water-fowl, game birds, fancy pigeons, and pet stock. Write for price-list. WENZ & MACKENSEN, Dept. 17, Penna. Pheasantry and Game Park, Yardley, Pa. 13-7

Miss Wilson, Sandridge Park, Near Totnes, South Devon, England, breeder and exhibitor of Yokohamas (long-tailed Japanese fowls) has choice cockerels of the above breed for sale, at \$5 each. Trios, fit for show, \$10. Winners of many 1sts, specials, etc., at the largest English and Continental Shows. 13-5

PIGEONS

White Dragons Exclusively. I Breed Stock birds only, from strong, healthy, imported birds. Guaranteed to please, or may be returned. Write for prices. WHITE DRAGON LOFT, Neff's, Pa. 13-3

Pigeons! Thousands! Homers, Runts, Dutchess, Burmese Hen, Polish, Lynx, Carriers, Dragons, Pouters, Pigmies, Fantails, Jacobins, Owls, Turbits, Blondinettes, Swallows, Magpies, Helms, Archangels, Tumblers of all kinds. Prices free. Illustrated descriptive book, telling all you want to know, one dime. WM. A. BARTLETT & CO., Box 8, Jacksonville, Ill. 13-7

Maltese and Hungarian Hen Pigeons, from Upper Austria, imported, genuine large and heavy birds, free board steamer New York, 5 pairs, \$25; 10 pairs, \$45; 20 pairs, \$80; 40 pairs, \$150; 100 pairs, \$350. Send money order. H. UNZELMANN, Ottostr. 38 Hamburg, Germany. 13-12

Wanted—5,000 Homers, Common Pigeons, Guinea Fowls, live Rabbits and Guinea Pigs. Highest prices paid. "N" GILBERT, 1128 Palmer Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-3

Carneau Runts, Maltese Hens, Mondaines, Bantams, etc. Try Burt's Health Grit, \$1.50 cwt. All kinds supplies. Circulars free. P. BURTT, JR., Englishtown, N. J. 13-3

HOMING PIGEONS

Fine Lot of Large, Pure-bred Homers for Sale, \$1 per pair. FRANK B. SMITH & BRO., Box 172, Hagerstown, Md. 13-3

I Offer Guaranteed Mated Homers in Any Quantity at \$1 pair, and challenge squab companies or dealers to produce better stock at twice my price. Beautiful White Homers, \$1.50 pair. CHARLES GILBERT, 1563 E. Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-3

Thoroughbred Plymouth Rock Homers, Best Squab breeding strain. Stock mated, \$1 a pair. Let me start you right. J. WARD SOMERS, Brookville, Ohio. 13-12

Important and Valuable Information That Every one interested in pigeons should have, mailed free. Send postal to-day. HOWARD BUTCHER, Box 21, New Britain, Bucks Co., Pa. 13-7

Wanted—Homer Pigeons of Good Breeding Age, any quantity. Also Homer youngsters. State number and lowest cash price. F. M. DUNHAM, 511 Bourse Building, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-7

S. F. Ten Eyck, Breeder of Reliable Squab breeders. Every pair guaranteed mated and ready for business. Also youngsters for sale. Prices on application. Hurley, Ulster Co., N. Y. 13-3

Homers—Mated Pairs—Young, Unmated, 2 to 5 months old, 35 cents each. Nice ones. Beagle pups. Return if unsatisfactory. SIDNEY JOHNSON, Boynton, Va. 13-3

700 Grant Squab Breeders for Sale at Half Price. Homers 75 cents pair. Runts, Maltese Hens, Carneau, Show Homers, and crosses, \$2 to \$6 per pair. Now is your chance to get high-class birds at your own price. Money back if not as represented. O. F. MITTENDORFF, Lincoln, Ill. 13-5

For Sale—Large Squab Breeding Homers, or will exchange for Wyandottes, Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds. PAUL WILKE, 22 N. Desplaines Avenue, Forest Park, Ill. 13-5

EGGS

Eggs for Hatching from Heavy Laying Single-combed White Leghorns and White Wyandottes. Also Buff Pekin Bantams and White Guineas. Four pair Peafowls for sale. THE IDEAL EGG FARM, Waterport, Orleans Co., New York. 13-5

Eggs for Hatching. Rose-combed Black Minorcas; always lay, but never set; if you want eggs keep this strain; \$2.50 for 13. Address MISS BERTHA E. LEWIS, Voluntown, Conn. 13-5

RABBITS

Snow White English Rabbits for Sale, at \$2.50 per pair, for young ones. White and Buff Cochins Bantams, \$3 per pair. CLARENCE SHENK, Luray, Va. 13-5

FERRETS

3,000 Ferrets for Sale—Get Prices Before Buying. Safe arrival guaranteed. LEWIS DE KLEINE, Jamestown, Mich. 13-3

Send 10c for Catalogue and the Greatest Book published in the U. S. on the ferret and work done by dogs and ferrets. Government engagements fully illustrated. E. L. BARCLAY, the Ferret Man, Washington, D. C. 13-7

5,000 Ferrets. Buy Direct from the Breeder. I can save you money. Just the size to carry in your pocket to hunt rabbits. Sure death to rats. Send stamp for large illustrated book and prices. LEVI FARNSWORTH, New London, Ohio. 13-3

DOGS

Scotch Collie and Fox Terrier Pups Cheap. Also S. C. R. Rhode Island Red and S. C. White Leghorn cockerels at \$1 each. THOS. ALLEN, Swanwick, Ill. 13-4

FOR SALE

One Chas. Cypher, and Three Cypher & Co. 240-egg incubators for sale, \$15 each; 1908 model. Used one season. Perfect condition. Address ESSEX PARK GAME PRESERVE, Montague, Essex Co., Va. 13-4

For Sale Cheap—Some Fine Buff and White Rocks, Buff Cochins Bantams, Lincoln Incubator. All or part, at a bargain. K. C. LEWIS, Reynoldsville, Pa. 13-5

Selling Out—Two Hare's Portable Colony-houses, practically new, for sale, \$15 each. One Cyphers "Model Colony" Brooder (outdoor), \$8. 1 "Prairie State" (outdoor) brooder, \$8. A prize-winning pair of White Holland Turkeys (young birds), \$20. A trio of Pekin Ducks, \$7. A quartet of Flemish Geese, \$20. Apply ESSEX PARK GAME PRESERVE, Montague, Essex Co., Va. 13-4

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The Pictorial American, Los Angeles, Cal., devoted considerable space in a recent issue to poultry breeding in Southern California. We imagine that Mr. Will Purdy, now manager of the Holmby Poultry Farm, East Hollywood, had something to do with the information contained in the article. His picture appears in the write-up.

Circulars, Catalogues, etc., Received

Victory Poultry Ranch, Compton, Cal., circular.
Keystone Giant Pigeon Company, Scranton, Pa., catalogue.
Southwestern Orpington Club, T. J. Humphrey, secretary, Bonham, Tex., catalogue.
Breitweiser's Poultry Yards, 609 Ellicott Street, Buffalo, N. Y., circulars.
Rowland G. Buflington, Somerset, Mass., circular.
Monmouth Poultry Farms, Freneau, N. J., mailing list.
Hoffman Poultry Supply Co., Waverly, Ala., catalogue.
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada, announcement of short courses.
Henry Kelly, 667 East High Street, Lexington, Ky., circular.
Kimballville Pigeon Lofts and Stock Farm, Atlanta, Ga.; catalogue.
H. L. Smith, Cassopolis, Mich.; catalogue.
H. L. Fike, Meyersdale, Pa., catalogue.
Pleasant View Farm, Horseheads, N. Y., circular.
Chas. L. Seely, Afton, N. Y., circular.
Charles G. Pape, Fort Wayne, Ind., circular.
J. W. Crise, R. F. D. 4, Greensburg, Ind., circular.
The Douglassville Squab Co., Douglassville, Pa., catalogue.
E. G. Carlson, 70 Beach Street, Woburn, Mass., circular.
Kimballville Pigeon Lofts, Atlanta, Ga., catalogue.
Charles G. Pape, 1617 No. Cass Street, Ft. Wayne, Ind., circular.
Mrs. Robert Y. Bowden, Clifton Springs, N. Y., circular.

"The Feather is a long ways in advance of the old idea of poultry papers. Stick to your illustrations. There is nothing like a good picture to convey ideas." A. C. Heath.

Western Maryland Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold their second annual Poultry and Dog Show in Stern's Hall, Frostburg, Md., January 14 to 18, 1908. Judge, Thos. S. Falkner. For premium lists or other information address the Secretary, Wm. D. Hanson, Frostburg, Md. 13-3

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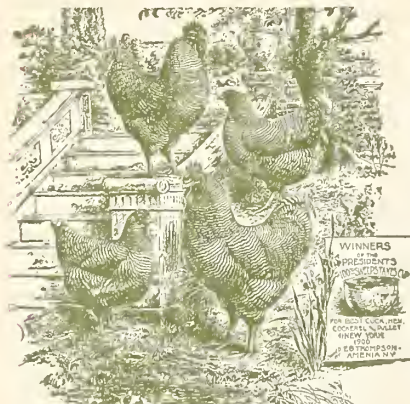
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COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE CO. offers for sale 600 Youngsters bred from Madison Square, Lilitz, and the birds that win all First and Specials at Dallastown.

BOX 441

YOE, PENNA. if



Wigwarm Brooders

are backed by 15 years of brooder building. My ideas and inventions are found on three-fourths of the Brooders sold today. Why? Because other manufacturers know they are the most practical. The WIGWARMS have all the good points my 15 years' experience has brought out, including the latest and most important which belong exclusively to WIGWARMS.

Former manufacturer of the Peep-o'-Day Brooders. Full particulars will be found in my complete illustrated catalog, sent free.

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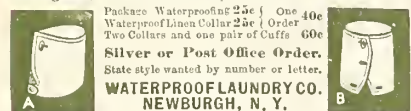
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Transparent, Waterproofing Compound
Makes starched goods resistant to dust, perspiration and moisture. Garments long remain clean; when soiled may be cleaned with a damp sponge. Boiling destroys waterproofing. Process easily applied to starched goods or men's clothing, making coat, hat and umbrella repellent to rain or snow.

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Silver or Post Office Order.
State style wanted by number or letter.
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You Can Make Your Hens Lay More Eggs and Cut Down Your Feed Bills

EVERY atom that hens use in making eggs, comes from the food they eat. They can't get it anywhere else. That being true, you must, if you expect eggs in abundance, feed foods rich in egg-making materials.

Analysis shows that not only eggs, but the bones, the lean meat, and the feathers of fowls are all made up of what the professors call "protein."

Hence, fowls must have protein if they are to give you the best results.

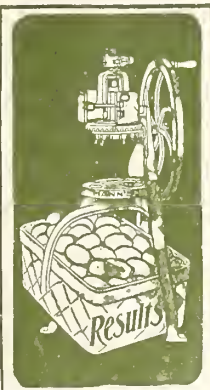
But protein is found only in small quantities in most grains and vegetables, but in large quantities in animal food.

That's why all fowls crave worms and bugs. Instinct teaches them that they need such food.

Of course, they can't catch "the early worm" in winter nor when they are yarded, so you must give them this protein in some other form.

The best substitute is fresh-cut, raw, green bones—the trimmings from the meat market, with meat and gristle adhering to them.

In its raw state it contains exactly the same food elements as the worms and bugs. It contains over four times as much protein as grain, and is rich in lime and other egg-making materials. That's why fowls like it so well and why it doubles the egg-yield, increases fertility, makes larger hatches and stronger chicks, develops earlier broilers and layers, and



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Bone Cutter
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It is fresh, raw bone that does the work—not dried "beef scraps" nor "bone meal."

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It cuts all bone with adhering meat and gristle, never clogging, and wasting nothing.

It automatically adapts itself to your strength so that any one can use it.

It is strong, durable and does not get out of order.

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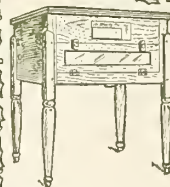
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Christmas is a good time to get that "Mandy Lee" Incubator and Brooder you've been promising to get for so long.

What better present can you give the Wife, Daughter, or Son, than one or both of these splendid machines? They are the highest type of chicken machinery ever invented, with more individual and desirable features than any other on the market. Our handsome new catalog describes them in detail. We'll send it free with several other valuable poultry books, if you will write today and ask for them. Address

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The above are standard Darling feeds. Prices are for 100-lb. Sacks, f. o. b. Chicago or New York. Cash with order.

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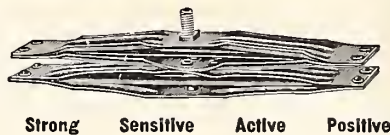
Vol. XIII No. 4
January, 1908



Contain more solid worth than is found in other makes. From its handsome, warmly padded, substantial case, and its perfect heating and ventilating systems, to its exquisitely accurate and powerful regulating device, the **Model Hatcher** stands without an equal.

The Model Corrugated-Leaf Compound Thermostat

Is the most perfect heat-controller in existence. A perfect heat-control stimulates and holds the germ development uniformly constant and normal—as under a hen.



The **Model Corrugated-Leaf Compound Thermostat** is fully protected by U. S. patents, and no other manufacturer can use a similar device. In no other manner can so Strong, Active, Sensitive and Positive a heat-controller be made.

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Well Lighted, well Heated and well Ventilated—just such a bright, warm and healthful home as the nestling thrives in.

Model Incubators are to be found in the largest hatcheries; the **Model Indoor Brooders** in the largest winter nurseries; and the **Model Colony Brooders** in the most extensive colony fields.

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Write for descriptive literature.

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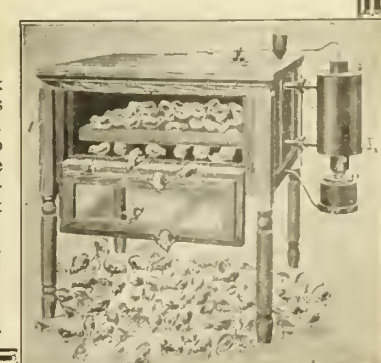
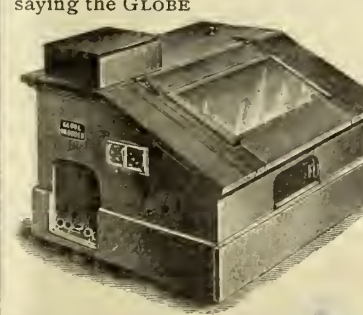
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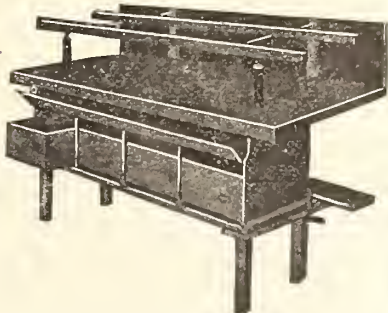
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Let me send you these plans and Catalog so you can readily see how easy and simple they are. I furnish all parts, such as Lamp, Regulator, Tank, Legs, Doors, Hardware, Etc., not possible for you to make. No Special Tools nor Mechanical Ability Required.

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They can be easily attached to any make of Incubator or Brooder, and will more than save their cost the first season. They save half the Oil, Time and Labor, and all the annoyances so common with ordinary Lamps and Regulators. Lamp holds over a gallon; can't be upset; no danger of fire. Combined Damper and Flame Regulation shuts off oil-consumption when heat is not needed.

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I manufacture special Tanks, Lamps and Regulators to fit any machine, making it possible to rebuild your old Incubators or Brooders.

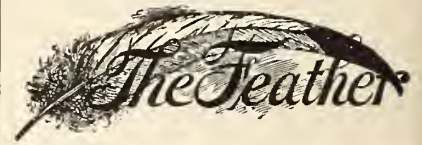
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Winners at New York, from Life.



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13-5

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are the very best possible in a general purpose fowl. Place them in the leading Poultry Exhibitions all over the world they always win, while if used as a utility fowl there is no breed to compare with them, as egg producers the following letter just received from a customer tells the whole story: "One of my Fishel pullets laid two eggs on April 5th, and then laid an egg a day until the 12th, when she laid two more, making ten eggs in eight days." Need I say more about the laying qualities of the U. R. Fishel White Plymouth Rocks? They are without a doubt

"THE BEST IN THE WORLD"

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13-8

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Plate C

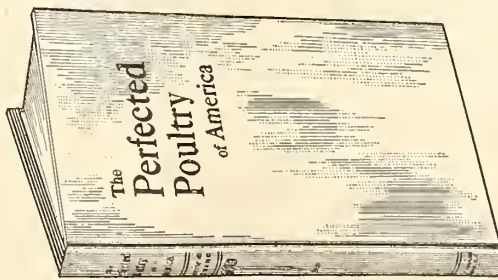
Toulouse Geese and Feathers



Page 223

The Perfected Poultry of America

BY T. F. MCGREW AND GEO. E. HOWARD
ILLUSTRATIONS BY LOUIS P. GRAHAM



The world's greatest illustrated book of Poultry, Turkeys, and Water-fowl, with 117 full page plates of the fowls, feathers, and detailed markings.

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\$10,000 Poultry Book, containing the most complete and authentic work on the origin, history, breed characteristics, shape, and color markings of the recognized breeds of poultry.

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This book is printed on heavy plate paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth and stamped in gold. It contains 257 pages, with 117 full page plates. The price is \$2.50 a copy, including a year's subscription to this journal. Every breeder and fancier of Standard-bred Poultry should have a copy. You need it to make your Poultry knowledge complete. Make all remittances payable to

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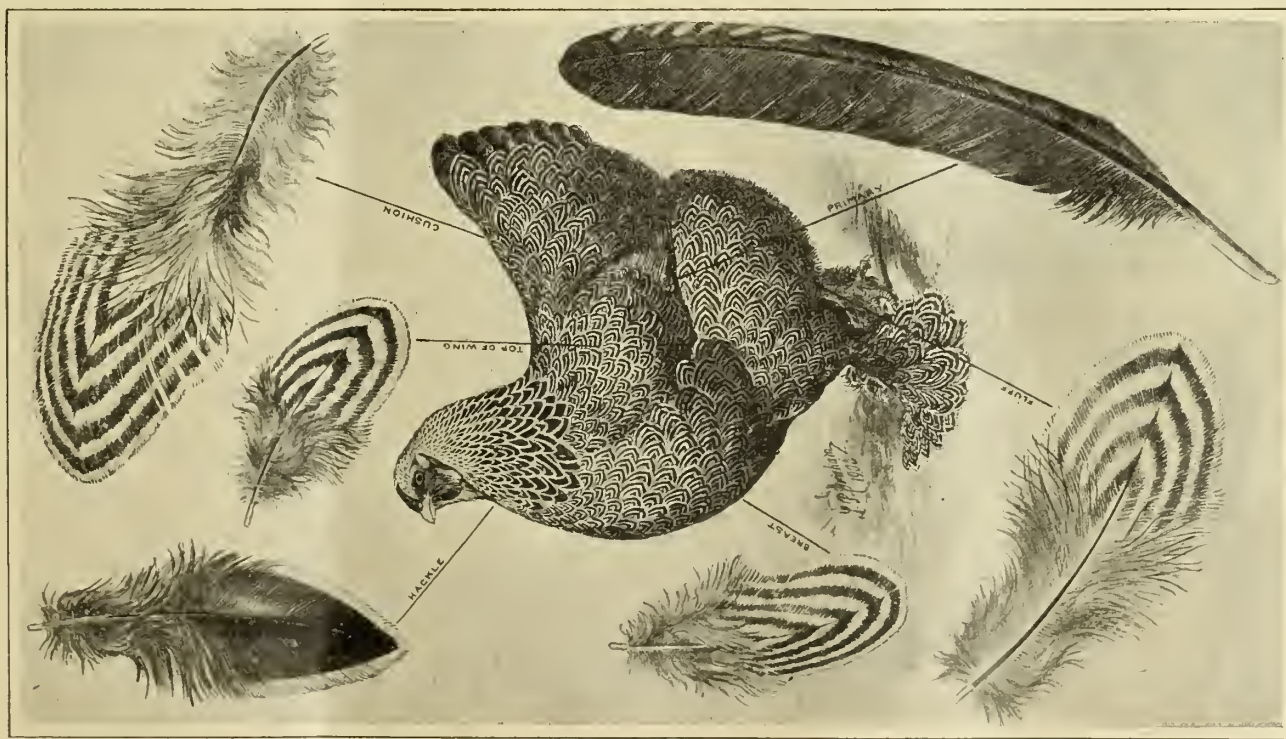
separating these into the light and the dark matings the two distinct varieties were made possible.

CHARACTERISTICS. The same general characteristics will apply to the Dark Brahma as given above for the Light. Too much importance can not be attached to type or general breed characteristics. For each and every breed there is an established type or shape description, from which there should not be any deviation, no matter what the variety may be, if it belongs to that particular breed. To be successful in obtaining the best, first preference must always be given to breed characteristics.

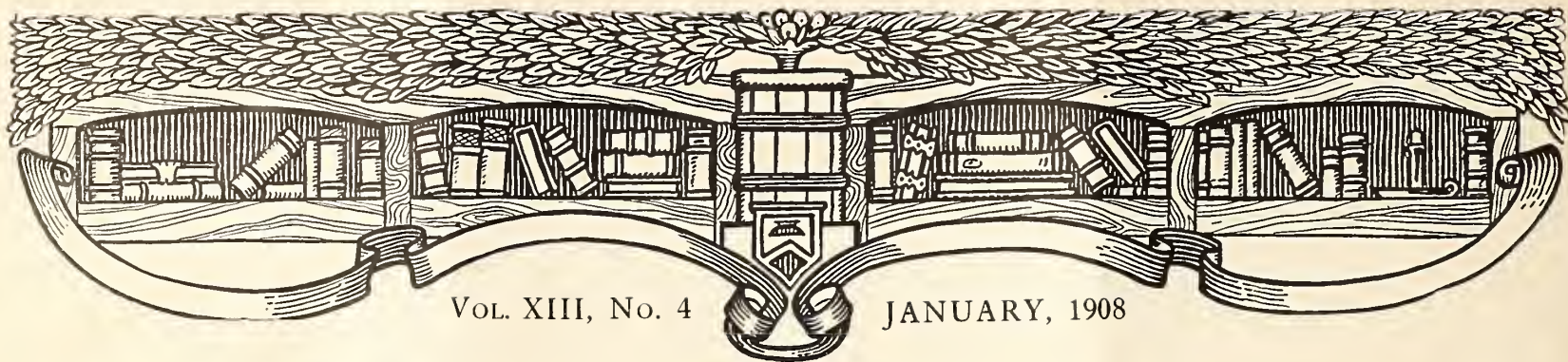
SHAPE AND COLOR. The shape of the Dark Brahma, male and female, should be identical with the Light Brahma. The color, however, is quite different from that of the Light variety. The top color of the male bird, including head, neck, back, and saddle, should be of a clean, clear silvery white; the center of the hackle plumage, having a black strip extending through the middle of each feather, conforming almost exactly to the shape of the feather. The saddle should be marked with black the same as the hackle; breast, under-body color, including thighs, and fluff, black; the color of the surface of the wing gives the appearance of a perfectly white wing, bow and bay separated with a partially crescent-shaped bar of black; tail, a glossy greenish black, with the lesser coverts edged with white. The feathers on shanks and toes, black, or black shaded with greenish white; the color of the female is described as silvery white. Many prefer to call this a steel-gray color, each feather of which shall be penciled with black, the penciling to conform to the shape of the feather. Each feather on the entire body should thus be marked; the neck hackle having a black center with a light-gray edging. In most instances, the hackle feathers of the Dark Brahma are not so white, nor is the black center so large as is frequently seen in the best of the Light variety. Main tail feathers, black, with the upper ones penciled or stippled on the upper edge. Too often do we find the greater portion of the back and under plumage of the Dark Brahma female stippled, not penciled, the stippling in formation being quite like the marking of the

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Plate IV Dark Brahma Female and Feathers



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VOL. XIII, No. 4

JANUARY, 1908

Editorial Comment

In our New Year's greeting, we extend to all readers, advertisers, and friends the compliments of the season. We trust that the little flurry has not caused discomfort to any of you. Forget that anything has happened and push the poultry business for 1908.

So many features of interest to our readers and our business friends have pressed upon us as to compel us to set aside the "Shop Talk" page this month, yet we hope that what we have to say relative to shows and other matters will more than make amends for this omission in the present issue.

The great New York Show is over. It was a success in every way, except that the season of the year was not as advantageous for business as it is later in the month of January. Other than this the show was certainly a success.

We attempt in the following article on the New York Show, to tell of the happenings at the Garden that would interest our readers. We hope that you will appreciate the fact that there is too much other matter forced upon us for us to publish the complete list of awards at any of the winter shows. There are nearly six hundred of these winter shows. If the awards in 10 per cent. of them were published in our columns, there would not be room for anything else for three months to come. In justice to ourselves, to our readers, and to our exhibitors, it would scarcely be fair to publish the awards of a few and omit the balance. For this reason we have omitted the show awards this season in our columns.

General information points to a short crop of all kinds of market poultry for the coming season. This is especially true of turkeys and geese. In many localities the young turkeys have almost been obliterated by blackhead and other ailments. Why it is that people will not learn that new, vigorous blood is absolutely necessary to the protection of the health of the young stock, we are at a loss to understand.

The growing of geese in many localities was commenced this season. Many started in rather late. It is useless to purchase and transfer geese from one locality to another after the middle of April and hope for a successful season. Parent geese should be purchased and located not later than February. They begin to pair about that time. If broken up and ship-

ped any distance, but little success will come from keeping them the first season. This is equally true of all kinds of water-fowl, and turkeys as well. Every one who has failed to grow their young turkeys the past season should begin at once to select for another year the most vigorous two-year-old hens for their breeding stock. Sell to market all the balance of the males and the females not to be kept for breeding, and secure from some far-away locality a good, healthy, young tom that you know to have been produced from healthy, vigorous stock that show no signs whatever of blackhead or other ailments.

Fresh-laid eggs will be a product of great value the coming season. They have sold higher during the entire summer than ever before. The demand has been unusual and continuous. The supplies in cold storage are not large. The best of all produced will sell at a very high price; all marketed in good condition will be profitable. Dressed poultry of all kinds has held its own during the entire season. The prices paid this fall were most satisfactory.

The incubator men had a most remarkable season during the past year. This proves conclusively that there are large additions to the poultry interest. Every one that purchases hatching appliances adds to, or rather increases, the output. The large increase in the sale of these products is only an intimation of the vast increase in and consumption of poultry products of the world. More poultry and less pork would increase the health of all. Poultry is the best meat product grown, all things considered. Many people prefer other kinds, but, when health and improved conditions are considered, poultry products take the lead.

There cannot be a corner on the egg and poultry market, from the fact that almost every one can grow a few themselves. Thousands upon thousands of small growers stand as a certain protection against cornering the market on these products. We are always delighted to learn that the producer is receiving a fair value for his eggs and poultry. Beyond this we lend our aid to the delivery of same in the best possible condition at the lowest price to the consumer. These advantages are what makes poultry growing profitable.

For many years we have been acquainted with Mr. J. J. Rietz. We visited him several times while he was in charge

of the Howard Gould plant on Long Island. We met Mr. Rietz at the Madison Square Garden Show, and he stated he had made enough to support his family in the past eighteen years, and to lay aside an amount sufficient to pay for a nice little farm in Pennsylvania. This is a fair sample of what can be done in the poultry business.

Mr. Edgar Briggs, of New Rochelle, N. Y., who advertises "Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved," the book which he sells to fanciers, informed us that he had made enough from his method of keeping poultry to purchase a 60-acre farm in New Rochelle, to which he will remove his poultry early in the spring. These two examples prove what men of ability and determination can do who start into the poultry business with little or no means.

The foolish side of the poultry fancy can best be illustrated through a clipping from a Philadelphia newspaper. This states that a man by the name of Dope has originated a kind of market poultry, the product of crossing turkeys and ducks. Scarcely any one, no matter how ignorant, would imagine that such a thing could be possible. Not content with this, they state as follows: "Mr. Dope is so well pleased with his success that he is planning to improve the hybrid with the goose and the suckling pig, so that he will have the ideal dish of which no person can find fault."

This can only be compared with an article that appeared in a Sunday periodical in New York City, in which the statement was made that the crossing of the turkey and the guinea had produced a kind of fowl, the hen of which would lay more eggs than would any other kind of fowl, and that the offspring from this hybrid was most delicious table poultry. In the first place, but few of these hybrids have ever been produced, not one of which was ever known to lay an egg; if they did, these eggs would never produce an offspring, yet papers claiming high standing will publish such nonsense.

A fireman in New Jersey came home to dinner and found a hen wandering in his back yard. He opened the kitchen door, and the hen entered with him. He concluded the hen was very hungry, and gave her a bowl of bread and milk. This statement has been published in the Boston Herald, and goes on to say that each day when the man comes home to dinner, he finds a fresh-laid egg awaiting

him on the back porch, and the hen cackling for her bread and milk. We might have expected such things from some directions, but never though the Boston Herald would plead guilty.

Two of the most beautiful poultry catalogues issued in years are those issued, one by U. R. Fishel, on White Plymouth Rocks, the other by J. C. Fishel & Sons, on White Wyandottes, both of Hope, Ind. These catalogues are beautifully illustrated. The poultry grown on these farms are of the best; you should write for a catalogue from each of these, or which ever variety you are interested in, and get full information as to exhibition and breeding stock, also eggs for hatching.

The fanciers of the country will learn with regret of the untimely death, on New Year's eve, of Charles E. Schofield, of Washington, D. C., so well known as a breeder and fancier of Pigmy Pouters. The young man was in the best of health prior to Christmas night. Immediately following this he was stricken with pneumonia, and only lived a few days.

THE FEATHER

GEO. E. HOWARD
Editor

T. F. MCGREW
Associate Editor

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THE HOWARD PUBLISHING CO.
714 Twelfth Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

The New York Show

THE Madison Square Garden Show was held during the week of December 16 to 21. Without question this was the best display that ever gathered in any show in this country, real quality considered. Numbers were fully the equal of quality.

Single entries in poultry 2,832, breeding yards 264, pigeons 1,721, pet stock, cats, birds and displays brought the total up to 6,777. In addition, the cage birds and cats swelled the number to over 7,000. The quality throughout the entire display was so good as to create the most satisfactory and complimentary statements from all sides.

The Asiatics throughout were few in number. Some good specimens were shown, but when there is but one hundred five entries, including Light, Dark, and Buff Brahmas, Buff, Black, and Partridge Cochins, and two varieties of Langshans, it will readily be seen that these classes have grown remarkably small for New York.

In Barred Plymouth Rocks the display was wonderful. Mr. E. B. Thompson returned to the arena as an exhibitor, and he came with quality that wins. He captured first cock, first cockerel, and several minor prizes with a wonderful lot of birds. The cockerel that won for Mr. Thompson, as well as the pullets that received the minor places, were all pronounced most beautiful.

In White Plymouth Rocks, the classes were surprisingly strong, Graystone Poultry Farm and Rockhill Poultry Farm were strongly represented. None of the stock shown could surpass these. The quality throughout was most remarkable. One of the most beautiful Plymouth Rock females we have ever seen was the winner of second, owned by Rockhill Poultry Farm, of Ossining, N. Y. Mr. Cory, the manager of this farm, has covered himself with honors through the production of New York winners of such quality as he has shown for the two years past in White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Silver-penciled Plymouth Rocks, and Columbian Wyandottes, as well as beautiful White Leghorns. All of these were there from Rockhill Farm, winning many prizes, and proving most creditable to the farm and its management. In Plymouth Rocks, the Barred, White, Buff, Partridge, and Silver-penciled varieties were all most creditably represented in numbers and quality. A few Columbian Plymouth Rocks were shown. Mr. George Fox did wonders with his Buff variety.

The Silver and Golden-laced varieties were stronger than they have been at New York for several years. Dr. A. T. Beckett, Mr. O. P. Chase, Charles H. Brundage, and other noted breeders were represented with most wonderful specimens. A year or so ago, we mentioned in our Boston report the fact that Mr. O. P. Chase, of Andover, Mass., and his brother, had shown some beautifully laced Wyandottes. Again they were at New

York with some of beautiful quality. The cup was finally won by Mr. Brundage on his Golden, a most attractive lot. Dr. Beckett's male birds, also those of Mr. Sampson, attracted attention. As usual, the best male bird of the year was credited to Dr. Beckett. The great display of Wyandottes, the displays which attracted the most attention were the White and Columbian varieties. Mr. Arthur G. Dustin was again one of the fortunate winners. He did remarkably well with his stock at New York. No one is more deserving than Mr. Dustin; no one more faithful to his trust. For years he has clung to this variety, and persistently improved it; no one has done more for this variety than he. Following him in prominence comes Rockhill Poultry Farm, wonderful breeders and exhibitors of all kinds of fowls. Mr. Charles Nixon, of Washington, N. J., again wins first on hen. Indeed, he is most fortunate, and deserving of more than ordinary praise for his persistency in the production of the best.

In Columbian Wyandottes, Mr. A. C. Hawkins won the blue ribbon on the greatest pen of this variety ever shown. Friend Hawkins had but one entry in the show; that was a pen of Columbian Wyandottes that most worthily won the blue ribbons. Mr. Hawkins remarked that he had selected these to carry the honors of his poultry farm this season, having sold hundreds throughout the world for exhibition. A pair of these most beautiful in quality were seen by the writer recently at Sedalia, Mo.

Black Wyandottes, Partridge Wyandottes, Buff Wyandottes to a limited extent, Silver-penciled, a few American Dominiques, comprised the entire outfit of the American varieties, except Rhode Island Reds—a class worthy of separate consideration.

Single-combed and Rose-combed as well were strongly present in the Rhode Island Reds. Mr. Robert Seeman, a well-known Long Island breeder, had some beautiful specimens in the Single-combed variety, winning a much-coveted prize for shape on his pullet. White Birch Poultry Farm was strongly represented in these classes. No one was more enthusiastic or more pleased at the display than Mr. Bryant, president of the American Poultry Association, and an active expert in Rhode Island Reds. President Bryant was pleased with everything in Rhode Island Red Alley. He was more than gratified with the number entered and the enthusiasm of the exhibitors. No one was more delighted than Daniel P. Shove, to be present at the Garden. Mr. Shove is one of the long-continued breeders of Rhode Island Reds of quality. Mr. Shove is always seen among the successful ones in the winnings. We have often wondered why it was that Mr. Shove was not more frequently selected as a judge for Rhode Island Reds. Where we have seen his work with these, it has proven most satisfactory to all.

The Dorking classes were small, numbers considered; but large in quality.

Specimens valued at from \$50 to \$300 were frequent, and the owners were most enthusiastic. Dear Old Henry Hales, the long-time expert, was present, and also Watson Westfall with their stock. Mr. George P. Inches, the great enthusiast in Dorkings and Rose-combed Brown Leghorns, was strongly represented in the show by the quality in his stock.

The Orpington display at New York this year brought many surprises. Some English exhibitors came with birds of remarkable quality. The appearance of Mr. Ernest Kellerstrass, from Kansas City, with his display of White Orpingtons, was among the most astonishing features. First hen belonging to Mr. Kellerstrass was the admiration of the show. He won fourth cock, first hen, also some prizes on cockerels and his breeding yard. When it is considered that he came one thousand four hundred miles to compete with the best birds that could possibly be gathered in England and the United States, he gained a remarkable record.

More complaints were lodged with us with reference to placing awards in the Leghorn classes than we have ever heard in all the classes at the New York Show. The cause we were unable to gather to our own entire satisfaction. The outcome was the formation of a separate club by the Single-combed White Leghorn breeders. The president elected was J. C. Punderford, A. C. Brown, secretary-treasurer. There was not the least hesitation among all exhibitors to have their say relative to the troubles among the Leghorn people. Notwithstanding this, there never was shown in New York or any other place, better Leghorns than were exhibited in all varieties at New York. The Whites, the Browns, the Buffs, and the Blacks were wonderful. Those who will carefully study the awards in these classes will gather in the entire situation, and be better informed than through any other source. Friend Forsythe was there with his Rose-combed varieties of wonderful quality. Mr. Kulp,



We saw his display of White Orpingtons at the State Show in Missouri. Knowing that he has more than one thousand two hundred of these beautiful specimens grown at his home place, and knowing that among them are many the equal of those he brought to New York; this, coupled with his winnings at Jamestown and other large shows, proves beyond doubt the unquestionable quality of his White Orpingtons.

In the Mediterranean classes there was more spirit, more contention, more determination and push in some directions than ever met with before, even at New York. For reasons that we shall discuss in a future issue of the paper, Mr. Crawford saw fit to assign three judges, or rather to send Messrs. Drevenstedt and Denny with Mr. Babcock while passing upon the Brown variety. This was the outcome of a contention that has been waged in Brown Leghorn Alley for three years past.

one of the oldest breeders of Rose-combed Browns did remarkably well in the Show. The winners of the two blue ribbons in females, first hen and first pullet, were the wonders of the Show.

In Black Minorcas, there was more and better quality, said Mr. Northrup, than for years. No one could ask for better than was shown in both the Single and Rose-combed varieties. The same was true in Andalusian and Black Spanish. A few Polish, Hamburgs, Crevecoeur and other French and foreign varieties were shown. The display of Houdans was remarkable, Mr. McAvoy showing some of the best that have ever been cooped in a New York Show, winning every first and second in the open classes. Others of remarkable quality were shown. The promises are that there will be the best lot of Houdans gathered at Boston the world has ever seen.

In Indian Games, Pit Games of all kinds and character, there was a most

remarkable display; nothing so good in Pit Games was ever shown before.

Pekin ducks and Rouen ducks were a most worthy and deserving lot. We were glad to welcome Mr. F. D. Bearman as a successful exhibitor in Rouen ducks. The question of keel was strongly argued by some advocates of this peculiar feature in ducks. The keel, as contended for by one exhibitor, seems to mean folds of loose skin beneath and about the end portion of the body like the same character of folds in the Merino sheep. Surely this is a disfigurement so far as beauty is concerned; it is not called for in the Standard, and English writers and English correspondents tell us that this feature, when strongly present, discards specimens from keen competition where good judges pass upon the birds.

There is a great difference between a full keel that follows the defined lines of the duck's body and that hanging down in folds in all directions, causing most certainly a deformed appearance. White Birch Poultry Farm, Eugene Sites, and Mr. Bearman were most fortunate in the quality of their water-fowl exhibit.

Bronze turkeys, White turkeys, Slate Turkeys, all of remarkable quality, were shown, as were all the varieties of geese; bantams of all kinds and varieties were a remarkable lot. First pullet shown by Mr. Brokaw in the Black-breasted Game class was a most remarkable specimen. The ribbon was placed and the coop beautifully decorated with all kinds of club emblems before it was learned that one outside of the Game and the Game Bantam Club had won the much-coveted pullet prize in New York, and in Black Red Game Bantams. If we had been the club, we would have decorated the coop of this youthful amateur, to the fullest extent, and in this way would have at least expressed the generosity of the club. Cochin Bantams, Sebright Bantams, Rose-combed Bantams, made up a wonderfully fine lot. In Light Brahma Bantams, young Walter S. Orr, of Orrs Mills, showed a beautiful lot. He remarked to the writer, "There is without doubt the best Light Brahma Bantam Cock ever produced in the world." We were glad to see the young fancier so outspoken as to the quality of his beautiful display in this line. Mr. J. B. N. Fitch, of Mt. Vernon, displayed a remarkable lot of Cochin Bantams of all varieties. We met Mr. Charles Jehl, the Bantam fancier, admiring the displays. Rockhill Poultry Farm had some beautiful Buffs. Dr. Fox, of Taunton, Mass., was again on hand with his display. Mr. Fitch was elected president of the National Bantam Association, and has certainly done well by the club.

The National Bantam Association could not adjourn without a contention of some kind. We were not present at the meeting, but were informed that the cup offered by the writer and another on Rose-combed Bantams, was held in dispute over the counting of the records. We were surprised to learn that the exhibitors of the National Bantam Association would turn as a unit almost, against the single woman exhibitor in Bantam Alley. We were not so much surprised that this occurred in Brown Leghorn Alley, but we thought that the exhibitors of the National Bantam Association would have given away and graciously permitted the young woman who shows with them to have become the possessor of the Rose-combed Bantam cup.

We wish to devote especial attention to a passing reflection on the exhibition yards shown at New York. In Light

Brahmas, C. P. Nettleton won the blue ribbon. There were in these shown two surprisingly good lots of Long-tailed Japs or Phoenix fowls. In Buff Orpingtons the first pen was a wonder. In White Orpingtons all pens shown were good. It was thought that one of the hens in fourth pen might have taken second place in the open classes. In Barred Plymouth Rocks was shown by George W. Hilson some beautiful specimens; fourth pullet and a number of specials were awarded to Mr. Hilson, one of the youngest exhibitors in Plymouth Rock Alley.

E. B. Thompson, of Ringlet fame, was well represented here. Mr. August D. Arnold, arm in arm with Mr. A. C. Hawkins, paraded up and down the aisle; both of these stated that they had sold all of their exhibition stock grown this year except the one pen of beautiful Columbian Wyandottes which won the blue ribbon for Mr. Hawkins. So far Mr. Hawkins has proved himself to be the master artist in the production of these. Mr. Roland Story had a remarkably nice lot of Black Minorcas in the Show. Richard Oke, of Canada, was there as the individual repre-

grown here as well as imported. Besides this, all the beautiful varieties could be grown by young women in their homes, and a handsome profit gained thereby as soon as they were successfully produced and became more popular.

Mr. Victor Bradley and brother spent several days in the show-room, carefully examining the display. It was his opinion that the Barred Plymouth Rock classes throughout were the best ever shown.

Mr. William Russ and L. S. Bache were on hand in the interest of the United Incubator and Brooder Co., composed of the Star, Pineland, and several other companies.

Mr. Charles A. Cyphers, of the Model Incubator & Brooder Company, came into the show-room on Friday. Mr. Cyphers looks well, was in remarkably good spirits, and reports more than usual activity in connection with the Model machines.

Mr. Blackman represented the Cornell Incubator & Brooder Company in his usual pleasant manner. He said that everything was more than satisfactory with him.



BLACK MINORCA OWNED BY CHARLES G. PAPE

sentative of the Dominion, Uncle Billy McNeill not being able to come. We regret to be compelled to record that Mr. Oke was called suddenly home by the death of his father. The display of pigeons was remarkably good. Every kind and character was there; fanciers from throughout the world gathered to exhibit and attend the meeting of the many Pigeon clubs. Mr. Twomley, Pigeon News, Boston, was there to look the classes over, and expressed his admiration for same.

In pigeons, pet stock, cats, and canary birds, the display was complete. The Cage-bird Club organized a few years ago in New York City, exhibited nearly three hundred beautiful canaries of rare varieties; in Belgian, American fancy, Norwich, Rollers, and hybrids of several kinds, there was a most attractive lot. The production of cage-birds is becoming a most profitable occupation. Since the Government issued the bulletin on these beautiful birds, the interest is increased. There is no reason why the forty thousand specimens that come into this country yearly from foreign lands could not be

Messrs. Nix and Betts were there with the Prairie State machines. They occupied almost one-fourth of the space of the down-town side of the Garden, filled in with a most attractive line of goods. These people report an 80 per cent. increase from June to the present time over last year.

Grant M. Curtis, he who piloted Reliable Poultry Journal, the Cyphers Incubator Co., and the new American Poultry Association to its present position, was there dividing his time between advertisers, exhibitors, purchasers of incubators, and the American Poultry Association. When it was announced that Mr. John H. Robinson, of Farm Poultry, had joined the American Poultry Association, Mr. Curtis remarked: "Now, there is surely some hope for a union of thought that may be advantageous." Mr. Curtis told us that the business of their company was improving every day.

Mr. George L. Harding, of Binghamton, N. Y., was on hand looking after the interests of Uncle Sam's remedies. Mr. Harding is always most pleasant to meet. He was more than himself this year, seem-

ing to be in unusually good health and spirits. Nothing is better than this, unless it is a largely increasing business, as Mr. Harding's is. The display of poultry-houses, appliances for bees, and everything known to the poultry fancier, were gathered in the Garden.

Woodcrest Farm, Rifton, N. Y., displayed some beautiful Light Brahmas. William H. Cyphers, of Washington, N. J. had some lovely Dark Brahmas; both of these were successful in the winnings.

Henry D. Reilly, Stafford, Chester Co., Pa., displayed a line of beautiful Barred Plymouth Rocks. Surely he is to be congratulated on their quality. Monmouth Poultry Farm, Freneau, N. J., might well be proud of their White Plymouth Rocks. William Cook & Sons, of Scotch Plains, N. J., were there with their display of beautiful Orpingtons. These people are always represented in the Orpington classes with a grand lot of specimens. Mr. Jas. B. N. Fitch, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., won a lot of prizes on his Buff and Black Cochin Bantams in the keenest competition of years; among these was a Glasgow memorial on a beautiful black hen.

Glenolden Farm, Glenolden, Pa., was represented by Friend Davis, who was always on hand to greet a friend and talk poultry and Mandy Lee incubators. W. W. Kulp, of Pottstown, Pa., did well with his Rose-combed Brown Leghorns. White Birch Poultry Farm, Bridgewater, Mass., had a number of their beautiful Indian Runner Ducks, on which they won the blue ribbon. These ducks are the egg-laying type, and much valued for this reason. These people also had a wonderful lot of Rhode Island Reds in these classes.

We met the following fanciers in the Garden, who had come to study improvements in their kinds of stock: Richard Preusser, of Waterbury, Conn.; H. H. Lietz, of Meriden, Conn.; J. J. Ritz, of Elkins Park; J. Harry Wolsieffer, Buck Hall Falls, Pa.; Professor Graham, of the Agricultural College of Guelph, Canada, who called at THE FEATHER booth. He reported that they would have a convention at the college on the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th of February. Five speakers from the United States will be present. In addition to these many local experts will take part.

The week following February 12, Mr. Graham and others will meet with experts from the States at Cornell College for a week. These two gatherings should be of great interest to every poultryman who can possibly visit Guelph during the week of February 10, or Ithaca during the week of February 17.

Mr. Chas. Staaf, Peacock, N. J., showed some beautiful Barred Plymouth Rocks; J. W. Andrews, of Dighton, Mass., was represented in White Wyandottes; H. D. Brisner, of Manchester, Va., won fourth on a beautiful Wyandotte pullet; Monmouth Poultry Farm, Freneau, N. J., was more than successful with their Buff Leghorns.

A club was formed to be known as the Single Comb White Leghorn Club of America. Mr. J. C. Punderford was elected president, Mr. A. C. Brown, secretary and treasurer. A club was also formed to take care of the Single-combed Brown Leghorns, to be known as the Single Comb Brown Leghorn Club of America. W. H. Harrington was elected president, Miss Sophia C. Pitchlynn, secretary. A final organization will be made at Boston, Thursday of Boston Show week.

The Model Poultry Farm



HERE has never been any subject relative to poultry-culture that has had such marked consideration as has the question of the successful carrying on of a very large poultry plant. We presume that the largest poultry plant ever attempted in the world is the Model Poultry Farm, known as the home of the Model Poultry Company, at East Aurora, N. Y. This plant was conceived by, promoted by, and built up by Mr. Charles A. Cyphers, of Buffalo, N. Y.

We could not be induced to advise any one to embark into a proposition of this kind, unless they were fully satisfied that they had the ability to cope with every feature of the business that might come up. We visited this plant in August. We have always been more or less interested in the question of shelf-brooding; this means the construction of the long tiers of brooders in shelves, one above the other, inside of a building, for the purpose of growing a large number of young chicks within the enclosure at the same time. We have been furnished with two photographs, showing the interior of the building where the shelf-brooders are constructed. These tiers of brooders are three stories high. When we visited this plant, there were over seven thousand young chicks, by calculation, in these shelf-brooders. The young chicks all seemed in remarkably good health, very lively, and the temperature and atmosphere of the room very agreeable, and not overly warm in comparison with the outside temperature. In fact the thermometer in the building did not indicate as high a

degree of heat as did the thermometer on the front porch of the same building.

The incubator cellar is beneath the room where the shelf-brooders are stationed. The attendant passes around the aisles of the building and attends to the wants of the young chicks three times a day. More than ordinary attention is given to cleanliness, and to the care of

the floors and side walls of the brooders. We saw young chicks in this building the day they were placed there and we saw three-week-old chicks removed from the building and carried to the breeding-houses without. No one knew we were going to the plant. We came unannounced, and were more than pleased at the conditions within the building and with the mortality, which was much

smaller than we had any idea it could be.

The other illustration shows the overhead ventilation of the building, and the place of the four rows of the shelf-brooders within. These long rows of brooders can be nicely handled and properly cared for during the most inclement weather. We all know that the young chick will do remarkably well within upon the board floor and eat straw or hay for the first three weeks of their existence. If large numbers can be propagated within this chicken hot-house and be removed and successfully continue their growth in the brooder-houses without after three weeks of care and growth, a problem in the growing of large numbers has been solved.

We do not believe that one year's experience would be sufficient to warrant others rushing inadvisedly into this manner of growing young chicks, but we do believe that it is of sufficient importance to be carefully studied by all scientific growers of market poultry. Remember that it takes thousands of dollars to embark in such a plant. Small sums would be lost quickly by those who lacked the ability to manage such a plant. No one but those of the widest experience could venture to handle such a proposition. Notwithstanding this, any one could have a small number of shelf-brooders in a properly constructed house. A few could be handled anywhere. One end of the building could be used for the shelf-brooders—say, ten or a dozen of them; the other end for the brooder-house, to which the chicks could be removed from the shelf-brooders. In this way a small indoor plant could be kept, and perhaps successfully handled by almost anyone familiar with growing chickens by artificial methods.

When we visited the plant, which is entirely equipped with Model incubators and brooders, we saw the outbuildings on the fields and the young growing chicks wandering about as shown by the illustration. Thousands of young chicks were wandering all over the farm as shown in



THE OUT-BUILDINGS AND THE THOUSANDS OF YOUNG CHICKS WANDERING OVER THE FIELDS



THE INTERIOR OF THE BUILDING, SHOWING THE SHELF-BROODERS

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INTERIOR OF BUILDING, SHOWING OVERHEAD VENTILATION AND PLACE FOR FOUR ROWS OF SHELF-BROODERS

this illustration. The location is ideal, and the management seemed to be good. The only question which arises is can a farm of this kind be made profitable in growing market poultry and eggs? Can the expense of equipment and management be sustained as a market proposition? This is the question that Mr. Cyphers must solve at the Model Poultry Plant, East Aurora, the successful outcome of which would prove most advantageous to him and his wares. If, however, success should not come, even this would not be satisfactory evidence that a plant of that kind can not be a success, because this is the first of its kind, and of necessity, must be more or less experimental. Many things must be tried, some of which may fail. Every one will herald with equal delight the unheard of success of such a plant.

"Failure in Squabs"



AVE read your article "Failure in Squabs," with much interest, and note your criticism of Mr. Todd in regard to his assertion as to mated pairs.

The experience of a neophyte says he was correct, that well-mated birds will remain mated through any reasonable separation; well-mated meaning mated by nature and at own volition. When mating is forced, if birds are separated for a time, and then given an opportunity for choosing mates to their taste, they are likely to do so, and the so-called or forced mates will be parted. In certain cases, and for special crossing, the forcing may be necessary to expe-

dite matters, but where the breeder aims for a profitable loft of birds, the better plan is to let nature take her course.

Band your young birds from which you wish to secure pairs. Place them in pen by themselves, and let them select mates at proper age. You will find it the exception when they will choose nest-mates. I have not had a case in mating up over one hundred pairs, but if such should be the case, they could be parted and forced mating resorted to.

It may be of interest to a beginner, like myself, to know how I have fed and cared for my flock. I believe in ample food of a varied nature, whole grains, of course, and sound; a little rice, hemp-seed, millet, kafir corn, red wheat, and cracked yellow corn (sifted); charcoal, salt, lump of slaked lime, ground, or cracked oyster-shell, and coarse gray sand or granulated grit before them all the time. Once a week half a pint meat-meal to the fifty pair of birds, and fresh drinking water.

To keep them free of lice, use one-half teaspoonful creolcum to each gallon of water for bathing. (It will not hurt them if they drink it.) When squabs are about ten days old I put a moth-ball in each nest and no such thing as a mite or louse will be found on the birds.

I am about to try crossing with the Carneaux in a limited way. My pigeons cost me on an average last year 54 cents per pair. This year, owing to the advanced price of grain-fed, will cost 70 cents per pair. My average last year was six pairs squabs to each pair of birds. I expect to do better than this. One hotel here now gives \$3 per dozen for squabs in feather. Could get more, but have not the time to solicit this trade. I will say, in closing, that I have the first case of disease yet to find in my flock.—R. F. HUGHES.

Poultry Notes

The necessity of charcoal has been dwelt upon throughout the land until it seems that chickens need to be provided with charcoal with the equal regularity that food is served them. In many localities it is almost impossible to get the proper supply of this material. When this is the case, take grains of corn and char them in the oven, the same as coffee is browned. Do this slowly and gradually, with a medium fire; the grains of corn will thus be reduced to pure charcoal, which might prove to be better for the poultry even than that which has been burned from the best quality of wood. Some carry this plan too far, and char all the corn fed to their fowls during the winter months. This is a bad practise; it is like torcing medicine down your throat to prevent you having cold next week. Never force the fowls to eat charcoal to satisfy their hunger. Have a little at hand where they can help themselves as needed.

There is no better place under the sun for growing poultry than beneath the shading branches of the orchard. The old hen, the growing chick, and flocks of poultry do good, for while ranging over the orchards in search of food they are destroying thousands of worms and bugs that might prove most injurious to the growing fruit.

Nothing pays equal to appearance. Dressed poultry and eggs that are sent to market in the neatest possible packages are apt to bring the best returns. We have known fresh-laid eggs from Leg-horns to be packed in a dozen box, each egg folded in a little piece of blue tissue paper. The white shell, peeping out from the blue paper, increased the value of the dozen eggs almost double.



The Black Varieties



IT IS only reasonable to expect, according to the drift of poultry booms and revivals, relating principally to the fancy, that we should yet witness a far stronger demand for black fowls. It is becoming more manifest that the tendency of public favor is toward the solid-colored varieties, the white taking the lead. The reason for this may not be difficult to explain. A white fowl, that is white, is a thing of beauty, particularly so when we have the contrast of color between the body-color, the red of the comb and wattles, and the yellow of the legs. Again, the white or colorless plumage offers somewhat of an advantage, when the market question arises, and with this the yellow skin and legs of the American varieties win the admiration and capture the eye of the American people. It has also been supposed by some that white fowls are better layers than colored ones, but personally we know of no such thing, and must refuse the theory as purely imaginative, until demonstrated by practical experience and test.

But admitting the possible color advantage of the white varieties, wherein can they be said to really excel the black varieties? Is it not rather mere prejudice that would put a discount upon these?

There is, as we all know, in every one an innate liking or disliking for certain colors. Some, because of this, look with disfavor upon the black. While we do not attempt to change this idiosyncrasy, peculiar to individual taste, we would in all fairness call attention to what only appears as a fanciful prejudice, leading, as it frequently does, to unjust criticism. Yet how often is this prejudice allayed when one looks upon a beautiful flock of black fowls, arrayed in all the glory of the green. Then to see is, indeed, to believe, and also to be convinced and won. Admiration grows to desire, and desire soon reaches on to actual possession.

Of the black varieties, an interest is awaking just now for the Black Wyandottes and Leghorns, perhaps more in England than in America. At this rather new departure we need not wonder, for there is pronounced beauty in the contrast afforded by the black body-color and the bright yellow color of the legs, where that color is present. This contrast may be said to be even more striking than with the white varieties. But, in this practical age of the world, the pin-feather problem is at hand and confronts us. One would almost suppose that dark pin-feathers must taste worse than the lighter ones, or that the mere color of these, as well as the color of the legs, must determine the quality of the market fowl's flesh.

Yet, in these two varieties, the principal beauty feature of color contrast will, we judge, be difficult, if not quite impossible to produce and maintain generally. The green sheen of the plumage, with the bright yellow color of the legs, may be

found in individual specimens, but how rare!

But in the larger and more stable varieties, such as the Langshans and the Black Orpingtons, we have the rare beauty of the black, worn in its native glory. It is not the dull, dead black; it is the lustrous green, which altogether relieves our prejudice against the black. And yet we are compelled to admit and accept the dark color to the legs in these varieties. But any real objection seems to us to be only apparent and not essential. The feathers on the legs of the Langshans may to some be a greater and more serious objection than the color of the legs. But there again the fancy of the individual must be met. If he objects to the shank-feathers of the Langshans, he must then choose the Orpingtons. If



"GREENBACK I," BLACK ORPINGTON COCKEREL, OWNED BY GEO. B. EDWARDS

he will not have the dark legs, he must refuse both. But, if he fall in love with the beautiful plumage color of either variety, he will reject the leg-color of neither.

There may not be so much difference from a utility standpoint between the Langshan and Orpington, but for some doubtless good reason the latter is quite supplanting the former in both popular favor and demand. We know that Langshan blood was in the making of the Black Orpington variety, as well as the blood of the sterling Minorca and Plymouth Rock. Why, then, should not the Black Orpington be a variety, par excellence? We believe that all who have tried them can witness to the truth of such a statement. The writer's personal experience with them has been very pleasing and satisfactory.

There is one fact that must be acknowledged. There is not a finer eating bird perhaps among them all than a Black Orpington cockerel from his sixth month onward to the time he is put into service as a breeder. His pin-feathers are grown, and, if he has been well at-

tended, he weighs from eight to ten pounds, presenting a most handsome appearance as a dressed market fowl. You might accidentally mistake him for a young, well-fatted, dressed turkey, but never mind, if he were a turkey you would never think of objecting to the unsightly legs. But suppose you were willing to pay the price, and should buy such a fowl in the market? You would in time be likely to cut off the legs, and would have left a clean, white, plump carcass that would be truly worthy to set before the king. Then you would at least admit of no dissatisfaction with the sight of your eyes. You would, however, have left to please the taste of your palate, and for this you would need to be quite sure of having the right kind of meat. But you have it in your purchase, for in eating it you discover how juicy, sweet, and tender is the Orpington flesh. You are then convinced that a white-fleshed fowl, as a market fowl, has no apologies to make to one of yellow flesh.

And, reader, this superior quality, as one of the many found in this noble variety, may be one of the honest reasons why the Black Orpingtons are held in such high esteem, and are destined to become the most popular of all black varieties.—G. B. EDWARDS

Limber Neck

Soon there will be a clamor to know what produces limber neck. Limber neck is an ailment affecting poultry of all kinds, characters, and ages. Sometimes the head will be twisted clear around; at other times the head will hang down, bending the neck against the body as though it were a useless portion. The fowl attacked goes stumbling about like a crazy person with fits. This is a fair description of limber neck.

This is the result of eating putrefied meat full of maggots. When the putrefied meat and maggots get into the crop, they grow and increase, propagated by the natural heat within. Being alive there is no possible chance for them to be passed from the crop into the gizzard and destroyed. They live in the crop, irritating it, and causing the ailment known as limber neck.

To prevent this ailment attacking the poultry, never allow any dead animal or fowl, or decayed meat, to lay about and become putrefied. If eaten by dogs or children this will produce fits or death in them the same as with poultry. If there is no putrefied meat and maggots for them to eat, there is no danger of limber neck.

When the fowl is attacked with this ailment, as quick as noticed, take up the fowl, gently pour a tablespoonful or more of turpentine into the crop, and work it gently about with the hand. Pour a sufficient amount of warm water into the crop to fill it as full as possible. Hold the fowl up by the legs, head down, over a box or barrel partly filled with earth, and gently work the entire contents out into the box or barrel. Again repeat the dose and wash out the crop a second time. Follow this with a tablespoonful of castor oil, and place the fowl in a box or coop by itself, where it will speedily recover or die. It is scarcely worth while to spend much time doctoring the common run of poultry. Better destroy them and burn their bodies. Never leave anything about that might cause this disease. The contents of the barrel or box and the barrel or box itself should be burned.

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We Are Criticised



ON PAGE 23, of the July issue, we wrote a short article of eight inches on the squab business, intending what we said to be a warning to prospective purchasers who might read same. Mr. W. G. Todd, of East Bridgewater, Mass., picks us up on the point of his pen, evidently with the intention of utterly annihilating our experience.

When this manuscript first came to hand, we thought that we would blue-pencil much of it, but have concluded to give our readers the full benefit by publishing the entire article as written:

"I think you will agree with me that nothing in the squab-raising industry is of greater importance to purchasers of stock than actual facts concerning the mating of pigeons. Such purchasers—especially if beginners—receive unmated birds, half-mated birds, and mixed lots, in which there are many more cocks than hens. Six months or a year is lost in getting such birds down to business, and the purchaser becomes discouraged. Who is to help him? Ought it not to be the pigeon press? Ought it not to be Facts given by this press? In the majority of cases—more especially where the birds have been purchased from those who buy and sell, and who consequently know little about the birds shipped—the seller will not help him. He frequently retires behind mystifying statements touching the inconstancy of pigeons in their love affairs, and advises the purchaser to 'wait for natural results.' One of these mystifying, and, to my mind, absolutely false statements, is the unfounded assertion that birds 'packed together in one box, and shipped across the country, are not at all sure to remain mated as listed and banded.' This statement I characterize as false, not because it is always false (for there will be one or two cases in one hundred in which it is true), but because being false in the majority of cases, it establishes a rule. With the same justice it might be said that Americans do not remain true to their marriage relations, because a minority are untrue. Certainly, pigeons are truer in their mated relations than human beings, and their conduct establishes a rule worthy of equal recognition, to say the least.

"I am surprised, therefore, to read in such a reliable paper as THE FEATHER—in your July issue, page 23, under the heading, 'The Squab Business'—the following words from the associate editor: 'THE FEATHER has always contended that no one could furnish guaranteed matings of Homer Pigeons for squab breeders, and ship them in baskets across the country, turn them loose, and depend upon their constancy.' This writer further adds, after speaking of his 'almost unlimited experience' during the past thirty years: 'When a man tells us that twenty-five pairs that have been mated for a year can be packed together in one box, crate, or basket, and shipped across this country, and come out of the basket in a new home mated pairs, the writer is led to

believe that the man is talking without having had experience.' Now, I have not had an 'almost unlimited experience' with pigeons, but I have had an experience covering fifty-five years, as a side issue, and four years of entire devotion to the business, and out of the hundreds of people to whom I have shipped pigeons, I know of but one case in which the birds (always shipped together in masses) did not come out mated exactly as banded, and that was a case of hasty shipment. If you would like the proof of this, I can give you the names of all the people to whom I have shipped birds, and you can write them. These people are in nearly all the states of the Union, and in Canada. The latter is probably the severest test. I shipped forty pairs in two wooden boxes, and just two weeks after arrival (February 11, 1907), the forty pairs had thirty-six nests built, twenty-five pairs of eggs, and the rest were thriving.

"I mention this personal matter, not because I wish to speak of my own business, but because of the importance of facts to purchasers of stock. Already the purification of the business of selling pigeons has commenced. It is well under way. The pigeon press should do nothing to furnish unscrupulous venders with argument. Pigeons, if Really Mated, will generally remain mated over any shipment. If they do not, it is because they were not well mated before starting on the journey.

"The same writer also speaks of '40 per cent. of an entire loft that had been mated for years' separating from their mates because moved across a town and turned loose in a new loft. It is too bad to give publicity to such rash statements. Those birds were either not mated, or not handled properly. In the autumn of 1904 I moved one hundred fifty pairs of birds to new lofts, most of these being young mated birds, and not a pair mated. In the autumn of 1905 I moved my entire plant—all the buildings and three hundred fifty pairs of birds—and all the mated pairs remained true. If one man can do this, others can. Let us encourage squab raisers to believe that the Best can be accomplished, and that they are not to put up with the Worst. Let us not give such prominence to exceptions. True, I know that these exceptions exist. I have had experience with them. I have had mated pairs separate after raising two or three pairs of young together. I have had cocks mate together, and hens mate together, but I do not mention these exceptions as rules. I have had a hen, after raising several pairs of young with her mate, suddenly appear to transform her nature into that of a male—drive her mate regularly to nest at each return of the laying period, defend the nest, and coo like a male, strut after her mate in the flies with outspread tail, and still perform all her maternal duties; but this established no rule.

"I wish to see purchasers of pigeons encouraged to demand their rights of dealers. I wish to see the extravagant statements of beguiling circulars punctured, and the truth of squab raising told. I feel

like commending the writer I have criticised for doing this in the same issue of THE FEATHER, and also in the article criticised. It is true that only a few are making money in the squab business. It is true that the majority fail. The business, however, has its legitimate basis, and its reasonable profits. The trouble has been that too much nonsense has been published about it, and that the unwary have been deluded. Cheap birds and cheap talk are responsible for most of the failures. Your associate editor is right when he says, 'We do not believe that any one can grow to a year of age, mate and deliver a guaranteed mated pair, for less than \$2.50 to \$3 a pair, and make any profit.' This is a trifle higher than I estimate it, but its slight extravagance is in the right direction. Things that are sold for one-half or one-fourth of what they cost are sold for a Reason, and the buyer buys The Reason Why. Men who continue year after year to raise good birds at an actual cost of \$1.75 per pair for their own use, and find profit enough in doing this to enable them to keep on in the business, are not selling birds to others for less than they cost. This is a thought which might profitably germinate in the mind of every beginner who goes out to purchase foundation stock."

In the same mail came a letter from Russell T. Neville, of Kewanee, Ill., who, having read the article, gives his opinion as to same. Undoubtedly our readers will notice that Mr. Todd and Mr. Neville do not agree on the questions at issue. We quote Mr. Neville in full:

"In the current number of THE FEATHER, I notice an article wherein the writer says that he does not believe it possible for any one to distinguish the sex of pigeons by sight alone. I take issue with him on this point, although I agree with him as to the fact that mated birds, when shipped in one box for a considerable distance, will not be mated when liberated in their new home. As to the distinguishing of sex, I know several Belgians, who belong to our racing club here, who can go into a strange loft and call out the sex of birds as fast as they can see them, and that, too, without handling them, or waiting to notice any difference in the actions of the birds. I do not claim quite so high a degree of proficiency myself, but I can almost invariably tell the sex if I have the bird where I can get a good look at it. Remember, none of the so-called infallible tests used such as require handling of the birds, but the matter is decided by the contour of the head, the walk of the bird, and several other characteristics. I had a hen that I was almost positive was a cock, and tried to fool several friends, telling them it was a cock, and pointing out a hen I claimed it was mated with, but I was not able to fool one of those I tried it on. This hen was no good as a breeder, having several masculine traits, and in other ways did not act as a hen should, yet they were not deceived. I had serious doubts in the matter myself until I actually saw the bird lay an egg. I believe that this skill is only attained by those who take as great an interest in their birds as trainers do. Having only a few birds, comparatively, each bird has an individuality, and from long association, the power of distinguishing sex in strange birds is acquired. It amounts almost to intuition, and nothing else seems to describe the matter so well.

I believe that handlers of Homers—the breed of pigeons I refer to in the above article—will bear me out in saying that

the sex can be distinguished almost to a certainty after the 'knack' is acquired. With other breeds, I would not care to say whether this is true or not."

We do not care to criticise or pull to pieces what either of these gentlemen have to say. We prefer to leave the greater portion of Mr. Todd's communication to the consideration of our readers, except that we wish to go on record with the positive statement that nine times out of ten pigeons as mated for squab breeding will not remain mated if shipped together in a box on a journey of one day or longer. In proof of this, read what Mr. Todd says relative to males mating together, females mating together, and pairs separating after rearing two or three pair of young. At the same time, permit us to smile, Mr. Todd, where you call attention to and quote "Almost unlimited experience."

Meeting of American Poultry Association

The executive committee of the American Poultry Association met in Room 28, Prince George Hotel, West Twenty-seventh Street, Friday morning, December 20, to transact business that might come before it.

The result of this meeting was the granting of a branch charter to Oklahoma, the admission of 257 new members, individual, association, and branch membership. Some changes were carefully considered as to the construction or intent of the Constitution and By-Laws, all of which will be presented for the careful consideration of the members at the proper time. No radical changes were offered, only improvements to make more plain the meaning of some of the sections.

An edition of five thousand Standards was ordered printed; the die for the medals reported finished. Certificates of membership, branch association, judges' certificates, and diplomas will soon be printed from the beautiful sketch made by Artist Sewell. The lettering and reduction for the four sizes of these certificates has been finished; the printing of all these is but a matter of time, and it is hoped that the pleasure of the members in receiving these will be equally satisfactory as is the completion to the association.

The financial condition of the association was very gratifying to the committee. Among the members received in the association was Mr. John H. Robison, editor of Farm Poultry.

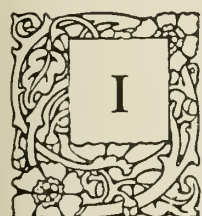
This might well be taken as an admission of improvement within the association. When the conditions are such as to meet the approval of Mr. Robison, all must admit something has been doing in the line of improvement. It is now hoped that Mr. A. F. Hunter will see fit to join in with the march of progress, and help to improve the conditions if there are any left that need readjustment.

The members present at the meeting were President Bryan, Secretary Hallock, Theo. Hewes, Grant M. Curtis, David A. Nichols, H. V. Crawford, S. T. Campbell, Reese V. Hix, George S. Barnes, and T. F. McGrew, with Messrs. Riggs and Stine-metz representing the branch associations.

"Find enclosed payment for continuance of my two advertisements. Must say I am well pleased with results I have had with The Feather as an advertising medium." J. S. Knapp.



The Plymouth Rock Family



IN OUR November issue, we told of the requirements for quality, and illustrated and wrote of the White and Buff prize-winners of the past few years. This article called forth some little comment from the breeders of the White variety. The contrast

between the winners of the several sections of the country set men to thinking of what was correct.

As one breeder said to the writer, "If the Fishel male bird, on page 15, was correct in type, what might be said of the champion and color-special winner of Madison Square Garden in 1907? If the Fox and Fishel type of female, on page 16, is correct, what of the winner of 1906, shown on the same page?" Those of our readers who have before them, or who can have access to the November, 1907, issue, will please turn to page 16 and study the general construction of the three females—the Buff and two Whites—which are shown on that page, and they will realize that these three all belong to the same breed and have the same general construction. This is the point that we have tried to make so strong in our several articles on the Plymouth Rock family. As this will be the closing article devoted to that breed, we wish to make our meaning as plain as possible, and that is why we have gone to such an expense to obtain photographs of the prize-winners.

Imagination, aided by the hand of an expert who knows how to pose a bird most attractively, leads us to quick conclusions in the show-room. A bird in a show-pen may be made to appear more beautiful than he really is for the moment, but when this same bird is carefully posed before the camera and a snap-shot taken, it brings before us the real character and type of the bird. There is no getting away from such a condition, for if there is a weak spot, an awkward or stiff pose, the camera will find it, and to the credit of



MR. FISHEL'S FAVORITES

this system, beauty is quite frequently exaggerated in the same manner.

In the November issue we gave illustrations of the birds in their show condition; in this issue, we picture the cockerel that won for Mr. Defandorf, of Garrett Park, Md., the first winner at the Cincinnati Show of 1906. This cockerel attracted considerable attention and was used as a model for an illustration in one of the English papers. We also have selected two photographs of breeding fowls at home in the yards of Mr. U. R. Fishel, during the summer of last year, when we visited the farm. These two lots were selected for the purpose of displaying to our readers the quality of the stock at home in the breeding yards, just as we found them on a bright summer day. The comparison of the illustrations of the November and December issue with these illustrations, will give a strong idea of quality in birds, both at home and abroad.

Mr. Schilling kindly favored us with two photographs of Barred Plymouth Rocks, made of specimens as he found them in the yards of Mr. Bright, at Waltham. We are more than delighted

to be able to present these two illustrations for the consideration of our readers. Here, again, is a sample of Plymouth Rock beauty in its natural form. One can not often obtain two pictures like these. If more illustrations of this character could be obtained, people would learn from actual models what quality really means.

We have endeavored to secure from A. C. Hawkins, and E. B. Thompson as well, photographs of their specimens. If we might have these to present for the consideration of our readers, it would add great interest to these articles, but it is not always possible to obtain these views. Every one in the world is familiar with the fact that these two men are among the oldest and most fortunate producers of quality in Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Messrs. Bradley Bros. sent to Artist Graham two specimens of their high-quality stock to be photographed, and from these were made the two beautiful illustrations given in this article. It is a well-known fact throughout the entire world that the Bradley Bros. are producers of exhibition specimens of the highest quality; in fact, they are artists in their line. They have clung continuously to one kind and have made it a life-study. Even so, Mr. Bradley would willingly admit that there was much yet to be learned to bring the Barred variety to the condition of excellence most desired. If lifelong experts of this character will admit of the possibility of improvement, how can it be possible for the younger experts to claim perfection in the breed?

It is quite customary that amateur fanciers and would-be teachers claim to know more than these long-time experts. When a standard is compiled through the influence of such men as Arthur Hawkins, Victor Bradley, Charles Latham, A. M. Gardiner, E. B. Thompson, U. R. Fishel, Theodore Hughes, and others of us who have grown up with the interest, it is quite amusing indeed to listen to the criticisms advanced by those who never produced a prize-

winner in their lives, and could not, if they would, select the best from a class. This is fairly strong language, but recent happenings compel us to say that we are of the opinion that the American breeds will be positively destroyed unless there is a change made in applying the Standard to some of the varieties. There is no use of side-stepping on this proposition. Either the Standard is right, or it is wrong. Whether right or wrong, it should be applied by the judges according to the teachings of its pages and not to please individuals, nor to cater to the wishes of others, nor should judging ever be made use of as a means of obtaining a future engagement at the same show, or to please any exhibitor, or set of exhibitors, who may have specimens in the show.

While writing this, I have before me a letter from an English expert, one who holds the office of honorable secretary of one of the most influential clubs, in which he states that either the judges in this country must be very slack in their work, or else the type of our American varieties is much beneath what the Englishmen consider them to be in quality. This man speaks from experience gained and communicated to him by an expert English breeder who has visited this country, with whom we have talked, and who returned to England to tell of the quality of the birds seen here. The strongest complaint made is the irregularity of type and size selected by our judges. He states, "My friend tells me that some specimens selected for honors were so small in size as to be of no value in the market, while others were of a fine, large, attractive size. Your Wyandottes that have come to this country,



A BREEDING PEN OF QUALITY AT MR. FISHEL'S HOME

come lacking so much in size as to be most undesirable, and when you come to consider the color of shanks in your Partridge and Silver-penciled varieties, they would be utterly useless among us. Why is it that your exhibitors permit such lax work in the placing of awards, and why do they pay so little attention to size, shape, and color?" Is not this a parody on the quality of our birds, to think that we should be asked by letter why so little attention is paid, in the placing of awards, to size, shape, and color? Of course, he means that in some instances, no attention is paid to size, in other cases, shape is utterly disregarded, and again bad-color specimens receive consideration. In England, nothing but surface color is considered to any great extent. The most consideration is given to shape, size, and surface color. A specimen must absolutely have the proper size, shape, and surface color to be considered there. Again, this same writer asks why it is that we are permitting our Plymouth Rocks to run so much to legs. When we stop to consider that the English type on all breeds is heavier and more compact than we have them, we will realize why such criticisms are so strongly presented from the other side.

The breeders, the exhibitors, and the judges of this country should all begin to consider the fact that we might take the leading place as poultry-growers of the world. But, to do this, we must pay more marked attention to shape, weight, and surface color; we must have our standards closer to Standard description than we now have them. The English Standard does not contain as many words, we imagine, as there are lines in the American Standard of Perfection; yet, with all this, we are told that you can pass through a long line of exhibits on the other side and find each breed and each variety much closer to the accepted English type of shape, weight, and color than is ever seen in the same classes with us. Much of all this we consider as the difference of opinion as to what these features should be. It only takes the place of an object-lesson well worthy of our consideration, and this should teach us to adhere closer to the teachings of our own Standard, and we should take lessons from the English fancier in one most important point, and that is whenever a judge places an award improperly on the other side, the show management, the exhibitors, the other judges of the poultry club as well, all unite as a man to give to the deserving exhibitor what justly belongs to him, even though the award must be taken from another. It is quite time that we should clip from our list of show courtesies the existing feeling that it is a disgrace to adjust a wrong when done in this way. No one should hesitate to

make proper adjustment of awards improperly made.

We have attempted in these pages, and in our new book, "The Perfected Poultry of America," just from the press, to tell of standard qualities as described. However, for the benefit of our readers, we will once again endeavor to describe in words our understanding of true Plymouth Rock qualities.

The Plymouth Rock male bird has quite as distinctive a type as exists in any kind of an animal. There is just as much difference between the type of the Plymouth Rock and the Wyandotte family as there is between the American-bred trotter and the Norman draft-horse. There is no more excuse for non-recognition of type between these two families than there would be in the selection of a Short Horn for a dairy breed. One who occupies a prominent position among the winners at the large shows in the last two years criticised our selection of Wyandotte type. While doing this, he led us in front of the cage containing his Wyandotte hen. He said, "You are too much for Cochin," yet the hen that he admired, his prize-winner, would make a winner in many Cochin classes if feathers could be added to her toes and shanks. Said he, "Your White Wyandotte female carried too much tail." My reply was, "The amateur who exhibited her had not learned the art of plucking the tail at the right time to bring them short-grown into the show-room."

The head of the Plymouth Rock is as defective as the breed characteristics. Almost any expert could select the proper head of a Plymouth Rock, no matter what the variety might be, if the entire balance of the body were head. There is a finish to the head and neck of a Plymouth



A MALE BIRD FROM E. F. BRIGHT'S STOCK



THE CINCINNATI WINNER, 1906



ONE OF THE FINEST OF MR. BRADLEY'S STOCK

Rock not found on any other breed. Just as there is a more bulky head formation to the Wyandotte, the fine, narrow head of the Plymouth Rock is better suited to the single comb; the more bulky formation characteristic of the double or Wyandotte. The head and its belongings connected with the neck has the peculiar finished appearance suitable to the character of the fowl. The description calls for moderately large, well-proportioned, nicely formed sections throughout. The back of the male bird rather long and broad, rising with a slight concave sweep to the tail. Saddle-feathers abundant. Now, when you have a so-called Plymouth Rock that fails in this description of back, please remember that that specimen is not a Plymouth Rock specimen, and should not be given honors under any condition. We will call your attention specially to the photograph of the Bright male bird; study this back formation in its natural condition as found at home. Look at the tail, carriage of head and neck, the entire back formation as nature intends it, and compare this with some of the prize-winners you have seen during the past season.

We think, ourselves, that the most attractive section of the Plymouth Rock is the back, breast, and body formation. This, you might say, was the entire specimen, but one would scarcely think so when they find upon the score-cards a cut of $2\frac{1}{2}$ points for some imperfection of comb, and but a cut of one-half point in back, and the same in dress and body cast against specimens that were quite deficient in the shape of all these sections. We have seen a narrow back cut but half a point in shape; we have seen a deficient body cut but one-half a point in shape, whereas, the Standard plainly states that these sections should be well-rounded, broad, and imposing, and not narrow and imperfect.

Then, again, we find color cuts not to exceed 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ points in a Barred Plymouth Rock, not one of which has ever as yet been produced that could come anywhere near the color description as found in the Standard. Just consider for a moment, "Grayish-white, each feather crossed by regular, narrow, parallel, sharply defined dark

bars that stop short of positive black. Just take this one feature alone in the color description. Do you imagine that it can be possible for all the experts in existence to find one single specimen in a Barred Plymouth Rock that would not be discounted more than two points if this one demand were applied?

The tail of the Barred Plymouth Rock has quite as much to do with the proper finish and type of the specimen as has the back. If the tail is improperly placed, bad in form, it destroys the entire back and body proportions. For this reason more attention should be given to this section.

Thighs of medium length, shanks of medium length, is the demand for the Plymouth Rock, yet we find many of them that look almost as stilty as the American type of Langshan. Would this be permissible if the Standard were properly applied?

As to the female we illustrated in our December issue, the type of specimens that have won in the last three winters in the leading shows of America, some of these met remarkably well the demands of the Standard, which states that the back shall be short, saddle broad and full, body short, deep, and round. We think among our illustrations will be found some like these, yet others are broad, rather long, the back inclined to the tail, breast deep, full, well rounded. Among those illustrations were types as described in the Standard. We will leave it to our readers to say whether there were not others which did not meet the demands of the Standard. What we should do is to cut away from the color charm



ONE OF E. F. BRIGHT'S BEAUTIFUL FEMALES

in the one instance, and shape in the other. The way to get rid of these two extremes is to combine them and to train ourselves to the recognition of the fact that to be a prize-winner a specimen should be remarkably strong in the three most valuable features of weight, shape, and color. It takes all three of these combined to make the prize-winner; where any one of these



A SPLENDID SPECIMEN OF QUALITY, BRED BY MR. BRADLEY

is absent, the specimen should not be permitted to wear a prize-ribbon on the front of its cage, because it is certainly out of its class.

As we may not, for a long time at least, have anything more to say of the Plymouth Rock family, we can not leave this subject without saying that we have followed and studied the life history of the Barred Plymouth Rock from its first appearance as an American breed, as described in the Standard, and as shown in the exhibition hall. We are more than familiar with the type and character shown more than twenty-five years ago by Mr. Felch and others from the East, by Messrs. White, Pitkin, and Conger, from the West, and by those who stand as the exemplification of the best at the present time throughout the country. We have seen them practically as far east as Maine, and as far west as the Pacific coast. We are familiar with the type and character of the Plymouth Rock throughout the land, and can record it as an absolute fact that no other breed or variety has made more advancement than have these. There was a time when it was all Barred Plymouth Rock; to-day there are several other breeds and varieties pushing hard toward the front. More improvement has been made in Minorcas, Leghorns, and Orpingtons in the last five years than has been accomplished with the Barred Plymouth Rocks. The White and the Bluff varieties have gained faster than has the Barred. The new variety of Silver-penciled Plymouth Rocks has been brought to the front and guided into beauty that almost equals the Dark Brahma within six short years. If this can be done with a new variety, why should not the oldest of American breeds advance and improve more rapidly than they do? Does the fault lie with the Standard makers, the breeders, or the expert judges who pass upon them? Our opinion is that there is a most noticeable lack of unanimity of opinion. Judges and exhibitors alike lean toward their own individual opinion, which is quite too often influenced by the product of the year, rather than by clinging close to the Standard description and properly applying the same without favor in the show-room.





The Possibilities of the Squab Business



OME time ago we received from Mr. Rice, of the Plymouth Rock Squab Company, in Boston, a photograph of the beautifully constructed lofts of the Salmon Brook Squab Company, of Nashua, N. H. Following this, we wrote a letter to the

Squab Company, and received an article from Mr. B. W. Tyson, the owner. Mr. Rice stated to us that Mr. Tyson had been one of his best customers. We requested Mr. Tyson to write us an article on squab-growing in his loft. This he has done, and we give below the entire article: "The Salmon Brook Squab Co., of Nashua, N. H., is the largest plant in New England producing squabs for the food market. It originated in June, 1903, with twenty pairs of Homers purchased for experiment and study. January 1, 1904, an addition of one hundred fifty pairs was made, and July 1, following, two hundred more pairs were taken on. All were imported, but unmated, Belgian Homers. The flock of approximately eight hundred birds was allowed to multiply, no sales being made until the latter part of 1905. Meanwhile, attention was directed to the important subjects of caring for and properly understanding the birds, their characteristics and requirements. We were soon convinced that we had started wrong, and we paid extravagantly, perhaps, for the experience. The business was new to every one in this country, and the initial literature circulated by

dealers at that time was based on theories which, when put to the severe tests of practise, proved, for the most part, worthless and costly.

"Any one looking to early profits should purchase only guaranteed mated birds. This proposition will meet with sneers by those dealers who do not know how to properly mate, or have not the patience to do it successfully. The difficulty, however, in distinguishing the sexes is so considerable that even in so small a lot as twenty-five or fifty pairs of matched but unmated birds, one sex is almost sure to predominate, and discord in the flock results. The seriousness of this can not be estimated, and the demonstration is decidedly expensive. The destruction of nests, the smashing of eggs, and the slaughter of the young silently tell the disastrous story. Furthermore, a selected male and a selected female will not always firmly mate. They must have numbers from which to choose, and then the union is lasting. But even in a large unmated flock there is danger of much loss in delay, particularly where birds have been separated from former mates. For instance, the four hundred birds purchased by this company July 1, 1904, did not produce seventy-five young during the entire six months ensuing. Finally, the flock was broken up, younger birds were mixed with them, rapid mating resulted, and pairs were banded and placed, to the number of fifty pairs each, in mated rooms. This marked the beginning of the profit-making stage in the business.

"The various methods of feeding afford subject for discussion. We have tried all. That method which might be reasonably adapted to a small flock can not be applied satisfactorily to a large one. The plant of this company comprises approximately three thousand six hundred birds, three thousand of which are mated. The houses vary in length from a capacity of eight to ten rooms each, the rooms being 10 feet square and 7 feet high. These accommodate, separately, fifty pairs, and one hundred twenty-five nest-boxes are provided. A corridor 4 feet wide extends the full length of each house. A feed-box of our own device extends half the length of each room, with a hopper opening into the corridor. Into this mixed grains are poured in quantities sufficient for one or two days' feeding. Thus the birds have grain constantly before them. More grain is, perhaps, consumed by this method, but the compensation is returned in the quality of the squabs. When fed at regular intervals, on trays or on the floor (always objectionable from the standpoint of cleanliness and health), some birds gorge themselves, while many are only partially satisfied, and still others wholly crowded out. In

such conditions less uniformity in the quality of squabs is inevitable. Again, the sound of the approach, or the sudden appearance of feed, excites and causes confusion to the flock, during the prevalence of which eggs and often young birds are thrown from the nests. The tendency, also, is to tempt poorly fed squealers to the floor prematurely, and thus impair their marketable value. Our feed-box is so devised as to prevent the scattering of grain. It is protected from the excrement of birds, and can be quickly cleansed of dust by manipulation from the corridor. Our arrangements contemplate the complete freedom of the birds from disturbance other than that inevitably resulting from the collection of squabs and the periodical work of cleaning the houses. The door to every room is screened with burlap. Grit, salt, charcoal, oyster-shells, and nesting material are passed along the floor level from the corridors to the rooms, through separate doors opening upward. The houses are equipped with pipes for running water controlled by faucets, each room being provided with a drinking-pan with a vent sufficiently large to prevent overflow and insure freshness and cleanliness. In winter the temperature of the houses is maintained at about 60 degrees, by a hot-water heater in a centrally located vault. For bathing we have troughs made of Portland cement. These begin at one end of the row of flies and pass through every yard to the other end, or the full length of the houses, respectively. Being graded, the water flows constantly from the upper end toward a dry well at the lower end. There a screen is applied to the mouth of the vent to pre-



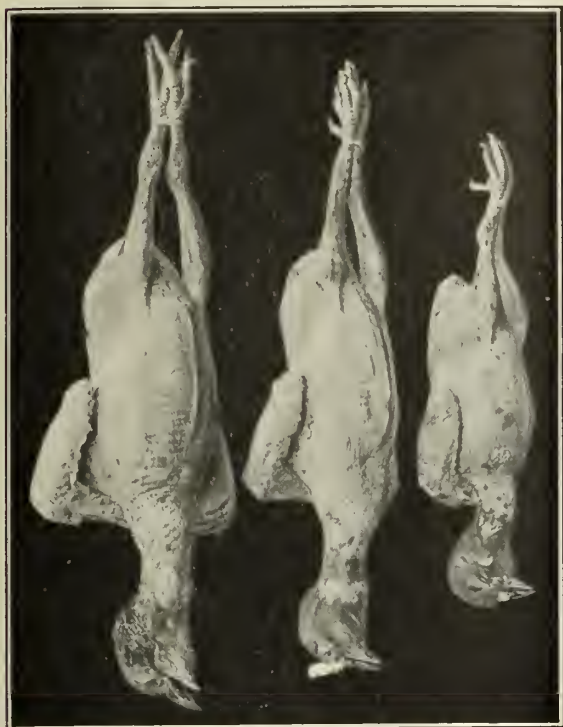
Courtesy of Pigeons

RED CARNEAU



Courtesy of Pigeons

SWISS MONDAÏNE



GIANT RUNT MALTESE, 13-15 LBS. PER. DOZ., GIANT RUNT HOMER, 11-12 LBS. PER DOZ., JUMBO HOMER, 9-10 LBS. PER DOZ.

vent clogging by feathers. The frequent flushing of these troughs removes impurities and renders the water suitable for drinking by birds when out-of-doors.

"Our nest-boxes and interior perches are not whitewashed. Tobacco-stems, with rye-straw or dry leaves, are preferred by the birds for nesting. The houses are absolutely free from vermin, as the birds are from disease. Occasionally canker appears and the victim is promptly killed. For nest receptacles we use wooden nappies of our own design, and keep them reasonably clean. We administer nothing in the way of correctives to the flock because they have never required it. Rats we keep in subjection by the use of traps, cats, and dogs. We do not stint our birds in food, or any of the auxiliaries for the promotion of their health. We have our reward in a prolific output and the excellent quality of squabs. These we market chiefly in New York, through commission houses, but we have a constantly increasing private trade there and elsewhere. We have a standard grade for this class of patronage, which gives satisfaction to the consumers and to ourselves.

"Between January 1 and July 31 this year our sales of squabs were seven thousand six hundred ten, or an average for the seven months of one thousand eighty-seven per month. On the basis of three thousand mated birds, or one thousand five hundred pairs, this reveals an annual product of between four and five pairs per pair. The operation of mating necessarily disturbs the flock: but our statistics show that birds once mated and regularly working will yield about five pairs to the pair annually. We have about six hundred birds reserved for live-bird trade, some of which are constantly mating and breeding and many of their young have been sent to the squab market; but offsetting the possible number of these against sales of live young birds, the average is not materially affected.

July, August, and September are the molting months. We generally utilize this period for mating, remating, and thinning out the flock, for squabs often save themselves from the market by escaping from their nests to the floor

and thus become overcrowded. It is our purpose to increase the capacity of our plant to five thousand birds. For the time being, however, we are required to sell our surplus, mated or unmated, to the live-bird trade. We recommend the fall or early spring seasons for beginning the industry.

"Our business, on the present basis, yields about 20 per cent. on the investment."

After careful study of the above, one will note the possibilities of squab-growing properly conducted. This man and his family have evidently made a success of the production of squabs. Others, in large numbers, have failed, proving that the successful production of squabs can only be accomplished by those who understand the business, and who are willing to work hard and continually for success. In growing squabs for market, there has sprung up a demand for heavy-weight Jumbo squabs. These can best be produced from what are known as the large-sized, European squab-producers. Of these we have often spoken. We now tell more



RUNT MALTESE AND JUMBO HOMER

of them and illustrate the varieties so that all may be more familiar with them:

Of late an almost consuming desire has sprung up among squab-growers to have the large-sized European squab-producing pigeons in their lofts. The whole country has been harrassed by the complaints of squab-growers, who thought that they had been injured by the dealers who sold them their breeding stock at less than \$2 per pair, and because these did not all prove to be perfectly mated breeding pairs, and because they did not proceed at once to produce squabs that would weigh from eight and one-half to nine pounds per dozen, a howl went up that would make one think that the whole earth had been wronged. In the face of this, hundreds are going wild over the possession of Mondaine and other large-sized European pigeons. They are asking for them on the other side from \$7 to \$20 per pair, according to the breeder who furnishes them. Large sums of money have been sent away for these. And when they arrive and fail to produce numerous squabs that are a full pound, the clamor goes up again that they have been swindled and humbugged, while the facts are, they have received just what they bargained for; their imagination led to the disappointment.

Thousands who wish to embark into the production of these large-sized squabs from the European producers should be satisfied to start with one or two pairs, breed their producing stock from these, learn how to handle these pigeons, which will be done during the season they are handled. Make haste slowly with all these matters if you hope to succeed. If you rush in blindly and purchase a lot of stuff you know nothing about and do not understand, take your medicine kindly, accept it as a well-deserved reward for going into a proposition you do not understand. The large-sized European squabbers are splendid for the purpose intended. The foolish demand in America has increased their value from \$3 to \$4 per pair to four times that amount. If you add ten pairs at \$16 a pair, that would make \$160; you must sell \$160 worth of squabs from these before you get your money back. How long will it take to do it? Considering the proposition from this view-point, is it not better to start with a few pair, and build up your own supply of breeders?

The Hen Pigeon is a variety of the Runt family. Our illustration of the White Maltese Hen Pigeon comes to us through Poultry and the courtesy of Mr. Hughes, of New Jersey. This tells even plainer than words of type and quality of this pigeon that are expensive to begin with, slow as producers, the result in their breeding bringing the value that is sought for in heavy-weight producers. This breed was introduced early into the squab-producing world. They have proven themselves to be most valuable, they come in several colors, and have added size and strength to the breeding-lofts of the country.

Following these, the Swiss Mondaine, which in appearance are somewhat like the Homer. They are a large, strong, heavy-weight pigeon, and have proven most valuable when bred true, also when crossed with the Homer varieties. In addition to this, we have the Red Carneau, another highly valued European producer. All



WHITE MALTESE HOMER PIGEON

Courtesy of Pigeons

of these have come to us from other countries, and have been used to build families of heavy-weight squab-producers.

To illustrate this to the highest extent, we show a photograph of a pair of Runt Maltese, and Jumbo Homers. The illustration shows the comparative size of the cross-bred Runt and the large-sized Homer. This comparison speaks louder than words. Following in this same line, we show by photographs the comparative size of the Runt Maltese, the Runt Homer and the Jumbo Homer squab. The illustration of Runt and Jumbo Homers and the three sizes of dressed squabs came to us from the Keystone Giant Pigeon Company, of Scranton, Pa. These people have taken great interest in improving the size of squab-producers. Mr. Curtis, the President and General Manager of the Keystone Company, was early in the field in the improvement of squab-producers. Their catalogue tells more than we possibly can of the work being done at their plant. It has been our purpose from the beginning of the introduction of the squab industry up to the present time to tell to our readers the actual facts as they exist re-

lative to the squab business. There has been entirely too much of the fairy-tale method applied to this industry. People have been led to believe that it is only necessary to purchase a few breeders, and wealth would flow to their pockets. The facts are that those who have succeeded in making money in the growing of squabs have been those who were diligent, untiring, and determined in their efforts. Those who have continued to work in season and out of season, day, night, and Sunday, are the ones who have prospered in the growing of squabs for market. Those who have failed have done so from the fact that they did not understand the business; they did not have the time or patience and the endurance to devote to same. It is a useless proposition for one to adopt, unless they have grown steadily with the business and improved every opportunity that was presented for success. In no other way will profit come in producing squabs for market. Permit us to enforce and emphasize the statement made as to the cost of these European squab-producers. They are an expensive proposition to begin with. They must be acclimated; they must be properly

cared for, fed, and bred for success. A few pair of these originally purchased have finally stocked an entire plant in Pennsylvania through the marketing of the young. From twelve pair 144 separate matings were made sufficiently alienated in relationship to produce many hundred strong, vigorous squab-producers. From these several hundred have been grown specimens of full-bred, cross-bred, and quarter-bred producers, always using the Homer in the cross, furnishing an equipment of more than half a thousand pair of breed-producers that grow the Jumbo squabs for one of the best New York market dealers. This plan was followed not only by these breeders, but by others most successful. Those desirous of having them will find in several of the squab-lofts of this country plenty of the large-sized European squab-producers. Those who desire stock of this kind should take hold carefully, and follow the plan that we suggest, gradually increasing their stock as they understand their handling. In this way you may be successful. If you rush in where wise men step lightly, you may expect to make a failure and be disappointed in the results.

Ostrich Farming in California

By ARTHUR INKERSLEY



Soon after 1860 the British colonists in South Africa began to appreciate the great profits to be gained by raising ostriches for their feathers. At first the supply of feathers came from young wild ostriches caught by hunting, but artificial incubation was soon resorted to. In 1865 it was estimated that there were eighty tame ostriches in all South Africa, but the growth of the industry was rapid, for in 1875 the number of domesticated birds was more than twenty-two thousand, and the value of the feathers exported from Cape Town was more than \$3,000,000.

In 1881 a troop of two thousand ostriches was shipped from South Africa to South America, and a farm was established at Buenos Ayres, where the soil and climate are favorable to ostrich raising. Twenty-four of these birds were sent by steamer to New York, and thence by rail to San Francisco, where they were exhibited for three months at a well-known amusement resort, named Woodward's Gardens.

A company was organized and an ostrich farm established in 1882 at Anaheim (then in Los Angeles County, but now in Orange County). It was known as the Fullerton farm, and the results showed that ostriches can be raised successfully and profitably in Southern California.

In the same year (1882) the American Ostrich Company, of which C. F. A. Johnson was president, was incorporated. Mr. Johnson's son was appointed manager and went to South Africa, where he remained twelve months, learning the details of ostrich farming. In 1883 he imported from the Cape of Good Hope to the United



PICKING AN OSTRICH ON A CALIFORNIA FARM

States about twenty birds of the best stock. These were landed at New Orleans, but it was found that the conditions in Louisiana are not adapted to ostrich raising. A damp, marshy soil and a rainy climate are unsuitable, the birds

thriving best in a dry region, where there are no extremes of heat and cold. The country over which the birds range should be flat, with only just enough slope to carry the rain away. It being believed that suitable surroundings could be found in Southern California, which has a dry, bright climate, much like that of South Africa, the birds were brought to San Diego, and corralled there, while their owners explored the country for a spot in which to locate them permanently. The valley of San Luis Rey, where there is abundance of good water and a clear, dry air, was found to supply the proper conditions, and a farm was established at Fallbrook, San Diego County. Mr. Johnson sold half a dozen birds, which were exhibited at Denver, Colo., and exhibition farms were established at Coronado Beach and Riverside. Coronado Beach is a flat, dry, sandy peninsula, beautifully situated between the bay of San Diego and the Pacific Ocean, and celebrated as possessing the most equable and genial climate in the United States. In 1886 Doctor Sketchley imported thirty-two birds and attempted to establish a farm at Los Angeles, but his efforts resulted in failure. The birds were sold and transferred to Santa Monica, where they did well.

In 1887 Mr. Edwin Cawston, an Englishman, observing that the heavy import duty on ostrich feathers, for which the demand is great and ever increasing, might be saved by raising ostriches in the United States, and further noting that the conditions in Southern California are ideal for the purposes of ostrich farming, chartered a vessel and sailed to South Africa to buy some of the best birds obtainable there. Three years previously (in 1884), the government of Cape Colony, wishing to discourage the exportation of ostriches and to keep a monopoly of the feather-raising business for South Africa, had imposed a duty of \$500 on each bird, and of \$25 on each



A BIG OSTRICH SCOLDING HIS KEEPER

egg exported, but Mr. Cawston avoided the payment of these heavy duties by buying his birds from farms in Natal, at an average price of \$75 each, and shipping them from a Natal port.

The greatest care was taken to insure the health and safety of the precious birds on the voyage to America. Large quantities of suitable food were provided and many tons of gravel to spread on the floor of the pens were taken aboard. That the ostriches might not be hurt by the rolling of the vessel at sea, padded enclosures were constructed. Throughout the voyage the birds were under the care of men thoroughly accustomed to their management. But, notwithstanding all precautions, some of the birds perished from the hardships of the voyage, and others died after reaching California. Still others fell victims to coyotes or succumbed to injuries from barbed-wire fences. But enough survived to start a farm, and these took kindly to the dry, genial climate of Southern California. They did not, however, recover from the ocean journey and become accustomed to their new surroundings for some time, so that many months elapsed before any chicks were hatched. But the old birds brought from South Africa recovered their vigor and the chicks hatched in this country proved strong and healthy, with fine feathers. Much time was lost in procuring incubators, which, on account of the large size of the eggs, had to be manufactured specially. But once a good start had been obtained, the birds thrived and multiplied.

When ostriches are four years old the distinguishing black and white plumage of the male bird, and the dull drab of the female begin to appear. When between four and five years of age the bill and large scales on the fore part of the legs of the male become a deep rose color, and in some cases the skin of the head and neck also assumes a fine red hue. These signs indicate the mating season. The male, who is intent upon choosing a mate, abstains from food and drink for several days, and constantly follows the female; during this period he is savage and dangerous. He frequently emits three deep roars—two short and one long—that so nearly resemble the roar of a lion as often to deceive lion hunters in Africa. During the mating season the at-

tendant must provide himself with a long forked stick, with which to ward off the bird, who runs viciously at any one that enters his enclosure. If an inexperienced person is assailed by an angry bird, the best thing to do is to lie down flat, for the ostrich attacks by kicking and can not kick an object on the ground. When the choice of a mate has been made, the couple remain faithful to each other and are provided with a separate enclosure. If one of the pair dies, the other remains constant and selects no new mate.

The choice of a nest is a very simple matter, and is made by the male. After deciding on an open spot that looks good to him, he crouches down and scoops out a hollow place in the ground. Here the female deposits her eggs, laying about one every two days till there are fifteen or more. The eggs weigh three pounds

each and are quite good to eat, though somewhat expensive as an article of food. One will make an omelette for a dozen persons. Male and female take turns in sitting on the eggs, the male doing the work at night, when his black feathers are not easily seen, and the female by day, as her plumage closely resembles the color of the ground. The male, being the heavier and stronger bird, is better able to protect the nest if it should be disturbed. If a pair is not allowed to sit, sixty or more eggs will be laid in a season. Incubators are now in general use. After forty days the chicks begin to hatch out. When they first emerge from the shell, to turn their large gentle eyes in wonderment upon a new world, they are engaging, fluffy little creatures, with striped, velvety necks and plump, well-shaped bodies. They are about a foot high and for the first few days do not eat. They make up for this short period of abstinence by a voracious appetite, and grow at a surprising rate. They increase about one foot in height each month until they are six months old, when they are full-grown birds. Though the number of chicks from a pair of ostriches varies on different farms, just as the number of chickens from domestic fowls varies, at least a dozen should be raised from one couple each season.

As soon as the chicks are hatched, the parents, who hitherto have been models of devotion to their domestic duties, lose interest in their young. Indeed, in their native country and wild state, ostriches frequently trample their chicks to death through clumsiness. The young birds require much care, for they are delicate and catch cold easily. At the Cawston farms they are kept housed at night, but during the day are allowed to wander in a corral of young alfalfa. In a few weeks they become strong and able to get their own food. The birds bred and raised in California are healthy and develop greater strength and hardiness than the imported ostriches. They eat corn, alfalfa, vegetables, native grasses, and green food of any sort. Even chopped prickly pear, scorched to remove the thorns, has been given to them when other food was scarce. They are very greedy and will "gobble" nearly everything that is offered to them. On account of their



DRYING THE OSTRICH FEATHERS IN THE SUN



FULL-GROWN BIRDS IN A CORRAL, AT THE SOUTH PASADENA FARM

voraciousness, it is necessary that they be supplied with plenty of bones and gravel to aid digestion.

The ostrich is very fond of oranges, and, when they are thrown to him, catches them cleverly in his open mouth. As he raised his head, the orange can be seen passing speedily down his long neck, which is so flexible that it can be turned quite around. A button, a coin, a bit of glass, or piece of bright metal is swallowed eagerly and without any investigation of its nature or probable digestibility. Often, while a lady is standing rather too near an enclosure, a bird will stretch his long neck over the fence and grab something from her hat or dress that catches his eye. It is said that locket and even a lighted tobacco pipe have been seized and swallowed before they could be rescued. Naturally, this voraciousness is often the cause of indigestion, and great care must be taken of the younger birds; older ones seem to be able to swallow almost anything with impunity. Ostriches are very inquisitive, and come running up to inspect any newcomer into their domain. They are also extremely foolish and very easily alarmed. For this reason it is necessary to keep dogs, cats, and other animals away from ostrich farms, for, when frightened, the birds rush wildly about and dash against fences with such force as to break the boards and injure themselves seriously. Birds intended for breeding purposes are kept separated from those selected for feather raising, since the breeders do not produce as good feathers as the single birds.

An ostrich is first plucked at the age of six to eight months, and then at intervals of six to nine months thereafter. The feathers of chicks are of little value, but the second and succeeding pluckings yield from \$40 to \$150 per bird. If heavy and lustrous feathers are desired, they must not be extracted too soon, for to do so is liable to injure the wings. The bird's condition, which depends upon the nature of his pasture and the healthfulness of his surroundings, is also a highly important factor in the value of the feathers. If the bird has an abundant supply of wholesome, suitable food, the feathers grow and mature rapidly, so that they may be plucked seven months after the last pluckings. It is best to pluck the feathers at molting time, for then they are extracted easily and the birds suffer less pain.

According to the practice in South Africa the keeper coaxes the ostrich up to him by throwing corn to it, and, while the bird has its head down, several men seize its neck and legs and force it to squat upon the ground. Its tail and wing

feathers are then plucked. Nowadays, in Cape Colony, a "plucking-box" is used. This is a



A PLUCKING-BOX

solid, wooden box, in which there is just room for one ostrich to stand, but not enough to en-

able him to turn round or kick. At each end of the box is a door, one opening into and the other out of the enclosure. The birds are driven up to the first door, and, after some struggling with the attendants, are pushed into the box. Operators stand on each side of the box, and, with a few quick snips of the scissors, cut off the plumes. In California the method is to drive a bird into a corner of the corral, blindfold it by drawing a stocking over its head and neck, and then take its feathers. The quill is clipped at a distance of about one inch from the body; afterward it dries up and is then pulled out.

After being plucked, the feathers are carefully cleaned, sorted, and dyed. If the white feathers are dirty and draggled, as they often are, they are washed, dipped in strong starch, and shaken in the hot sun. Two bundles of them are then beaten together until they are dry. The beauty of an ostrich feather depends more on its width, and on the length and thickness of its strands, than on the length of the quill. The feather, as taken from the bird, is not sufficiently full and heavy for use as an ornament, and no woman would think of buying a single one, so slim and scanty would she deem it. Accordingly, two or three layers are added to give the desired beauty and fluffiness. Sometimes five or six layers are needed to give the thick, luxuriant appearance so greatly admired in a tip. After the feather has been built up, it is curled and shaped to suit the prevailing fashion. Being, as ostrich feathers are, the most beautiful objects of their kind in nature, there is little likelihood that they will ever go out of vogue as articles of feminine adornment.

Inasmuch as the California ostriches are bred and nurtured on scientific principles, they are large, hardy birds, and produce unusually fine feathers. The climate of Southern California is eminently suitable to the ostrich, the bright, sunny days not being so blazingly hot as those of South Africa, while a heavier crop of feathers is produced as a natural protection against the chilly breezes that blow from the ocean after sundown.

London is the world's market for ostrich feathers. Half a dozen auction sales of ostrich feathers are held there each year, from twenty thousand to thirty thousand pounds' weight of feathers being sold at each sale. Though the finest white feathers fetch as high as \$150 per pound, the average price is about \$15 per pound. An additional source of profit to the ostrich farmer is the egg-shells, which are sold as souvenirs at \$1 apiece.—Courtesy *New Age*.



EGGS, CHICKS ONE MONTH OLD, CHICKS SIX MONTHS OLD, AND THE FULL-GROWN OSTRICHES

Science of Breeding

By T. F. McGREW

Value of Productiveness



FOLLOWING the suggestion of last month from the pen of Mr. Kennard, we take up the two subjects suggested by him; the one, "Value of Proved Old Hens;" the other, "The Possibilities of Inbreeding." More than fifteen years ago we made the statement that in the future all who might hope to succeed in the exhibition hall must retain and produce from the hens that had proven themselves to be producers of the highest quality. To illustrate this point, we related at that time our own experience with a Buff Cochinchina hen. It was as follows:

By accident, one of our Buff Cochinchina hens hid her nest beneath a building where she laid fifteen eggs, which were permitted to remain in the nest. The brood of chicks from this nest of eggs proved to be the best cockerels we had ever grown.

We retained this hen until she died of old age. Each year she was penned alone in a yard with her own best son of the year previous. From this hen we produced more exhibition cockerels each year than were produced from our other hatches, except latterly when her own pullets proved to be wonderful producers of exhibition stock. From this hen we built up the prize-winning strain of Buff Cochinchina known for many years as the Gold Dust strain. Up to the time of giving up our Cochinchina, we never sold a female from this line, and finally used none other for the production of our exhibition stock. This experience led to the suggestion made in our original articles of ten years ago on Science of Breeding, that single matings be followed to learn the true value of the females and to build up strains by line-breeding from certain hens. This has been successfully followed by a number of breeders, and can not be over-valued as suggested by Mr. Kennard. No one can hope at this time to succeed in the rearing of exhibition stock from chance mating or the promiscuous use of pullets of unknown quantity.

We have noticed in the columns of our paper year after year, the advertisement of breeders' apparent grand clearance sales, which described for sale all the breeding hens made use of during that season. This would lead one to believe that these breeders were getting rid of all their hens, having in mind the restocking of their breeding yards with pullets for the coming season. This is most dangerous, and should be considered well before it is acted upon. Each one should select his own best-known producing hens, and cling to them as long as they would lay an egg.

When at Hope, Ind., August last, we noticed quite a number of old hens of both the White Plymouth Rock variety at Mr. U. R. Fishel's, and the White Wyandotte variety at J. C. Fishel's.

These hens they termed their most valuable asset. They are known producers. They, their pullets, and their cockerels are clung to year after year, and have been gradually worked into their stock until finally they have so enriched the blood-producing qualities of both males and females as to have largely removed the possibility of rearing a surplus of culls or specimens of minor value. This is an object-lesson that should be studied by all. No one should relinquish the ownership to valuable hens that have proven themselves and their offspring to be noted producers.

The value of these extends as well into the egg-producing strains and the strains for the production of market poultry as it does for exhibition. Mr. Starnell, of Alexandria, started with one or two selected laying hens; from these he has built up his strain until his entire flock consists of egg-producers, thirty-five of which produced 211 eggs each from October 1, 1906, up to and including September 30, 1907. These hens have all come from the one original hen that laid over two hundred ninety eggs in one year. This blood has been infused through the whole flock of both males and females until they have brought the results in wonderful egg-production to an almost unlimited extent.

For market poultry, hens that produce well-proportioned, well-formed, full-breasted, plump offspring are the kind to be selected and bred from for the building up of a strain that will produce the best dressed poultry. If this gain is given a careful consideration, and watched from year to year, it will be quite as easy to have a strain of market-poultry producers that will give you the best, as it is to gain the same results from hogs, sheep, and cattle. It is a question deserving of thought. It is a question that must be considered if the most value is to be gained from the rearing of poultry for egg production and market meat as well.

Practise in breeding for all of the above-mentioned qualities can be as successfully and as profitably carried out as can the increase or improvement in other branches. The birds of passage, ducks, geese, and all kinds of birds that are migratory, inbreed to an almost unlimited extent, but when they reach their breeding grounds after fighting the battle in passage for thousands of miles in escaping the hunter, the wild animals that prey upon them, and enduring the long, tedious journey from one locality to another thousands of miles away, those that are left are of such sturdy constitutional vigor that they are bound to reproduce even better than themselves, although they are naturally very much inbred. If this same proposition is carefully carried out, and none made use of for breeding

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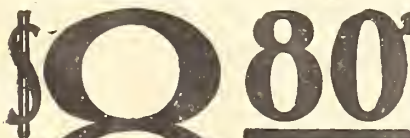
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purposes, but the largest and most healthy, most vigorous hens mated to cockerels or yearling cock-birds of remarkable vigor, they will stand the strain of inbreeding for many, many generations and improve. The trouble with inbreeding comes from the fact that people select beautiful, little specimens that have the shape and color they desire, and continue to breed from these, using the immature cockerels and pullets as producers until they undermine the health and constitution of the flock. On the one hand, improvement comes through the selection of the most sturdy of all the birds you possess, while on the other hand, failure is insured in advance by using specimens unfit for the purpose.

To sum up the whole proposition, suc-

cess comes in the greatest extent through the continued use of hens that have proven to be the finest producers of stock themselves, and which hand down to their cockerels and pullets the same valuable qualities. It is almost useless to attempt to succeed through the production of large numbers and selecting the best from these; there must be scientific methods applied to the selection of the breeding stock, or success will not be assured.

Inbreeding for exhibition stock, for egg-producing stock, for market-producing stock, is quite as necessary as is the preservation of the grand old hens, but this plan must be watched and carried on with the greatest care and consideration along the lines above described, or success can not be hoped for.

Helps in Choosing a Breed



SEVERAL things are to be considered in choosing a breed of fowls. First, what is your object in keeping fowls? Do you want to keep them for eggs and market poultry, or do you look upon the fancy part of the business? Have you one acre of ground at your command, or is it ten acres? Possibly it is only the back part of a city lot. There are breeds of fowls that will suit all of these conditions if you will only give a little study to the situation. A person must have an object in view and work all the time to that end, to make much of a success of the chicken business as well as anything else.

If you have plenty of room—say, from five to ten acres—and want to keep chickens just to supply fresh eggs for market, I would say select one of the smaller breeds of the Mediterranean type—for instance, the Leghorn or Hamburg—for, with plenty of range, they have been proven to be splendid layers and are great foragers, but they must have room to do much good.

If you consider the broiler business, or wish to combine both market poultry and the egg business, I would suggest a fowl of the American class, which strikes a medium between the three classes—for instance, the Rocks, or Wyandottes, which make great utility fowls.

I think any good breed of standard fowls will suit for the fancy business if you can provide the conditions that suit the fowls, but right here is where you must do a little thinking. Don't make the mistake of trying to raise small breeds in close confinement, or the big Asiatic breeds with too much free range. If you are considering the fancy poultry business, first make up your mind as to the kind of fowl you most admire, and the one with which you think you will be successful. Stay with your first choice through thick and thin, unless you come to the conclusion that you have made a serious mistake in your choice.

If your space of ground is limited, I think it would be wise to take up the breeding of Cochins, Brahmas, or Langshans, for these large fowls stand confinement well, and, if given the right kind of treatment and good wholesome food, they will lay plenty of eggs; in fact, they will lay better than some of the smaller

breeds under the same conditions. And again, I want to say if you have but a small amount of ground at your disposal, it will only pay you to take up the fancy side of the business, which, if you will pay attention to details and do some judicious advertising, can be made a success in a small way until more ground can be secured. Don't try to go into the business on too large a scale until you have more room and time to give to them. To be successful you will have to be with your chickens about all the time, the same as any other business, and to learn and get actual experience you must attend to them yourself. If you are making a living at other work, don't try to raise too many chickens. Raise just what you can attend to, of nights and mornings, and you will have better results and will not be so liable to become discouraged, as you will do better with sixty or seventy-five chickens well attended to than three or four hundred with the same attention.

If you are a new beginner with chickens and have yet to learn about their general care, first decide what breed you want and then get a setting or two of good eggs of some reliable breeder, or a trio or pen of fowls. Then add to your flock as you gain in experience and you will be more assured of success than the fellow who invests more money without the actual experience.—Edgar H. Swain.

Douglass Mixture

We have had numerous inquiries of late for a recipe for making Douglass Mixture. This is a preparation of iron. Mix one ounce of sulphuric acid in two gallons of water. Add to this one-half pound sulphate of iron, known as copperas. When all is thoroughly dissolved and well mixed together use one tablespoonful of Douglass Mixture to each pint of drinking water for the fowls or pigeons.

We have also been asked to give the recipe for saffron tea. Saffron tea is made from yellow saffron, sold at the drug stores, commonly used to make tea for children who have measles. To make saffron tea you use saffron and water in about the same proportions as you would in making ordinary tea. After boiling thoroughly strain through a rag and use by mixing a little in the drinking water of pigeons when needed as a tonic.

Value of Land Plaster

The value of land plaster is appreciated by the farmer, and where its action is understood it is liberally used. Were this knowledge more general, land plaster would be used to much greater extent. So with the poultryman, to whom plaster is of great value. The writer will endeavor to make plain its action, and show its advantages to the poultryman.

Land plaster being a sulphite of lime is insoluble until decomposed, which it readily does in presence of nitrogen (ammonia). The sulphuric acid in plaster having a greater affinity for ammonia, leaves the lime and forms sulphite of ammonia, which is soluble. The farmer sows the plaster on his sod after a rain and the ammonia which is constantly given off by the soil is fixed as sulphite of ammonia and gradually fed to the growing plants by the dews and rains, otherwise this ammonia for food. Notice a cornfield in the scorching the vegetation, and destroys value for food. Notice a corn field in the drought season; how the leaves curl up and are finally dried up. Now drop a little land plaster in the bud and after a dew, see how quickly it freshens up and looks green and healthy. Cattle turned on a sod that was treated in the spring will thrive and fatten much faster and better than on as good a sod not treated. So fowls will eat the grass that has been freshened up with plaster with greater avidity and they will get lime in its best form, and they will be healthier and do better generally. In the hen house, too, the plaster acts a good part; dusting the dropping board with it makes it easy to clean and keeps it sweet and odorless. The manure is easier handled and is more valuable when mixed with plaster which fixes the ammonia otherwise lost. The writer practically whitewashes his house every morning, after removing the droppings, everything—dropping board, roosts, floor, etc., are heavily dusted with the plaster with the result that there is never an odor and the fowls breathe a sweet, pure air instead of the pungent, irritating, ammonia-laden air. Then, too, lice and mites can not live where plaster is freely dusted. Try the plaster a few days and it will always be used.—E. F. Kloman.

The Duck Laying Contest

The first annual duck laying competition organized by the Australian Hen, conducted at the Reliable Poultry Farm, Blackwall, terminated with the month of June. Twelve Buff Orpington ducks laid a few more than one hundred sixty-three eggs each during the twelve months. Fifty-four Indian Runner ducks produced a little more than one hundred sixty-one eggs each. Six Blue Japanese produced one hundred forty-nine each; twelve Pekin, ninety-five each, and twenty-four Muscovys seventy-one each. The profit obtained from the Indian Runner and Buff Orpington is very marked. Nineteen pens competed, six ducks to the pen. The winning pen's total, 1,326. This, divided by 6, gives 221, which was obtained by a pen of Buff Orpington ducks belonging to Mr. Ahern. The average per duck of the entire lot was 133 each. This shows the possibility of growing ducks to an egg-production equal to that obtained from the best hens of the world. We have illustrated and told frequently in the columns of our paper of the value of the Australian-bred Indian Runner duck and the Buff Orpington for producing eggs.

SIDE ISSUE FOR HARD TIMES

The Poultry Business Has Long Been Known as "A Hard Times Business." For Tens of Thousands of Prudent Men and Women it Furnishes a Profitable

"Side Issue." Times Can be Too Prosperous for the Welfare of the Poultry Industry. For Example, when Other businesses are Paying Extra well, When All Persons Who Want Employment Can Get it at Big Wages or High Salaries—When, in Short, Everybody's Pockets are Supplied With Surplus Cash and the Fortunate Owners are busy Seeking Amusement, Going Traveling, etc., then it is that the THRIFTY HEN AND HER DAILY EGG are Forgotten and the Poultry Business is Looked Upon as a "Pin Money" Affair.

But Mark You, Reader, When Hard Times Threaten or are at Hand, When Various Small Businesses "Run Dry" as Regards profits, When Thousands and Tens of Thousands of Railroad Men, Mechanics, Clerks, etc., are "Out of Work" or Fear They May be Laid Off, It is Then That Large Numbers of Them Think of the Roomy Back Yard or the Vacant Lot Next Door and Decide to Start Keeping "A Few Hens," as a Source of Cash Income in Time of Need.

Begin Now Is Our Urgent Advice, for it is Inevitable That We are to Have a Business Readjustment in the United States and That Conditions will be More or Less Unsettled, at Least Until After the Close of the Presidential Election Next Fall. Before You Have Exhausted Your Surplus Funds, INVESTIGATE the Profits of Poultry Keeping on your Home Place. Send for our Latest Complete Catalog (1908 Edition, Now Being Mailed) and Learn all About the Standard



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"Each year I have hatched close to 600 chickens from my 240-egg Cypthers Incubator, and always count on from 85 to 90 per cent of the fertile eggs hatching."—EVERETT A. CAIRNS, Mt. Hope, Wis., October 10, 1907.

"I have two of your 120-egg incubators, hatching from 60 to 75 chicks from 75 to 80 fertile eggs. One hatch gave me 91 chicks from 93 fertile eggs."—F. ANSON RUGGLES, Hardwick, Mass., February 27, 1907.

"From 140 untested eggs I never got less than 92 chicks, and as high as 110."—JAMES HERKOLD, La Porte, Ind., April 26, 1907.

"The following is result of five hatches in your No. 1 machine: 1st. 123 chicks from 140 eggs; 2nd. 118 chicks from 140 eggs; 3rd. 136 chicks from 152 eggs; 4th. 97 chicks from 119 eggs; 5th. 88 chicks from 100 eggs."—A. M. VOUGHT, Nescopeck, Pa., July 3, 1907.

"Mr. H. A. Switz hatched 129 Brown Leghorn chicks from 129 eggs. 125 of the chicks hatched out in the morning of the 18th day and the four remaining hatched in the evening of the same day."—C. C. SMITH SONS CO., Terre Haute, Ind., July 25, 1907.

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are winners at America's Leading Shows. They always please customers. Write for circular giving winnings and testimonials. Fine large blocky snow white cockerels at \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Correspondingly low price on FIRST CLASS exhibition birds. This strain is noted for its excellent shape and stay white color. No better layers bred anywhere.

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Box D

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13-12

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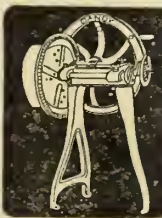
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11

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Every egg a hen lays is manufactured in the hen's body from the foods she eats. The number of eggs she will lay, therefore, depends entirely upon the quantities and the regularity with which she is supplied the materials from which to make the eggs. If you want your hens

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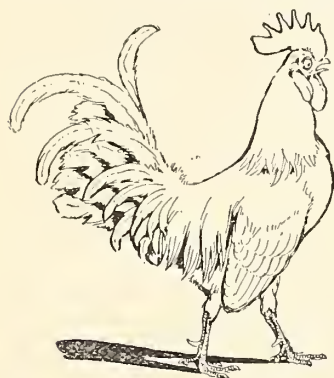
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Breeding Blue-laced Wyandottes



REMEMBER, a number of years ago, when both Mr. Brackenbury, of New York City, and Mr. Keller, of Ohio, were interested in the breeding of fancy-colored Wyandottes. Among these were some violets and other fancy colors. Mr. T. R. Grant, of England, gives the most recent information relative to the breeding of this variety of Wyandottes: "In view of the increasing interest that is being evinced in Blue-laced Wyandottes, I have penned a few notes on the breeding of this charming variety for exhibition and utility purposes. I will try to point out the way to breed them, so that the novice can achieve success in the show-pen.

"I think it would be better to describe the different varieties that have been used in the making of the breed, for there are about four or five distinct strains, all originated different ways, from different materials.

"We have two American strains, but these have been altogether bred into the others, or have entirely disappeared, so I will only deal with what has been produced in this country.

"We find, on analyzing the different strains, that we have one strain composed of Wyandottes pure and simple, i. e., by the crossing of Gold-laced on Buff-laced.

"Then we get another strain produced by the crossing of Blue Madras Game on Golden Wyandottes. This cross produced some splendidly-laced birds which, however, failed badly in shape and hackle markings.

"Of the other strain I have failed to get particulars as to how it was produced, but surmise that it contains the blood of the first strain bred to Golds again.

"In mating up one's breeding-pens to insure success, it is absolutely necessary to know from which strain your stock has been produced, especially as some strains throw a lot of black in the plumage of their progeny, a fault we wish to avoid; but here let me mention that, however carefully we mate up, we are sure to find a certain percentage of the chickens come with black or white lacings. This is not what I mean by black in plumage; what I mean by this is, that the cockerels show black in saddle, and in the lacings at the top of breast and wing-bars, the pullets failing also at throat, shoulders, and sometimes in tail.

"If a pen is correctly mated, we find that we get 60 per cent. Blue-laced, 20 per cent. Gold-laced, and 20 per cent. Buff-laced. This is really where the skill in mating shows; any diminution in the number of blue chickens and excess in other colors show that the constituent parts are not correctly balanced, therefore not correctly mated.

When I commenced to breed Blue-laced, I had no definite grounds to work on. There was no club to help one, or standard to breed to, and very few breeders to apply to for information as to how they should be bred. I had to grope in the dark, as it were. However, I purchased

from the largest breeder at that time fifteen eggs, for which I paid 12s. I hatched ten—nine pullets and one cockerel. Most of them turned out to be Buff-laced, only three were blues, and one Gold-laced; they proved a good speculation, as I managed to win a number of prizes with them, one pullet winning first at Petersborough, in the Any Other Variety Wyandotte class.

"Not wishing to breed from the cockerel I had, I approached the breeder from whom I had purchased eggs, to see if he could supply me with a stock cock, the particulars of which I wrote him. I had made up my mind the type of bird I fancied would nick the pullets I had, and went over personally, found the bird I wanted, exactly as I had pictured him in my mind's eye. He cost me 25s. For the same pen now I should hesitate to give £1; yet, from this unpromising material I achieved at the first time of asking the blue ribbon of the poultry world by breeding a pullet that won first at the Crystal Palace. Things have progressed since then, and blues have advanced too. The style and type of birds that are winning now are altogether different. We want cockerels with bright, clean top color, free from black, with bright golden hackles, striped with blue. I said striped with blue, not black striping. I should penalize a bird with this defect, and would prefer a solid gold hackle to one showing a black stripe. In both sexes the ground color I like to be a rich, deep bay, free from shaftiness. The pullets particularly should have good hackles, blue striping with gold edging, the striping finishing off about one-fourth inch from end of feather, and should be tipped with gold.

"The color of the lacings is immaterial, but I find a light blue—or one might say, mauve—lacing contrasts well with the rich ground color, and is the type that is doing a lot of winning just now.

"The way I set to work to mate my pens is to first study my hens. To the novice this will mean, find out how they are bred; which strain predominates. Knowing the breeding of the birds is half the battle won. If you know the faults and failings of any particular strain, you can, in mating, put your birds together with a greater degree of certainty to produce good specimens. If your hens fail, say, in hackle-striping, it is no use mating a solid-hackled cock to them; you will not breed good hackles that way. But if they have hackles with a very broad and dense stripe, and showing hardly any gold edging, then a cock with bright gold hackle will be the correct match, especially if at the bottom of hackle, underneath the top feathers, you find he has a striping of rich bay. In mating blues, as in every other variety of exhibition poultry, you should never mate the same faults on both sides; try and counteract the fault on one side by excellence on the other. Get the standard of the variety, study it, make up your mind what is wanted, and get the ideal bird in your mind's eye, then set to work and breed up to it.

"In the 'Blue-laced Wyandotte Year-book,' for 1906, the cockerel depicted in the colored plate is my ideal of what a Blue-laced Wyandotte cockerel should be like, and the way I should set to work to produce such a one is as follows:

"I do not suppose you will be able to find the ideal cockerel ready-made, so select the nearest approach to him you can find. If the best you can get is too dark, then proceed to get the females to mate with him that will produce a brighter color in his young stock. The birds that will do this are the birds of the Wyandotte cross, pure and simple. The way to tell pullets of this particular strain, is that they are lighter in general tone of color, the lacings not so distinct or clear as they might be, but they have bright, clean hackles of the correct type and striping. If the pullets you select fail in breast-lacing too much, see that your cockerel is first-class in this respect. If your pullets fail in cushion-lacing, it does not matter, providing you intend breeding good cockerels only; but if you wish to breed exhibition birds of both sexes from the one pen, see that your pullets are well laced all over, well into the fluff and down the thighs. You will then breed winning pullets as well as cockerels.

"I do not think it necessary to go into details about comb, lobes, legs, etc., sufficient is said that these should agree with the correct Wyandotte type as near as possible.

"Now, suppose you have got a cockerel that is near the ideal bird portrayed in the plate mentioned (and there are one or two very near to it, one such being the 1st Dairy and Club Show winner of 1905), I should proceed to mate him as follows: Remember that in breeding Blues the tendency is for them to breed lighter in color, so, having got the correct type of color and lacings, we wish to reproduce it and improve the striping in hackle, which this type of cockerel seems to lack.

"I should select pullets a shade darker in coloring, with a sharp, well-defined hackle, with the correct edging of gold; see that her tail is solid blue, with no tickings of black or white. Well-laced wing-bars, clearly and cleanly laced on breast, free from double or outer lacing down thighs, and extending into the fluff; the latter should be blue powdered with gold, this powdering being very important, and very essential for the production of tip-top cockerels. If you wish to produce good pullets from this pen also, then half the females should contain a dash of dark blood in their breeding, the product of the Madras cross mentioned, now three or four generations removed, and which is incorporated in most of the winning pullet strains; these can be found by referring to the show reports in Feathered World for the past season or two, but it is impossible for the novice to tell them by a general description. They usually fail in hackles, the hackles being a shade too wide in striping, and lack the correct golden edging, but they are generally grandly laced all over back, shoulders, and cushion, but fail in fluff, being short of gold powdering.

"In breeding Blue-laced for utility purposes—that is, for table and egg-production, setting aside for the time the idea of exhibition—I should proceed to breed from the strains containing the largest amount of the Madras blood; the pullets from this strain lay eggs of quite two ounces, and the hens two and one-half ounces, and plenty of them—200 to 240 egg average is what you can expect.

Also this cross containing Game blood is a grand table fowl, and makes up without any special fattening, into a nice, plump roast. They seldom go broody. All the time I have been breeding Blues I have never had one wish to sit. But even breeding on utility lines, you will produce one or two birds fit to win; so, if you find one at all promising, enter it at some show that provides classes for this variety—and there are plenty of shows that provide classes, thanks to the Blue-laced Wyandotte Club guaranteeing same—and you will find that, though a novice, you are able to get into the money; for our variety is not yet cornered by the professional showman, and no one breeder has the monopoly of the breed, or all the winners. I advise any one interested in breeding this beautiful variety of the Wyandotte family to join the B. L. W. Club, which is really alive and doing a lot of good in bringing the breed before the public, guaranteeing classes, and generally promoting a clear understanding between breeders and judges as to the desirable type. I have used the word pullet and cockerel, but it can be cockerel and hens, or cock and pullets. I find for early chickens a cockerel mated to hens produce more hatchable eggs than any other mating.

"Do not cross strains too much; avoid chopping and changing, and once you have mated up your pens do not disturb the birds by taking one away to show; let them settle down to business, or you will find that you will get many clear eggs."

Timely Topics

Often we see the statement that yearling hens lay better than those that are two years old, and that pullets lay better than yearling hens. Some yearling hens, and even some that are two years old, exceed some of the pullets in egg-production. Pullets grown in line from the heaviest laying hens can be cultivated into marvels of egg producers. We read a short time ago that a broiler ready for market costs about as much as four eggs. We doubt very much whether any one can produce a broiler and send it to market at the expense of four eggs, equivalent to one-third of a dozen that cost 20 cents. Undoubtedly the broiler can be produced for less than would cost four eggs from a sitting for which \$5 had been paid. Statements like this, to carry influence, should specify the value of the eggs.

One of the most attractive features of poultry growing is the beauty of the fowls that are grown. If the poultry is attractive in appearance, this often has great influence toward giving them better care. The statement that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever," might well be applied to poultry growing. Those fond of a certain variety never cease to admire their beauty of form and color.

Pullets that mature early and begin to lay soon after maturity are the most profitable kind to grow. The sooner they begin to lay, the quicker they begin to pay their keep. Fowls that begin to lay early, and continue to lay often, are the profitable kind to keep.

The best fowl for one to select to keep is the kind that meets the fancy of the grower. If one is pleased with their selection of poultry, they will more than likely make a success in the keeping of same.

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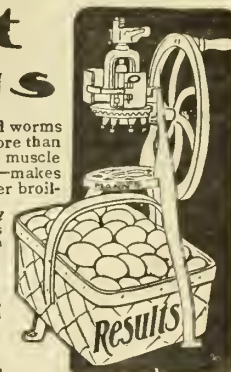
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WYANDOTTES. This valuable volume was written by T. F. McGrew. It contains ten colored plates of the several varieties of Wyandottes, and other illustrations in black and white. It is for the benefit of breeders of Wyandottes that this book is issued, and it should prove of considerable value to all interested in these fowls.

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The Asiatic, or Meat-producing Breeds



THREE distinct classes are the meat-producing fowls, the egg-producing fowls, and the general-purpose fowls. The Asiatic family are known as the meat-producing breeds, the American as the general-purpose variety, and the Mediterranean as the egg-producing fowls. The Asiatic family comprise the Brahmas, Light and Dark; the four varieties of Cochins, and two of Langshans. While there are no more beautiful fowls in existence than the Cochins, they have been cultivated along lines of elegance, form, feather, and color, and so profusely or heavily feathered in fluff, leg, and toe feathering, as to almost exclude them from the class that is considered as American poultry.

While this fact is largely true in considering the Cochins as a standard or exhibition fowl, we know that there are strains of both the above and the Partridge Cochins that have been bred with less of the rotund form and feather and less profusely feathered shanks and feet, that have been noted for their wonderful accomplishment of winter egg production. Some of these flocks are reported to have done even better than a large proportion of the American varieties. This is conclusive evidence of the natural ability of the Cochins toward egg production. These strains are equally valuable as market poultry, and we have known many Cochins so kept and grown to sell at the very highest market value for special table poultry to families willing, able, and anxious to have the best. If the Cochins had been bred along the lines of utility or table poultry, they might have been the peer of all our meat-producing fowls.

The Langshan has never become popular in this country on account of having black shanks and white skin, which do not have great favor as dressed poultry with us. Then, again, they produce eggs having the deepest-colored shells, and the yolk of the Langshan egg is so very dark as not to be held in high esteem among cooks and cake-bakers. These peculiarities of the breed have not placed them in as good a position as they deserve. They are very prolific egg producers, excellent table poultry, strong, thrifty, and vigorous of constitution, and do well in almost any latitude of the American continent. There, nevertheless, seems to be a dislike, not easily overcome, for all poultry having black shanks or white skin, the American market demanding a yellow or golden skin colored carcass. The White Langshan has but little advantage over the Black along these lines, the White variety having the blue-colored shanks, and the same color of skin as the Blacks. The White variety of the Langshan has never been even as much cultivated as the Blacks. While both are excellent quality poultry, we presume they will never become popular with us.

The American Light Brahma is often spoken of as the king of meat-producing fowls. We presume that next to the Plymouth Rock, more Brahma blood is

utilized for the production of table poultry than of any other one variety. For capons, mature and soft roasts, also for light or small-sized roasting fowls, nothing else in poultry has any advantage over the Light Brahma. Thousands of these are grown all over the country for capons, and as many more, or perhaps twice as many, are grown throughout the New England States for soft roasters, while many poultrymen make use of the Brahma blood for growing early spring, large-sized broilers, for the high-class restaurant and hotel trade that demands a broiler of larger size than can be quickly produced from the smaller varieties of fowls. In addition to this the Light Brahmas are wonderful egg-producers. They do not seem to possess the determined propensity to be continually brooding throughout the summer months. We have known Brahma hens to lay continually for eight or nine months of the year, only showing an inclination to sit once or twice during this period, and when possessed of this inclination they were quite as easily persuaded from it as are any of the American varieties. With the exception of the Minorcas, the Brahmas lay the largest egg of any of our fowls. Their eggs have the brown-colored shell, and the yolk is more like the yolk of the Cochins egg than like the Langshan egg, not being nearly as dark as the latter. In the markets of New England the Brahma eggs are as eagerly sought after as the eggs with the white shells in the New York markets.

While the Dark Bantam belongs to the same family as the Light Brahma, both being distinguished by the peculiar shape of the skull and the pea-comb, which belongs only to the Brahma and the Aseel Game, the Light Brahma is a truly American fowl, having been originated, developed, and improved under the guidance of the American breeder. On the other hand, while the dark variety originated with us, as did the light, the Darks were more cultivated and improved by the English fanciers than with us. While the English type is a much heavier fowl, and more profusely feathered than the American Brahmas, the use of the imported English Dark Brahma had much to do with the improvement of this variety now bred in this country. There is no reason why the Dark Brahma should not be as popular and as much in use as the Light variety, being equally good egg-producers and table poultry, and producing capons of equal quality and roasters as well; but, for some unexplainable reason, they have never been held in as high favor as have the Light Brahmas.

It may be, perhaps, that continued publicity of the high qualities of the Light variety has kept them continually in the public mind, but whether this be true or not, the fact does exist that some varieties of a breed become more generally popular than other varieties of the same breed, which are of equal value.

For the purpose of growing large or heavy table fowls of any kind or character, nothing can excel the Light Brahma,

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and, when properly handled, bred, and fed for egg production and table poultry, as the American varieties would, they may become the equal of any of them as general-purpose fowls. The one great drawback of the Brahma fowl as a general-purpose fowl is their natural family inclination to take on more flesh and fat than is desirable for general-purpose or market poultry.

If carefully fed to simply sustain a good, reasonable condition for egg production, the Brahma will produce about as many eggs as any of the American varieties. They can be fed and kept in this way to advantage, and when desired for market or heavy poultry, a few weeks of heavy feeding of rich, fattening foods will bring them into the size and weight that will make them most desirable for market without filling the entrails with superfluous fat.

In addition to this the Asiatic family produces the large-weight fowls that are sold in the market as old fowl or heavy poultry. There is no other fowl that will produce as many pounds weight for market poultry, and where they have been kept for the production of eggs, either for market, or the growing of capons of any kind, they are the most advantageous stock for selling by weight, on account of the large returns per fowl that may be obtained for them as the result of their size and weight.

It is never best to keep over as laying hens Brahmas that are past their second year. Their tendency to gather fat in and about the abdomen makes them almost useless as egg-producers for market, and they had better be dressed and sold to market, and their places filled by good, strong, and vigorous pullets that will give a good, profitable egg-yield.

Breeding Squabs by Crossing



THE subject of breeding by crossing, for the purpose of growing larger squabs than those obtained through the pure Homers—that bird being the accepted squab pigeon in New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and other places—is a subject of great interest to pigeon breeders. The writer is impelled to express his view on this subject through receiving, in his mail, from many sources, this inquiry:

"Which, in your opinion, is the best cross for this purpose?"

That question comes from active minds which absorb what they read, and they have read so many divers opinions as to bird selections they are still in doubt. And, no wonder, for you can get about as many opinions as there are bird breeders. And my opinion may be no better than those which have gone before.

But few bird breeders reason out scientifically a desirable cross, on account of time involved, and also, because, when the labor is ended a miracle has not been performed.

Many exploited crossings have proven flat failures when put into practise. On the other hand, birds with no particular pedigree mount to the pinnacle of perfection.

The writer has seen pure Runt cocks—and many claim Runts are slow breeders—mated to hens that are half Homers, one-fourth Dutchess, and one-fourth Runt, turn out a pair of 20-ounce squabs per month. But few Homers equal that.

Carneaux mated to Moudaines (also to Runts) are satisfactory, provided we have the trade for such heavy stock.

Runt and Maltese hen crosses make beautiful youngsters, and they have so much meat on the breast many call them "double-breasted." The squabs from these crossings are white-skinned, and present a beautiful appearance when dressed for the market.

Dragoon or Dutchess, when mated to Homers, also are satisfactory, especially if a Homer cock is used, for then you have the size in the hen, which is most desirable.

In making any cross, do not use birds known to be laggards, any more than you would hitch up an ox with a fire-engine horse and expect to reach the fire before the insurance had been adjusted. Capac-

ity and speed should mate as well as match.

One cross is about as good as another, as every practical breeder knows. By weeding out the drones the capacity of a flock will increase and double.

In crossing, make sure to get young birds, and you will be rewarded with success. For crossing purposes, old birds are not worth the salt that is placed in their pens. Ernest L. Winslow, 94 Ap-ponaugh (P. O.) Avenue, Greenwood, R. I.

Keep Clean

There is only one safe rule to follow in caring for poultry of all kinds, and that is to keep the poultry quarters in a sanitary condition that conforms to the life of a hen. It is not expected, nor is it necessary that the poultry buildings, yards, and roosting places should be kept in conditions that conform to our own living quarters, but they must be kept comfortable, dry, and sufficiently clean to prevent bad odors, dampness, unhealthy surroundings, and the existence of vermin. So long as the floors and general interior is free from dampness, insect vermin, and bad odors, it will be a healthy dwelling place for the fowls. If any of these exist, the poultry will not prosper.

It is a very easy matter to so care for the poultry quarters as to comply with these requirements. It does not demand sweeping, brushing, and cleaning continually to do this. It simply calls for sufficient attention to keep the sanitary conditions up to within the above requirements. Dry floors, covered with dry earth and straw, provide a level dusting place for the hens. Whenever the dust flies from their scratching on the floor it is evidence of a dry floor and a dry interior. This dust will fly about and lodge in every crack and crevice. Where this is the case no lice or insect vermin of any kind can exist. Within such buildings it is only necessary to clean up sufficient to prevent the too great accumulation of dust and dirt, and to keep down odors. Where the interior of the house is damp, it demands constant and daily cleaning to prevent unhealthy conditions. Much less care will keep a dry interior in perfect condition than will be necessary where dampness prevails.

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Hints to the Fancy-poultry Breeder



THE close student of poultry culture it is gratifying, indeed, to note the wonderful strides which have been and are being taken in the fancy-poultry business. Every fall season, when the revival of poultry interest begins, there are more to take up the work and add to the wealth produced by the American hen. Of all the branches of the poultry business the fancy side is the one which offers the largest returns to those who are willing to put forth honest efforts. Scientific breeding of fowls is an art, in which to become proficient, one must apply himself most diligently. It is a work which demands careful study and intelligent investigation of its underlying fundamental principles. It offers a wide field for the man with original ideas to work out his theories, and to demonstrate their practical value. During the past fifty years, covering the period of modern poultry interest, the quality of domesticated fowls has been greatly improved. New breeds have been originated in large numbers, until to-day there is a great variety for the beginner to select from. The advice most frequently given to a beginner is to take up the variety which pleases him best. On first thought this seems to be good counsel, but further reflection shows it to be crude philosophy. We are not disputing the wisdom of this for the man of independent means, but it must be remembered that most of the fancy poultrymen are in the business for the money they can make out of it. Therefore, it follows that the best thing for them to do is to take up one or more of the most popular varieties, and by following this line of less resistance, obtain more readily a market for their product. There are kinds of birds which were more popular in days gone by, and there are new ones which have not yet secured a sure foothold, and these are the ones which the beginner will best leave for some one else to champion.

For the one who is just starting with thoroughbred stock, now is the time for him to make his purchases. Nearly all of the fanciers have a surplus of young stock on hand, and the best bargains are offered now. Also of the old fowls many are to be disposed of to make room for the young birds. To have the surest guarantee of success the foundation stock should be bought from a breeder whose word can be depended upon, and with years of experience to back his judgment. The most valuable stock to start with is yearlings, and if it is possible to get birds of this age, having vigorous constitutions, and conforming generally to the standard requirements, it should by all means be done. And just another word with regard to purchases of foundation stock: it is not the quantity, but the quality which the beginner should seek. Better to have a trio of first-class specimens than fifty of medium quality. This may be a somewhat slower manner of getting a start, but the very first season its advantages will manifest themselves in the

superior quality of the birds raised. It should be remembered that all the leading strains have been built up from select specimens, picked carefully from large flocks. By careful selection the law of like producing like will come into operation, and the fancier will in time gain a reputation that will be worth something because of the excellence of his stock.

There is one thing of which we wish to speak to the older poultryman as well as to the beginner, and that is concerning the vitality of the breeders. It is a fact not always appreciated that on this foundation rests the success of prosperous poultry raising. Too often in the wild rush for shape and feathers this is entirely overlooked, and the poultry raiser gives no heed to it until he is confronted with the stern fact that his flock is deteriorating. In selecting poultry at this time to be used for breeding stock next spring the first consideration should be to get those which show every indication of having strong constitutions. As an illustration of what careful selection will do, the writer will give the facts of an experience which he had several years ago. It was just a small pen (fifteen birds), and they were kept in an inclosure on a town lot. They were Rose-combed Brown Leghorns. Their eggs were used for hatching continuously, from the first of February to the first of July, and their fertility averaged as high as 92 per cent., and never lower than 85. A still more remarkable experience was that of a prominent fancier of this place. Conditions during the early spring of last year were unfavorable to hatching. As a result several hatchings had to be brought off during the hot summer months. The pens from which the eggs were taken consisted of Buff Orpingtons, thirty-eight hens and pullets, and was headed by a three-year-old male bird. A hatch was taken off July 21, and brought thirteen fine, healthy chicks, and the other two eggs of the fifteen contained well-developed chicks that had died about the 18th day—every egg fertile! About two weeks later another fifteen eggs were set from the same pen, now having thirty-six hens and pullets, with the same male bird as before. This time there were twelve healthy chicks hatched, one was dead in the shell, and the other two eggs were not fertile. Considering all the adverse circumstances, where is there a parallel to this experience? This flock was possessed of wonderful vitality, which alone made possible the favorable results. Now what do these two examples show? Just this, if poultry inherits strong constitutions, the chances for success with them are much greater.

In concluding this article, we would write a few lines about a folly with which many are deluded. A common mistake with many poultry fanciers is to introduce "new blood" into their flock every year. If one takes the trouble to reason it out, he certainly will see the error of this. You are endeavoring to breed your birds so as to conform to one ideal, and when new members are added to the flock having different characteristics, you destroy all the good which line-breeding may have accomplished.—Reese H. Jones.



Ducks and Their Eggs



HERE ducks are kept, the breed should be carefully chosen for the particular purpose or combination of purposes that may be in view, and for full success, it is also advisable to give some thought to the accommodation at command.

If kept simply as a hobby, without a thought of either fame or profit, the breed or variety that may be fancied may be stocked; but if to be kept amid dingy surroundings, it is even then advisable to avoid the light-plumaged breeds because of the soiling of the plumage.

When ducks are kept for show alone, either Aylesburys, Rouens, Pekins, Runners, or Cayugas should be kept, as for these breeds classes are provided at most of the larger shows. If kept for a combination of show and table, Aylesburys and Rouens are advised—the former for the early market, the latter for the autumn and winter market. If to be kept for the combined purpose of show and egg-production, the Runner is the best breed. Where ducks are kept solely for table, as good a breed as can be kept for the early market is the Aylesbury; but a cross between that breed and the Pekin—Aylesbury-Pekin, the drake of the former breed, the ducks of the latter—will result in the obtaining of far more eggs than when pure Aylesburys alone are kept, while the resulting ducklings will be practically as quick of development as those from pure Aylesbury stock.

A breed that is coming to the fore as one for both table and egg-production is the Campbell. The breed is to be met with in two varieties—the gray and the khaki, the latter being very popular. For eggs alone, there is nothing to beat the Runner.

Generally speaking, ducks lay with great regularity when once they begin, and the eggs are usually laid in the early morning before the birds are let out of their sleeping quarters. Some of the ducks, however, if not watched, may attempt to carry out their eggs rather than lay in the house, and, if water is about, may drop them in it. This habit can generally be overcome by keeping such ducks up until they have laid, which plan, if persisted in for a few days, generally cures. To form a nest for the depositing of the eggs within the duck-house, a few bricks arranged upon the floor in the corner of the building, and neatly lined with straw, will answer the purpose. Ducks have, many of them, a nasty habit of soiling nests within the roosting quarters, and this means that frequent cleaning out will be necessary. It makes toward handiness in cleaning out if underneath the straw used in the nest a thick layer of sawdust be sprinkled.

Where the surroundings are suited to the purpose, some ducks will nest out upon the range, the bottom of a hedge-row, beneath a furze-bush, or some similar site being then generally chosen. With ducks of sitting breed, provided that enemies can be guarded against, the

eggs deposited in such nests can be hatched and ducklings reared by the duck herself. For the reason, however, that young ducklings can be reared practically without a nurse, and also because the duck can be more profitably employed in the producing of eggs than in looking after progeny, it is rather an uncommon sight to see a duck bringing up a brood of ducklings. When a duck nests naturally, she covers up her eggs before she leaves the nest, and toward the end of the laying period she plucks down from off herself and packs the eggs very warmly. When the eggs are gathered, it pays to note the above, for it is a hint not to expose eggs intended for hatching to the weather, and also that the eggs are none the worse for being covered over with suitable material—material that allows the free circulation of air.

A good method to follow with eggs that are for hatching purposes is to wipe them carefully clean with tepid water and a piece of soft material directly after gathering, handling carefully. Mark the date with lead pencil upon the side, and store upon traps filled with cork-dust, laying the eggs upon their sides, and covering with a square of old blanket or some similar material. Turn the eggs daily, the figures penciled upon them making it easy to see that no egg is missed. Store in a dry place where the frost can not reach, and where the temperature is mild, without being too warm, and also where there is no risk of the eggs being jarred.

Duck's eggs, generally speaking, show a higher average of fertility than hen's eggs, and the germ is also stronger. But for all that, the best plan is to set as soon after being laid as possible, and for hatching by means of incubator it is always advisable to set within four days of being obtained from the nest. As a rule, duck's eggs hatch in twenty-eight days; but in odd places Muscovys are kept, and these, it should be noted, lay eggs that require thirty-five days to hatch.

When the eggs are produced for table purposes, it is advisable that the stock birds be run upon clean ground—turf for preference—and that any water to which the birds may have access may be clean. Duck's eggs are by many people eschewed for fear of being strong-tasted when cooked, but with a clean range, clean water, and a cleanly method of feeding, but little fear of such taste need be entertained. The water to which ducks have access will become turbid, more or less, through the ducks stirring up the soil with their bills, but this, in connection with ducks, need not be looked upon as dirt proper. It is easy to feed ducks cleanly by giving the food in troughs.

When ducks are kept solely for the production of table eggs, drakes need not be kept, though a drake or two helps to keep the flock together where the range is extensive. Table eggs should be wiped carefully clean when gathered, and should be stored in a cool, dry place.—J. T. Bird, in Feathered World

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BANTAMS

Have a Few Black Red Game Bants. J. HART WELCH, Donglston, Long Island, N. Y. 13-4

Black, White, and Partridge Pekins, Golden and Silver Sebrights, Red Pyle Game Bantams, R. C. Brown Leghorns, and Buff Orpingtons; stock and eggs. J. SHERIDAN WELLS, Greenport, N. Y. 13-4

Cook's Game Bantams are Better Than Ever! Have a nice lot of youngsters in Pyles, tall and ready, ready for the winter shows, or next year's breeding-pens. Also some A1 old birds from which these were bred. Look up their winnings at New England's leading shows. E. W. COOK Forestdale, R. I. 13-6

E. C. Ricker, Scranton, Pa., Breeder, Exhibition Game Bantams, Black Red and Duckwing Recent winnings: 16 regular prizes, including 6 firsts, also 7 specials, Madison Square Garden, 1904 and 1905; 1906-7, Scranton, Pa. (only exhibit), 27 out of 28 firsts, and all specials, including \$100, solid silver cup, and \$50 D. & H. cup for best bird in show, 1,600 birds competing. Black Red cockerels, pullets, and yearling hens for sale. 16-page booklet on rearing and management of Game Bantams mailed free. 13-4

Partridge Cochins Bantams, Grand Shape, Extra heavy toe feathering. A bunch of feathers that will win anywhere. Mixed and Golden Pheasants. Guaranteed pure. Large, healthy birds. Prices reasonable. ENTERPRISE PHEASANTRY, Yoe, Pa. 13-6

Geo. W. Hillson's Light Brahma Bantams, Winners, 1st, 2d, 3d cock, 1st, 2d, 3d hens, St. Louis World's Fair, 1904. Eggs, \$3 per setting. Circular free. GEO. W. HILLSON, Amenia, N. Y. 13-5

Geo. W. Hillson's Light Brahma Bantams, Winners 1st prize breeding-pen, New York, 1906. Also 1st special cock, 1st special hen, New York, 1907. Eggs, \$3 per setting. Circular free. GEO. W. HILLSON, Amenia, N. Y. 13-5

Buff and Black Cochins Bantams; Winners at New York, Stamford, and White Plains; 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet—Madison Square Garden on four entries in Blacks. These birds and others just as good in my yards. A few birds of blue ribbon quality to spare. JAMES B. N. FITCH, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. 13-6

Gold and Silver Sebright, Buff, and Black Cochins Bantams. The kind that wins. 700 birds for sale. Circular. CLYDE PROPER, Schobarie, N. Y. 13-10

Black-breasted Red Game Bantam Pullets of the highest character Price reasonable. Quality superb. H. L. BROKAW, Somerville, N. J. 13-4

Light Brahma Bantams. The Greatest Bunch of these little beauties in America. Having had the best of success this season in hatching and raising, I offer some real bargains. Remember, this stock is from the New York and World's Fair cup winners. Come early if you want any of Orr's Famous Light Brahma Bantams. Look up New York record for the past half-dozen years. More firsts than all others combined. WALTER S. ORR, Orrs Mills, N. Y. 13-9

Twenty Kinds Bantams and Eggs for Sale. My Black Cochins won special premium for best Bantam cock in show. E. O. BENJAMIN, Riverhead, N. Y. 14-1

Bantams for Sale. Golden Sebright, Light and Dark Brahmas, one trio Black Cochins, two pair Partridge Cochins, one pair Japanese Silkies. FRANK D. LEWIS & SON, Amsterdam, N. Y. 13-4

Prize-winning White and Buff Cochins Bantams, \$2.50 a pair. Also eggs for setting. JOHN Q. ADAMS, JR., Riverhead, N. Y. 14-1

100 Choice Golden Sebright and Buff Cochins Bantams. Bred from first prize pens. Cockerels, \$2 each; trio, \$5. F. LAUX, No. 85 Lowell Street, Rochester, N. Y. 13-4

Cochins Bantams—Some Good Birds in Buff, Black, White, and Partridge Cochins for sale. Also a few Tumbler pigeons. MORGAN STINMETZ, 1446 Irving Street, Washington, D. C. 13-5

Parker's Black-breasted Red Game Bantams Were famous winners. We bought Mrs. A. A. Parker's entire stock. Cockerels and pullets possessing good reach and color at reasonable prices. KENNETH K. CLARK, Huntington, Long Island. 13-5

Bantam Specialist—Buff, Black, White, and Partridge Cochins, also Light Brahmas. I ship on approval. Circular free. GEO. C. SALMON, Port Dickinson, N. Y. 13-6

Bantams—34 Varieties—Send 2c Stamp for Circular. Japanese, Sebrights, Cochins, Games. Egg orders booked. A. A. FENN, Box 92, Burlington, Wis. 13-6

Silver Duckwing, Buff Cochins, and Black-tailed Japanese Bantams. FRANK L. PECKHAM, 343 Thames Street, Newport, R. I. 13-6

Partridge Cochins Bantams, the Blue Ribbon Kind. Fine shape, extra heavy toe feathering. Some fine cockerels for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. E. MORSE, Taunton, Mass. 13-6

JAVAS

Jones, "The Java Man," Suffield, Conn.—Mottled Javas, Black Javas; the best there is in the United States. Am breeding from two 10½ pound cockerels. Eggs that will hatch, \$3 per 15; packed to go any distance. I am the originator of Rose-combed Rhode Island Red Bantams, Little Beauties; Rhode Island Reds every way with bantam size. Have bred them six years. Eggs, \$5 per 10. Circular free. 13-6

ORPINGTONS

Diamond Jubilee Orpingtons. The Money Maker of the future. For eggs, broilers, market, or show room, they are unequalled. Don't change, or select your new breed, until you see our free circular. ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST, 65 High St., Factoryville, Pa. 13-7

For the Best Orpingtons, Any of the Ten Varieties, you must send to their originators. Catalogue free. WM. COOK & SONS, Box 17, Scotch Plains, N. J. 13-7

Order Your Stock and Eggs from the Orpington Farm; originators, breeders, and exhibitors of White's Strain of Single-combed Buff, Black, and White Orpingtons; no better blood in the world; every sale guaranteed or money refunded; reference, any known man in our city. Write to-day for my new catalogue and mating list. Eggs, \$8 per 15. Stock, \$2 each and up. JAMES B. WHITE, Pree., Fort Wayne, Ind. 13-6

R. C. Golden Buff Orpingtons. If You are Looking for something good, priced right, every bird well worth the money, and a square deal, let me quote you prices on the coming chickens of America. J. R. JOHNSON, Box 20, Greenville, W. Va. 13-4

Black and White Orpingtons. Write for Show record. Breeding stock and March chicks for fall shows. Sure winners. I. CROCKER, Seneca Falls, N. Y. 13-4

Bargains! I Must Have the Room. Single-combed Buff pullets, some winners, \$2 each. One trio, extra quality, for \$10. One trio, Single-combed White, no brass, \$8. These birds are good ones, and worth twice what I ask. H. H. KINGSTON, Brighton Station, Rochester, N. Y. 13-4

Single-combed Buff Orpingtons; Cook and Vase strains; greatest producers; best quality. Price low for such quality. Write wants. E. R. SPAULDING, Jaffrey, N. H. 13-4

Single-combed Buff Orpington Specialist. March pullets, laying, \$2 to \$5; February, March cockerels, weighing 7 pounds, \$2 to \$4 each. Fine stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. OSCAR NEEDHAM, Dept. E, Mill Shoals, Ill. 13-4

Single-combed Buff Orpington Cockerels and Pullets, \$3 to \$10. All bred from my forty-five dollar trio, from WILLOW BROOK FARM. Jennie Milner, 700 N. Center, Bloomington, Ill. 13-8

Orpingtons—Rose and Single-combed in Buff, White and Black. Winners at Madison Square, N. Y., Pennsylvania State Show, Jamestown. Catalogue free. J. S. HAUPST CO., Easton, Pa. 13-5

Cockerels and a Few Yearling Cocks, S. C. Buff Orpingtons for sale. Eggs in season. Also White Wyandottes' eggs. H. C. FINCH, SR., Sugar Creek, Pa. 13-5

S. C. Buff Orpingtons Exclusively. Cook's Strain. Fine young cockerels and pullets at reasonable prices. Orders booked for eggs. MISS JULIA JONES, Tobaccoville, N. C. 13-7

BRAHMAS

Light Brahmas, Light Brahma Bantams, Silver Cup, best display at Schenectady; Silver Cup at Johnstown; armchair, Albany; Brahma Club Ribbons, Frankfurt; Speciale, Ballston Spa. Send for catalogue. F. E. HOYT, 18 Park Place, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 13-4

RACE, Waterville, N. Y., Light Brahmas. Prices reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed. First-class, clean, healthy stock. Bargains on cockerels. Eggs in season. 13-6

FAVEROLLES

Faverolles—"The King of Utility Fowls." Also Lakenvelders. Send stamp for circular. Dr. PHELPS, Glen Falls, N. Y. 13-6

ANDALUSIANS

Blue Andalusians, Exquisitely Beautiful, Wonderful layers. 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st hen, at Jamestown Exposition. Stock and eggs for sale. V. H. COUNCILL, Warrenton, Va. 14-2

COCHINS

Buff Cochins—Best Imported English Strain. But few strains possess such perfect shape, massive size, such profuse, yet soft feathering, such color. 200 early hatched cockerels and pullets, and 25 yearling hens for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. WILLARD BAER, Topton, Pa. 13-7

High-class Golden Buff Cochins. Buff to the Skin. A fine lot of cockerels and cock birds for sale. EDGAR H. SWAIN, Martinsville, Ind. 13-6

High-class White, Black and Partridge Cochins. Winners at Boston, New York, Pittsburg, and Indianapolis; a grand lot in fine form and feather for show room and breeders. Circular. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. C. PEOPLES, Uhrichsville, Ohio. Lock Box 1197. 13-12

GAMES

Warhorse and Gray Games and Eggs for Sale. Write for prices. R. W. BROOME, R. F. D. No. 29, Commerce, Ga. 13-5

Free. Pleasure and Profit Circular. Heathwood's Irish Black Reds, Tornados, White and Cornish Indians. Buy now, save ex. C. D. SMITH, Fort Plain, N. Y. 13-6

Games, Gaffs, Cocker's Supplies. Stamp for Catalogue, portraits of famous pit winners, notes on training, heeling, etc. H. P. CLARKE, 200 Mansur Block, Indianapolis, Ind. 13-6

All Varieties, Exhibition Games for Sale. Some grand birds to dispose of at once. Eggs for hatching. Orders booked in turn. JOHN A. CLARKE, Box 112, Pittston, Pa. 13-7

Exhibition Black-breasted Red Games; Most modern type and style. Forty years' experience breeding these for the show-pen. E. R. SPAULDING, Jaffrey, N. H. 13-4

Exhibition Games, Black-breasted Rocks, Silver Duckwings, Red Pyles. Some high-class birds for sale. Both old and young stock. C. H. MAY, Chicora, Pa. 13-5

1 Cock, 5 Hens, White Indian Games, \$35. 1 cock, 4 hens, White Exhibition Games, \$10. 1 cock, 5 hens, Black Minorcas, \$15. 1 cock, 2 hens, Cornish Indian Games, \$10. 1 cock, 2 hens, same, \$8. 1 cockerel, 2 hens, B. P. Rocks, \$10. 10 trios, Black Sumatras, \$10 trio. N. B. WARNER, Hamilton, Va. 13-4

Cornish Indians for Sale. Heavy, Blocky Type, breeding and exhibition stock, early hatched young. 1st and special cock, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, Hagerstown, 1907, three entries. White wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. L. NUTTE, Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. 13-4

Cornish Indians, Thoroughbred Exhibition Stock, scoring to 94½. Bred from best winter layers. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. S. A. WHITE, Timberville, Va. 13-9

LANGSHANS

Black Langshans—Winners, Layers, Beauties. Hardy stock that will please you. Eggs \$1.50 for 15, packed to carry any distance. FRANK I. ALLEN, Laurel, Md. 13-12

J. W. Crise, R. 4, Greensburg, Ind. Black Langshans exclusively. Mule-footed hogs. D. M. Poultry Tablet prevents all disease common to poultry. Sample free. 13-5

Black Langshans Exclusively. Stock from Those invincible winners every time. Prices reasonable. Eggs, \$2 per 15. HENRY SNELL-GROVE, 504 Hendee Street, Elgin, Ill. 13-5

POLISH

Six Trios, Golden-spangled Polish. Don't You want a trio cheap? The most beautiful fowl in existence, excelling the Pheasants for beauty of plumage. Write T. F. ADAMS, Binghamton, N. Y. 13-5

White-crested Black Polish. Single Birds, Pairs, and trios. Show birds and breeding stock. Write for circular. Polish exclusively for twenty-five years. CHAS. L. SEELY, Afton, N. Y. President of Am. Polish Club. 13-5

Imported Silver-bearded Polish, "The Best in America." Fowls and chicks always on hand for sale. Eggs in season, at \$4 per 15. GEORGE E. PEER, Chilli Station, N. Y. 13-9

HOUDANS

Houdans—Stock for Sale from Chicago and Minneapolis winners. Illustrated circular. H. M. SPARBOE, Webster City, Iowa. 13-5

Houdans—Breeder 10 Years. Hundreds of Unsolicited testimonials. Circular, 2c stamp. Eggs in spring, \$1 per 15. CHAS. E. REMINGTON, Perrysburg, N. Y. 13-4

BUCKEYES

Pride of Jersey Strain Buckeyes. No More Stock this season. Egg orders booked now for spring delivery. CLEARVIEW POULTRY YARDS, Box A, Ramsey, N. J. 14-1

SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS

Kemery's Anconas are Winners. Try a Setting of eggs this season and get the winning habit. I am booking orders for eggs now. V. MAX KEMERY, Johnstown, Pa. 14-1

HAMBURGS

Breitweiser's Prize-winning Silver-spangled Hamburgs won 2 silver cups, 60 ribbons. Ten entries scored 930 points. Hens, with score-cards, April-hatched, pullets and cockerels for sale. BREITWEISER'S YARDS, Buffalo, N. Y. 13-5

Silver-spangled Hamburgs—A Few Well Bred birds for sale at \$5 a pair (cockerel and hen). ISAAC SPRAGUE, Wellesley Hills, Mass. 13-6

DOMINIQUE

DR. HARWOOD, Chasm Falls, Malone, N. Y., breeds the best strains of Dominiques in America. No stock to sell. Eggs next spring. Circular in January. 13-6

DAY-OLD CHICKS

Day-old Chicks and Ducklings—Wyandottes, Leghorns, Rocks. We ship anywhere, safe arrival guaranteed. Catalogue free. ECHO POULTRY FARM, Box 602, Great Valley, N. Y. 13-6

TURKEYS

Heavy Bronze Turkeys. Old Toms, 46 to 50 pounds. Hens, 24 to 30 pounds. Young flock grand in size and color. Exhibition birds a specialty. Correspondence solicited. MRS. J. C. RAKER, Box 44, Magnolia, Mo. 13-4

Bronze and Wild Turkeys, Prize Winners. Won 4 firsts at Ashley Poultry Show. A fine lot of young birds. Stamp. T. M. HART, Marengo, Ohio. 13-4

Giant Bronze Turkeys. My Young Stock All Bred from first prize cockerel, Madison Square Garden, 1907. Largest strain in America. Big bone, large frame, very finely marked. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. L. FIKE, Box 4, Meyersdale, Pa. 13-4

M. B. Turkeys—Wolf and Bird Bro's Strains. Old tom, 45 pounds. Grand lot of young birds for sale. O. A. WARD, Upper Marlboro, Md. 13-5

Bronze Turkeys, Bred from 40-lb. Toms, 20-lb. hens. Four firsts at Philadelphia, 1907. Write for circulars. F. G. ZIMMERMAN, Limekiln, Frederick Co., Md. 13-5

DUCKS

Indian Runner and Rouen Ducks, Winners at New York and Boston. Eggs and stock for sale. Circular free. WHITE BIRCH POULTRY FARM, Box 0, Bridgewater, Mass. 13-4

Reduction Sale of Rouen Ducks—World's Best strain. Prices reasonable; absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Circulars free. Write F. D. FOWLER, Box A, Carlinville, Ill. 13-8

2,500 Ponderous Pure-bred Pekin Ducks for Sale. Eggs by the setting or 1,000. 1,300 eggs gathered daily. Common and White Pea Fowl and eggs. Black and White Swan. GOLDEN WEST DUCK RANCHE, Joliet, Ill. 160 acres, established 17 years. 13-5

Eggs from Thoroughbred Mammoth Imperial Pekin Ducks, \$1.50 per 11. Choice large drakes to improve your flock, \$2.25; Ducks, \$2; pair, \$4. DR. IRA C. TYNDALL, Berlin, Md. 13-6

Black Cayuga Ducks For Sale in Pairs, Trios, or drakes. My strain of Cayugas are noted for their brilliant green-black plumage, and large size. Address S. D. MANDEVILLE, Sidney, Ill. 13-6

GEESSE

Toulouse Geese, \$5 Pair; Indian Runner Ducks, \$2.50 pair. Both bred from prize winners. Buff Cochins Bantams, Baldhead Tumblers, and Rollers. J. M. MARTIN, Delanson, N. Y. 13-6

PHEASANTS

Pheasants, 30 Varieties, \$2 Up. Most Beautifully colored birds of this world. Easier raised than chickens. Pay 1,000 per cent profit. Bring to \$250 pair for mounting. Beautify your back yard; enjoy these handsome birds; zoological, ornamental stock, Swans, Homers, Dogs, Ponies, Bantams, Standard poultry, ducks, 90c setting, etc. Price for catalogue, 100 pages, 200 illustrations, colored pictures, how to breed pheasants, etc., 25 cents. N. WICKS, Arlington, N. Y. 13-4

For Sale—Lady Amherst and English Ring-neck Pheasants. JENNIE MILNER, 700 N. Center, Bloomington, Ill. 13-5

Golden Pheasants, Extra Large, and Beautifully colored birds, both young and full plumage. C. W. SAYLOR, Greenfield, Ill. 13-5

ORNAMENTAL

All Varieties of Pheasants, Ducks, Geese, Swans, Hungarian Partridge, etc. Lowest prices, best stock. No catalogue. State your wants. "Denley's Bird Book" gives foreign breeders' secrets for breeding game and ornamental birds; postpaid, 25c. DENLEY, Naturalist, Brooklyn, N. Y. 13-7

Fancy Pheasants, Ornamental Land and Waterfowl, game birds, fancy pigeons, and pet stock. Write for price-list. WENZ & MACKENSEN, Dept. 17, Penna. Pheasantry and Game Park, Yardley, Pa. 13-7

Miss Wilson, Sandridge Park, Near Totnes, South Devon, England, breeder and exhibitor of Yokohamas (long-tailed Japanese fowls) has choice cockerels of the above breed for sale, at \$5 each. Trios, fit for show, \$10. Winners of many lists, specials, etc., at the largest English and Continental Shows. 13-5

PIGEONS

Pigeons! Thousands! Homers, Runts, Dutchess, Burmese Hen, Polish, Lynx, Carriers, Dragons, Pouters, Pigmies, Fantails, Jacobins, Owls, Turbits, Blondinettes, Swallows, Magpies, Helms, Archangels, Tumblers of all kinds. Prices free. Illustrated descriptive book, telling all you want to know, one dime. WM. A. BARTLETT & CO., Box 8, Jacksonville, Ill. 13-4



Business World

Mr. K. L. Herrmance, 332 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., has in his possession a Homer Pigeon banded T. H.-96-1900, which he will be glad to return to the owner.

Mr. Edgar H. Swain, Martinsville, Ind., has just purchased the entire stock of Buff Cochins belonging to Mr. G. E. Walker. These, added to his own stock, make a grand lot of the same blood lines. He has many beautiful specimens for sale.

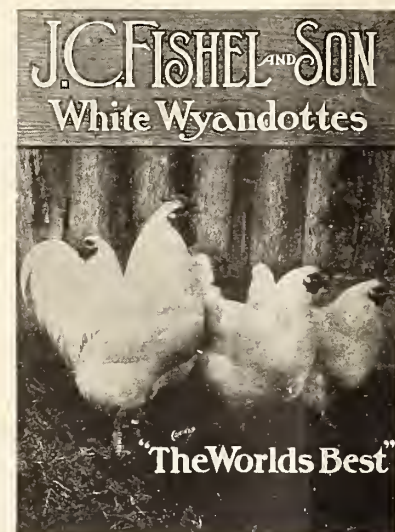
first and second cockerels, first, second, third, fourth, and fifth on hens in Black Wyandottes; second cock, third hen, first cockerel, and second, third, and fourth on pullets in Buff Cochins Bantams.

When at New York we had a long talk with Howard L. Davis, 13-15 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who is the agent for the Mandy Lee Incubators and Brooders. Mr. Davis is the man who rears and sells fifteen thousand day-old chicks a year. He became so infatuated with the Mandy Lee goods that he has opened a store in Philadelphia for the sale of all the products made by Geo. H. Lee Co., of Omaha, Nebr. The mere mention of Lee's Lice Killer makes familiar to every one the firm of which we write. These people have just issued a new book entitled "Twenty Years With Poultry." Write to Geo. H. Lee Co., Omaha, Nebr., and tell them THE FEATHER told you of this book

The Missouri Squab Co., 3801 Shaw Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., send us a copy of their interesting book relative to a pleasant and profitable industry in the growing of squabs.

Herewith is shown a facsimile illustration of the Great Free Book of Cyphers Incubator Company, Buffalo, N. Y., which will be mailed free to our readers on request, provided you mention this paper.

The new catalogue shown in the picture consists of 208 pages, 7½ by 10 inches in size. It fully illustrates and describes the



The above is a facsimile of the cover-page of J. C. Fishel & Son's new catalogue. Send to Hope, Ind., for a copy of same, and tell them you saw this in THE FEATHER.

The meeting of the American Polish Club will convene at Meriden, Conn., Thursday, January 2, at two o'clock. Nearly one hundred fifty dollars in cups and specials have been offered for the different varieties of Polish.

The American Buff Wyandotte Club will hold its annual meeting at Boston, Mass., January 16, 1908, in connection with the great Boston Show. The 1907 catalogue of the club is now ready for distribution, and every one interested should send for a copy. By sending 4 cents in stamps to Mr. Henry R. Ingalls, Greenville, N. Y., you can obtain full information.

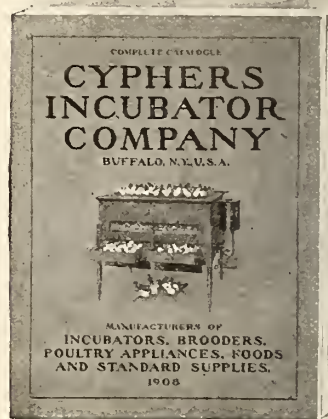
The Columbian Wyandotte Company, of Yoe, Pa., were very successful at the York County Show, at Dallastown, Pa., winning in close competition second cock, first and fourth hens, second and fifth pullets, second and third cockerels, also first pen.

At the recent Dallastown Poultry Show, Mr. R. A. Hildebrand, proprietor of the White Cloud Poultry Yards, R. F. D. 2, York, Pa., exhibited some fine White Rocks, winning first cock, first cockerel, second hen, and third pullet out of six entries.

The Wyandotte Poultry Yards, Spry, Pa., had a fine display at the recent Dallastown, Pa., poultry show, winning first, second, third, fourth, and fifth on pullets,

seventy-two valuable articles manufactured by this well-known firm for the use of all classes of poultry-keepers. It also contains photographic views of many of the world's largest poultry-plants, of America's leading egg-farms and portraits of the most successful poultrymen of the United States and Canada.

Write to-day for a free copy of this valuable publication, addressing the nearest office of Cyphers Incubator Company, as follows: Factory and home office: Buffalo, N. Y. Branch houses: 21-23 Barclay Street, New York City; 310 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; 26-30 Union Street, Boston, Mass.; 2325 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.; 1569 Broadway, Oakland, Cal., and 119 Finsbury Pavement, London, England.



At the recent Dallastown Poultry Show, Pennsylvania, Mr. I. R. Wert won first, second, and third cockerels, second and third pullets, and second cock on Buff Wyandottes. Those interested should write Mr. Wert relative to his stock, addressing him at Dallastown, Pa.

M. Johnson, better known as the manufacturer of Old Trusty Incubators, at Clay Center, Nebr., has just issued a catalogue that should be in the hands of every one of our readers. The up-to-dateness of Johnson and his brooding appliances has spread from Nebraska throughout the world. Send for his catalogue, and tell him you heard of it in THE FEATHER.

Mr. Starnell, who produced the hens that had the record of 211 eggs per year, advertises in this issue the sale of the recipe for his egg-producing ration.

The Golden Egg Poultry Farm, East Des Moines, Iowa, is conducted by one of the oldest fanciers in the country. He is offering in our classified columns propositions that should interest every reader. Look this advertisement up in the "too late for classification" department.

Messrs. J. C. Fishel & Son, of Hope, Ind., have just from the press a most beautiful catalogue telling of their farm, their White Wyandottes and White Holland Turkeys. Any one interested in this beautifully illustrated book can have a copy if they will write to J. C. Fishel & Son, and tell them they saw the mention of the catalogue in THE FEATHER.

Berry's Golden Rule Poultry Farm, of Clarinda, Iowa, that breeds standard-bred fowls, and manufactures the Berry's incubators and brooders, claims the attention of our readers this month through an advertisement in our columns. It will be interesting to our readers to look up this proposition.

About a year ago we made mention in our columns of the Planet Junior Farm Tools, which are most valuable to the poultryman in cultivating his crops, stirring up his poultry yards, and for loosening the earth that has become contaminated by the chicks. These tools are manufactured by S. L. Allen & Co., Box 1105-B, Philadelphia, Pa. For the asking they will gladly send you a catalogue, telling of all their useful wares.

Mr. A. J. Spahr, of Spry, Pa., has made a great winning during the past fall season on Rhode Island Reds, of which he is an expert breeder. His winnings are so many that we have not room to mention them all. Write for his catalogue, which tells of Single-combed Rhode Island Reds, White and Golden Wyandottes.

We are just in receipt of a communication from J. L. Anderson, Superintendent, Poultry Department, of the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition, in which he states that they have decided to charge \$1 per single entry, \$4 per pen on all standard varieties, prizes to be \$5 for first, \$2.50 for second, \$1 for third, \$10, \$6, and \$3 on breeding-pens. We presume that the poultrymen of the country will all be interested in Seattle for 1909.

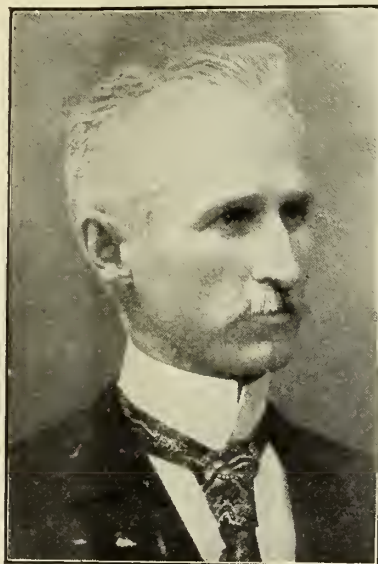
For bone mills for grinding meat and all kinds of roughage for poultry, nothing excels the Wilson Patent Grinding Mills. Wilson Bros., of Easton, Pa., manufacture these, and are more than anxious that all of our readers should have one of their

catalogues containing the latest information.

The show held at Atlanta, Ga., the last week in November, was a marked success. The Atlanta, Ga., fanciers did themselves proud by carrying to a successful finish one of the best shows ever held in the South.

The story of the Dandy Bone Cutter is told in one of the most beautiful of catalogues, and its value is set forth in a little booklet. Both of these books will be sent to any reader of THE FEATHER who will write to the Stratton Mfg. Co., at Erie, Pa.

William Bonner, of Rockville Center, Long Island, N. Y., was again at New York, with his Pekin Ducks. These are the kind imported direct from Japan that have proved to be such thrifty producers the past two years. Send to him for his new illustrated circular.



Myron H. Bent, whose portrait is given here, is familiarly known to our readers as the originator and inventor of Milk Albumen for Poultry. He was born in Antwerp, Jefferson Co., N. Y., April 22, 1865, and was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., and Williams College. He entered upon a newspaper career, and was special legislative correspondent at Albany for various papers for several winters, afterward becoming editor and publisher of the Antwerp Gazette. Mr. Bent at first became interested in breeding thoroughbred fowls as a side line several years ago, and while thus engaged he discovered and invented Milk Albumen. His specialties are Single- and Rose-combed Black Minorcas, and it is said that he has some exceptionally fine stock.

The Douglasville Squab Co., of Douglasville, Pa., have issued an interesting book relative to the breeding of squabs. The price of this book is 50 cents. For a short space of time, as a special offer, this book and THE FEATHER for one year for 50 cents.

Foxhurst Farm, R. N. Barnum, proprietor, Lime Rock, Conn., reports their winnings on Black Orpingtons at West Haven Poultry Show: First cockerel, second and fourth hens, grand special ribbon for the best colored Black Orpington in the show, special for the best shaped male, and special for the best pullet; also silver cup for best display; all these winnings made with six birds.

Maltese and Hungarian Hen Pigeons, from Upper Austria, imported, genuine large and heavy birds, free board steamer New York, 5 pairs, \$25; 10 pairs, \$45; 20 pairs, \$80; 40 pairs, \$150; 100 pairs, \$350. Send money order. H. UNZELMANN, Ottostr., 38 Hamburg, Germany. 13-12

Fantails Exclusively—High Class, Red, White, Blue, Black, and Yellow; Saddlebacks, Red, Blue, Black and Silver, \$1 per bird, and up. Overstocked; must sell. R. T. APPERSON, 211 Euclid Avenue, W. End, Lynchburg, Va. 13-6

Wanted—5,000 OLD COMMON PIGEONS. Pay at least 25c pair. Also 5,000 Homers, Guinea Fowls, live Rabbits. Highest prices paid. "N." GILBERT, 1123 Palmer Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-6

300 Jumbo and Plymouth Rock Homers, 75c pair; 50 surplus hens, 50c each; 20 pair half Runts, \$3 pair; Runts and Dragons, all colors, at reduced price. Stamp. G. B. HOOD, Somerset, Mass. 13-4

HOMING PIGEONS

Important and Valuable Information That Every one interested in pigeons should have, mailed free. Send postal to-day. HOWARD BUTCHER, Box 21, New Britain, Bucks Co., Pa. 13-7

Wanted—Homer Pigeons of Good Breeding Age, any quantity. Also Homer youngsters. State number and lowest cash price. F. M. DUNHAM, 511 Bourse Building, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-7

700 Grant Squab Breeders for Sale at Half Price. Homers 75 cents pair. Runts, Maltese Hens, Carneau, Show Homers, and crosses, \$2 to \$6 per pair. Now is your chance to get high-class birds at your own price. Money back if not as represented. O. F. MITTENDORFF, Lincoln, Ill. 13-5

For Sale—Large Squab Breeding Homers, or will exchange for Wyandottes, Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds. PAUL WILKE, 22 N. Desplalnce Avenue, Forest Park, Ill. 13-5

I Offer Guaranteed Mated Homers, Any Quantity, at \$1 pair, and challenge squab companies or dealers to produce better stock at twice my price. Beautiful White Homers, \$1.50 pair. CHARLES E. GILBERT, 1563 E. Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-6

Bargains! Homer Hens! 100 Young, High-class, large, Homer hens, reasonable. Mix blood and secure better results. Mated, choice Plymouth Rock Homers, cheap. SQUAB FARM, Marietta, Pa. 13-6

CAGE BIRDS

For Sale—High-bred Canaries—Scotch Fancy, Yorkshire and Norwich Crest and Crestbreds. Fine type for breeding. Fine colors and sweet singers, well packed and shipped to all parts by express. MRS. W. B. GRINER, 97 Dovercourt Road, Toronto, Canada. 13-4

EGGS

Eggs for Hatching from Heavy Laying Single-combed White Leghorns and White Wyandottes. Also Buff Pekin Bantams and White Guineas. Four pair Peafowls for sale. THE IDEAL EGG FARM, Waterport, Orleans Co., New York. 13-5

Eggs for Hatching. Rose-combed Black Minorcas; always lay, but never set; if you want eggs keep this strain; \$2.50 for 13. Address MISS BERTHA E. LEWIS, Voluntown, Conn. 13-5

RABBITS

Snow White English Rabbits for Sale, at \$2.50 per pair, for young ones. White and Buff Cochin Bantams, \$3 per pair. CLARENCE SHENK, Luray, Va. 13-5

FERRETS

Send 10c for Catalogue and the Greatest Book published in the U. S. on the ferret and work done by dogs and ferrets. Government engagements fully illustrated. E. L. BARCLAY, the Ferret Man, Washington, D. C. 13-7

DOGS

Scotch Collie and Fox Terrier Pups Cheap. Also S. C., R. C. Rhode Island Red and S. C. White Leghorn cockerels at \$1 each. THOS. ALLEN, Swanwick, Ill. 13-4

FOR SALE

For Sale Cheap—Some Fine Buff and White Rocks, Buff Cochlin Bantams, Lincoln Incubator. All or part, at a bargain. K. C. LEWIS, Reynoldsville, Pa. 13-5

Selling Out—Two Hare's Portable Colony-houses, practically new, for sale, \$15 each. One Cyphers "Model Colony" Brooder (outdoor), \$8. 1 "Prairie State" (outdoor) brooder, \$8. A prize-winning pair of White Holland Turkeys (young birds), \$20. A trio of Pekin Ducks, \$7. A quartet of Flemish Geese, \$20. Apply ESSEX PARK GAME PRESERVE, Montague, Essex Co., Va. 13-4

For Sale—Poultry Plant With Ten, Twenty, or fifty acres, on the Essex Park Game Preserve. Water running through ground. Cement-wood winter brooder-house, accommodating two thousand chicks (Cyphers "Model" plan). Two poultry-houses (wood) 10x16, with glass top. Baltimore nearest market. Ideal locality for chicken raising. Price, \$40 an acre, and \$200 for buildings on same. ESSEX PARK GAME PRESERVE, Montague, Essex Co., Va. 13-4

One Chas. Cypher, and Three Cypher & Co. 240-egg incubators for sale, \$15 each; 1906 model. Used one season. Perfect condition. Address ESSEX PARK GAME PRESERVE, Montague, Essex Co., Va. 13-4

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Exchanges—White Rocks, White Pekin Bants, Incubators, good ones. 1 want White Indian Games, White Leghorns, White Homers, Pouters, Archangels. E. J. KIRBY, Covert, Mich. 13-5

For Sale—Cyphers No. 2 Standard Incubator, 240 egg capacity, positively new; been in use but six weeks; price, \$25. White China Geese at \$7 per pair. A few extra ganders, both White and Brown, at \$3.50 each. Rose-combed Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 each. W. W. WEIMAN, Emporium, Pa. 13-5

Sale or Exchange—Two "Wooden Hen" (second hand) incubators; capacity, 50 and 180 eggs, respectively. Write for particulars. OLIVE H. FLINT, Ridgefield, Conn. 13-6

Tumblers, Homers, Blondinettes, Dragons, Guinea Pigs for sale at reasonable prices, or exchange for poultry, turkeys, peafowl, or rare stamps. WOODCREST FARM, Box 3134, Boston. 13-6

SUPPLIES

Charcoal for Poultry Keeps 'Em Healthy, Prevents and cures all bowel trouble. No. 1 for fowls, No. 2 for chicks, No. 3 for mash. \$1.70 cwt. W. W. JOHNSON, Stockton, N. J. 13-4

SITUATIONS WANTED

Competent Poultryman in All Branches Wants position. Familiar with incubators and brooding-house, feeding for winter eggs, etc. Address "GEORGE," care of this paper. 13-4

WANTED

Wanted—One Female Each of Following Bantams: White-crested and Bearded Polish, White Creeper, White Frizzle, White Rumpless, Bearded and Booted White. Address LOCK BOX 2461, Washington, D. C. 13-4

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

The "Thomas Convertible Brooder" is Most Practical yet; converted to single or double instantly. Customer says: "Brooder cost \$2 to make; raised over 300 chicks in it past season." Make it yourself. Plans and specifications, 50c. Red stamp for booklet. H. J. THOMAS, Dept. L., 24 Bedford Court, Detroit, Mich. 13-4

BOOKS

The Greatest Book on Water-fowls Ever Published. "The Water-fowl Guide of America." Handsomely illustrated. Price, 25c. EXMOOR FARMS, Lebanon, Pa. 13-4

MISCELLANEOUS

Ninety Varieties Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, Ferrets, dogs, Angora goats, Belgian hares, etc. Descriptive 60-page book and store at your door, 10c, mailed. List free. J. A. BERGEY, Box 22, Telford, Pa. 13-4

S. C. Buff and S. C. Black Orpingtons. Not the best in the world, but as good as the best. Prize-winners in the strongest competition. Birds for sale, singly or in mated pens. Eggs for hatching in season. S. C. Rhode Island Reds and Columbian Wyandottes of equal merit. GEDNEY FARM POULTRY YARDS, White Plains, N. Y. Frank W. Gaylor, Manager. 13-5

Single-combed White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Buff Pekin Bantams, and White Guineas. Send for circular and price-list. THE IDEAL EGG FARM, Waterport, Orleans Co., N. Y. 13-5

Barred and White Rocks, Embden Geese, Ronen Ducks; good breeders, \$1 to \$5; exhibition birds, \$5 to \$10. WM. H. FATHAUER, Route 4, Moweaqua, Ill. 13-6

White Wyandottes, Pekin Ducks, Pearl Guineas. Prices reasonable if sold during fall months. BERTHA M. TYSON, Rising Sun, Md. 13-4

Bean's Buff Poultry Plant, Anoka, Minn. High-class utility and exhibition "Buffa," all varieties. Twenty years' experience. One thousand premiums. Write. Do it now. 13-6

I New Have for Sale the Following: Half Wild and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Homing Pigeons, and (Thompson's) Barred Rocks. TERESA DAVIES, R. F. D. 4, Snagsheanna, Pa. 13-4

The Perfectsd-Bifold System Insures an Average yearly profit of \$4 from each hen. Convincing proof free. F. GRUNDY, Expert Poultryman, Morrisonville, Ill. 13-4

Send One Dollar for One Hundred Note-Heads, one hundred envelopes, one hundred business cards. Also other printing done. THE CRAIG PRINTING COMPANY, Sewickley, Pa. 13-4

Look! Great Sacrifice Sale—All Varieties Standard bred poultry. Bantams, specialty. Write your wants and get a list to-day. We will save you money, and guarantee satisfaction. Also Turner's Bantam Book, fully illustrated, price 25 cents. PLEASANT VIEW FARM, Horseheads, N. Y. 13-6

For Sale—Cockerels and Pullets, All Pairs Bred. Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochlin, Buff Cochlin, Barred Rocks, Cornish Indian Game, Rhode Island Reds. Prices right. Eggs in season. Satisfaction guaranteed. FRANK G. WEED, Hightstown, N. J. 13-6

After all, it is not so easy to do the things expected of you

30 Varieties Geese, Ducks, Chickens. Catalogue free. MINKEL & CO., Mapleton, Minn. 13-5

Buff and Black Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds. Extra fine stock at reasonable prices. Write me before buying. Eggs in season. FRANK FORBES, New Hagerstown, Ohio. 13-5

For Sale—2 Trios R. C. Buff Leghorns; 1 Pair R. C. White Minorcas; 1 cock, 3 hens, Silver Sebright Bantams. C. S. CRUMBLING, Marysville, Pa. 13-5


Poultry Printing—Envelopes, Noteheads, Cards, Egg Labels, Circulars, 100, 40c; 250, 85c; 500, \$1.30; 1,000, \$2.20, prepaid. Standard Cuts used. 100 Envelopes, 100 Noteheads, and 100 Business Cards, only \$1, postpaid. Samples free. RIVERSIDE PRESS, Box F, Brisben, N. Y. 13-4

Prize Winning White Wyandottes, P. Rocks, Guineas, Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, \$2 each. Bees, Ducks, Pigeons, Harness, Eggs, etc. SEWARD LANSINGER, Littlestown, Pa. 13-4

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

Must Sell or Lease Two Small Poultry Farms, handsomely located, near state capitol and fair grounds. Bargains. GOLDEN EGG POULTRY, East Des Moines, Iowa. 13-5

BLOODED STOCK FREE



Every farmer is interested in how to get better returns and larger profits from his livestock. Today this he must keep posted. **Blooded Stock** is the best paper for this purpose. Drop a postal by today's mail and get **Free Sample Copies** and our club rates. Address, **BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.**



IDEAL ALUMINUM LEG BAND
To Mark Chickens
CHEAPEST AND BEST
12 for 15c; 25—25c; 50—40c; 100—75c.
Sample Band Mailed for 2c Stamp.
Frank Myers, Mfr. Box 54, Freeport, Ill.

THIS MONTH'S (JAN.) RELIABLE

FITTINGLY COMMENCES THE NEW YEAR—THE LEADING ARTICLES

Thompson's "Ringlet" Barred Plymouth Rocks—Frontispiece by Artist F. L. Sewell.
The Value of Animal Food—An instructive and timely article by Associate Editor Woods.
Symmetry—An explanation of this section of the scale of points.—Artist Sewell.
Biographical Sketch of Ira C. Keller—Editor Curtis.
How "The Best in the World" White Rocks are Mated—Fishel.
The Desirable Shape of White Wyandottes—Duston.
Breeding and Raising Rhode Island Reds—DeGraff.
White Plymouth Rocks as Heavy Layers—VanOrsdale.

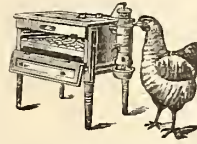
A Two-Story Poultry House—Illustrated by a full page diagram of plans. Luhr.
Mating Silver Wyandottes for Standard Requirements—Samson.
Light Brahma Origin—Associate Editor Proctor.
Table Poultry Competition—Illustrated.
The Indian Runner Duck—Sawyer.
Selection of Specimens for Use as Breeders—Instructive Articles written by Fishel & Son, Jackson, Pensyl, Arnold, Meyer, Palmer & Son, Keeler, etc.
The Leghorn Country—A description of a trip among the foremost breeders of New York.
Breeding Light Brahmas—Felch.
Other Articles of Equal Importance and all the Departments.

Special Offer—Inclose 50 cents and this ad and we will enter your subscription to the R. P. J. to February, 1908, and mail you this January number. Send for a free sample copy.

RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL, Box 30, Quincy, Illinois

There is money in raising poultry for the market. As a side line it fills in many unprofitable hours, and pays handsome dividends the year round. You can start without a feather and select enough pullets from the first season's hatching to lay all the eggs you need for the next season, or you can market them as broilers at a good round price.

The business of raising poultry is one that doesn't require a large amount of money to start. For a few dollars you can buy either the Wooden Hen or the Excelsior Incubator, and either one will more than pay for itself with the first hatch. There's no need to pay high prices for incubators that won't do as well.



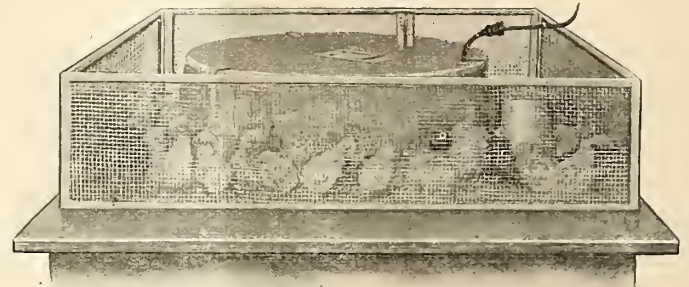
These incubators are made by George H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., who is widely known as one of the largest and most successful manufacturers of hatchers and brooders in the country.

Begin to-day by writing for a free copy of Stahl's catalogue—the most instructive book on poultry-raising that has been issued in recent years. It is quite elaborate, containing many plates in natural colors, including views showing development of the chick from the egg to the bird.

This is the well-known A B C of Bee Culture, which is so familiar to all bee-keepers who keep bees by modern methods. The old work has been largely rewritten and added to until it is now a book of nearly 600 large pages. It still retains the great feature of the old work in being very practical and easily understood. It is so very popular that one hundred fifteen thousand copies have been printed, and it continues to sell at a great rate. It is splendidly illustrated, and fully indexed to make it suit the busy man. It is well printed on smooth paper. Withal, it is thoroughly American from start to finish, and yet it sells well in foreign countries, showing that merit will win everywhere. No bee-keeper can very well do without the A B C. Price (cloth), \$1.50, post-paid to any part of the world.

Catalogues, Circulars, etc. Received

Geo. C. Salmon, Port Dickinson, N. Y., catalogue.
Klinck Farm Poultry Yards, Cockeysville, Md., circular.
Pennsylvania Primo Feed Co., Harrisburg, Pa., circular.
Harry E. Balr, Twilight Yards, Hanover, Pa., circular.
Humphrey & Sons, Joliet, Ill., catalogue.
Stratton Manufacturing Co., Erie, Pa., catalogue.
Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y., catalogue.



The Electric Adaptable Brooder, shown in the accompanying illustration (photographed at Niagara Falls, August 13, 1907), was designed to take care of chicks after they are hatched. The temperature is maintained automatically at 90 degrees to 95 degrees for the first week, and after the chicks are older the regulator is adjusted to from 80 degrees to 85 degrees, until finally the artificial heat is dispensed with entirely. In this device, an electric thermostat cuts out the current whenever the temperature goes above the required degree and turns on the electricity, automatically, and infallibly, when the temperature in the breeding chamber goes below the required degree. When the current is cut off, there is no cost for operation—none whatever. As regards the cost generally of operating the electric brooding apparatus herein described, an ordinary sixteen-candlepower incandescent electric light will supply sufficient heat to run a No. 1 Standard Cyphers Incubator, capacity about one hundred forty-four eggs, in a room in which the temperature is 45 degrees and the current will be "on," i. e., passing into the machine only about one-half the time. This fact has been demonstrated by repeated tests.

The complete catalogue of Cyphers Incubator Company for 1908, ready for mailing, contains a full description for the electrical device above mentioned.

A B C and X Y Z of Bee Culture, by Root, published at Medina, Ohio, by the

Profit in Poultry on a Small Scale

My experience has been on a small scale only, and on city lots. December 1, 1906, having about a quarter of an acre of range, I placed seventeen hens and one crower in a pen, thirteen being pullets and the rest one-year-old hens. I have fed dry feed altogether, not any fancy feeds, principally corn and oats, with now and then a change to some good mixed feed for a few days, giving plenty of green cut bone through the winter months. During the twelve months I gathered 2,311 eggs from this pen, which brought me, at the prices for which I sold, \$48.44.

My feed up to July 1, 1907, cost \$3.21. From this time on the birds had little care, being fed by the hopper system, with the young chicks in the same pen, as high as seventy-five young chicks at that time. The total cost of feed for the year was \$25. I lost quite a number of the young stock, but sold \$4 worth, and killed for my own use \$9.60 worth, and now have thirty-five extra birds in the pen which could be sold at 50 cents each, making a value of \$17.50 on increase in stock.

This leaves me, after paying for my feed, \$54.54 as the profit on my pen of seventeen hens. On February 22, that being the coldest day during the year, I gathered sixteen eggs. These hens are of the Ancona breed, and are full-blood stock.—L. A. Landis.

51 CHICKS from 50 EGGS

That has been the hatch at least four times from our

\$5.00 Buckeye Incubator



Let us give you the names of the people who obtained these remarkable results, and of many others who have been wonderfully successful. This incubator is Self-Regulating. It is backed by 17 years successful experience. You can test it on Both the Incubator and 50 Chick Brooder, Freight Paid east of Rocky Mountains, \$9.00. Send for **FREE Book** giving prices and describing this and larger sizes, Brooders, Supplies, and telling all about our great **Trial Offer**. Write today.

40 Days Free Trial

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO. Box 108 Springfield, Ohio

Egg Getting

depends largely on the skill of the feeder. The hen is a machine for converting a part of the food she eats into eggs. The machine must have the right ingredients. The finest pullet in the world cannot lay eggs unless she is fed egg-making materials.

Darling's Laying Food

Solves the Winter Egg Problem

It supplies all the necessary ingredients in the right proportion. Hundreds of the most prosperous poultrymen of the country have proved this. We are supplying these people with their winter laying feed year after year. You will be a permanent user if you try it. Quality always dependable, it never varies.

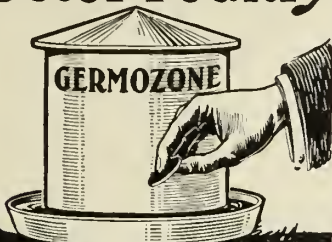
In 100-lb. Sacks, Price \$2.00 f. o. b. Chicago or New York

Darling's Scratching Food	\$2.00	Darling's Beef Scraps	\$2.75
Darling's Forcing Food	2.00	Darling's Chick Feed	2.50
Darling's Mica Crystal Grit	.65	Darling's Oyster Shells	.60
All in 100-lb. Sacks, f. o. b. Chicago or New York.		Cash with order.	

Would you like some pointers on the egg business? Let us send you our booklet, "Fill the Egg Basket." We mail it free, also catalog of full line of feeds and up-to-date supplies. Address

DARLING & COMPANY,
Box 55 Union Stock Yds., Chicago, Box 55 Long Island City, N. Y.

Easy to Doctor Poultry



Be your own Poultry Doctor. If you will use **Germozone** according to directions you need not have sick fowls from any cause. **Germozone** prevents disease and cures it, should it get started. Simple to use and very effective—put it in the drink twice a week—the chickens take their own medicine regularly and keep well. They like it, too.

GERMO-ZONE

the great National Remedy is a sure cure for Roup, Colds, Cholera, Bowel Complaint, Chicken-Pox and all such disorders. A trial will make you a regular user. Either tablet or liquid. 50c at dealers, or direct from

GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

GENERAL AGENTS:

Howard L. Davis, 1315 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Fiske Seed Co., Boston, Mass.; Acme Poultry Supply Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Crenshaw Bros., Tampa, Fla.; The Implement Co., Richmond, Va.; Northrup King & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Porter-Walton Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; Robinson Seed & Plant Co., Dallas, Texas; Henry Albers, Los Angeles, Cal.; Portland Seed Co., Portland, Ore. Address nearest agent.



45 Varieties of practical and fancy pure bred poultry. Beautiful, hardy, vigorous. Largest, most successful poultry-farm. Thousands to choose from. **Profitable Poultry** book tells all about it. Quotes low prices on fowls, eggs, incubators, and supplies. Sent for 4 cents. **Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 77 Clarinda, Ia.**



2 hatches free and 5 years guarantee these are our terms for the GEM. They are not cheap machines, made simply to sell and that no one ever heard of before. They are scientifically built, high per cent hatches with a splendid record. Thousands of satisfied users enthusiastically recommend them. The

GEM INCUBATOR

proves its merits by actual results. As an A. No. 1 hatcher it stands right in the front rank. For convenience and ease of operation it's way ahead of all others. It's especially the women's favorite because the **Removable Chick Tray and Nursery** make it so easy to keep clean. Write today for our free catalog. It explains our plan of selling direct to you at **Factory Prices** cutting out all dealers profits. It tells how successful others have been and how you can make the most money with your Poultry.

GEM INCUBATOR CO.,
Box 431, Trotwood, Ohio.

Most Valuable Lesson of the Year in Artificial Incubation

How to Hatch Bigger, Stronger Chicks that are Sure to Survive the Critical Period

A Comparative Test of Hens and Incubators on Livability of Chicks

HOW SET—HENS	NO. EGGS	IN-FERTILE	% DEAD IN SHELL	% HATCHED	% DEAD IN 4 WEEKS	% CHICKS LIVED	NO HATCHES
ROOMY NESTS	159	10.7	7	70	30.4	48.7	14
CROWDED NESTS	176	15.9	4	50	12.5	43.7	16
INCUBATORS							
WHOLE MILK AND ZENOLEUM	110	19	11	64	21.8	45.5	2
WATER C.O. ² AND ZENOLEUM	44	13.6	11.3	52.2	13	45.4	1
WATER AND ZENOLEUM	464	32	11.4	52.8	16.7	44	6
WATER AND C.O. ²	129	20.1	7.9	48.1	21	38	2
WATER ONLY	1,221	13.9	11.3	51.9	37	32.7	13
DRY EGG-CHAMBER	1,406	16.3	12.6	40.7	60.5	16.1	12

The lesson to be learned from the above table of tests on the vitality—"livability"—of chicks hatched by artificial means and by hens, is, without doubt, the most valuable one that will be offered to the poultry public from the past year's entire developments.

There are two reasons for this. One is because it has solved a problem in artificial incubation that has been the greatest obstacle the poultry raiser has had to contend with; that is, the heavy loss of chicks during the first four weeks after hatching.

The other reason is, because this lesson is based on actual, practical results—not theories—something which can be accomplished by anyone if he follows the same methods.

Let us analyze this table of tests. It is not one of our own making, but the results as tabulated during a great many exhaustive experiments by Prof. W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada.

Notice the percent of "live chicks" after 4 weeks hatched by hens—48.7



3 Chicks in foreground hatched in Non-Moisture Machine—large one in moisture machine. Note difference in vitality.

and 43.7. Now, the percent with incubators, using as moisture whole milk and zenoleum, 45.5; also with water C.O.₂ and zenoleum, 45.4, etc.

Now note the results of the Dry Egg Chamber Incubator—only 16.1 percent of live chicks after four weeks. That's about the same experience everyone has with non-moisture, dry-egg-chamber machines. Over 60 percent of the chicks hatched in this machine died before four weeks old. By adding moisture—water only, for example (see table)—this was increased over one hundred percent, or to 32.7. Then by adding a volatile carbon compound—zenoleum—the percentage was brought up to within but 3 percent of the best record made by hens.

Is this not a big stride in artificial incubation?

Is this not the best evidence that the PRAIRIE STATE SAND TRAY INCUBATORS are the nearest to nature—the most practical and nearest to perfection incubators on the market?

These tests were made in the Prairie State Sand Tray machines, and if you want to hatch chicks next year that will "live" beyond the critical point; if you want big, strong, fluffy, hen-like chicks, and lots of 'em, don't buy experimental machines—get the incubator that is setting the standard; that is bringing out more real, practical improvements; that is proving to copy nature almost identically, and consequently successfully.

It's the chicks that live that bring you profit, and the "Prairie State" not only hatches within a very few percent as many "livable" chicks as the old hen, but hatches the highest percent of fertile eggs.

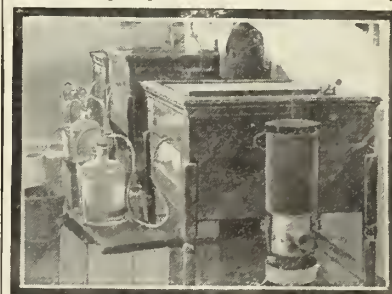
Then is it not wisdom to avoid all chance hatching machines and buy

proven, positive hatchers?

The Prairie State machines being designed for use of moisture, high humidity, large amount of ventilation, retention of the carbon dioxide—all that is formed—is peculiarly adapted to the use of volatile carbon compounds, and the successful fuming of eggs during incubation which has solved the *White Diarrhea* problem almost completely.

Think what this means: To be able to cope with this grim reaper is certainly a gratifying result. Just send for our 1908 catalog—it gives full particulars of these tests, more experiments showing results from hens set on the ground; set on straw in boxes; set in ventilated nests—all of which is vitally interesting and valuable.

It also shows comparative tests of hens and brooders, and the results will surprise you. They show how the Prairie State Brooders with Universal Hovers, in extended actual tests, beat the hens 50 percent in rearing chicks. This book contains more helpful, practical information on this subject than you'll find between any other covers. It's free, postpaid. Write for it today.



Making Carbon-dioxide Tests of Prairie State Incubators at Guelph Agricultural Station, Canada.

THE PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO.,

481 Main St., Homer City, Pa.

If You Want More Eggs

More eggs, the year round, eggs more fertile, bigger hatches, stronger chicks and heavier fowls—if you want to cut down your feed bills and double your profit

Send For This Booklet

"WORMS AND BUGS," common sense on the feeding question. It will make dollars for you. Free while present edition lasts. Send today.

F. W. MANN CO.,

Box 561

MILFORD, MASS.



Cycle

HATCHER-BROODER

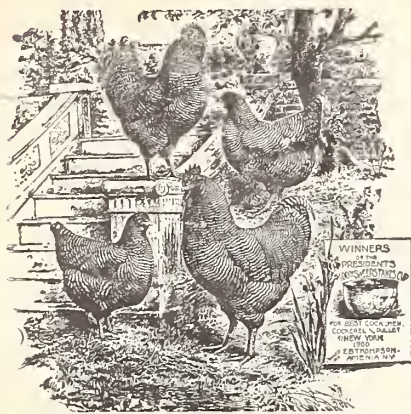
Complete 50-egg all metal Hatching and Brooding plant for only \$7.50. Once hatching the lamp hatches the eggs and broods the chicks.—Cycle Hatcher Co., 417 Wm. St., Elmira, N. Y.



"RINGLETS" Soar Still Higher.

At the Imperial Show of the Nation—Madison Square Garden, N. Y.

E. B. THOMPSON'S BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS



Winners of the President's \$100 Sweepstake Cup for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet at New York

Stamped their superiority in the Most Decisive Manner, winning again the Superb Challenge Trophy, value \$100, for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet. This is the third time the "Ringlets" have won this Grandest of all Prizes, giving them now absolute and final ownership. And in this "Colossal Conflict" the "Ringlets" lifted the Great National Sweepstakes Cup, presented by the American Plymouth Rock Club for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet. My Barred Rocks won Double the Number Silver Cups and Special Prizes of any competitor, including the "Sweepstakes" Special in Gold for Best Plymouth Rock on exhibition, Male or Female, any variety. The "Ringlet" World's Record of Four Years in Succession at New York is a page of history. The "Ringlet" Record of first on exhibition pen at this Great Show, three years in succession, is the undisputed Champion. My Clean Sweep of

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Prizes

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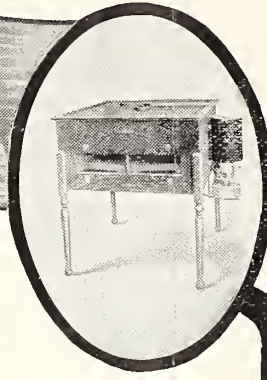
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Vol XIII No. 5
February



Model Incubators

HATCH CHICKENS THAT LIVE

Don't buy incubators in which the chicks must be "doctored" even while in the shell, when the **Model** will hatch for you **chickens that live.**

In the **Model** there is a perfect balance in the heat and ventilation—the life-giving elements.

Eggs that are to produce strong chicks must not be baked under a hot radiator, but need to be subjected to an even, gentle warmth.

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"As you must remember, we bought one incubator and five of your Model brooders, and they are grand. We think they could not be any better, as the incubator cannot be outdone, and the brooder raises all the chicks. I ran the right beside it and did not hatch near as many chicks, nor were they anywhere near as strong. I hatched in all in the Model about 800 White Leghorns, and did not lose but ten of them.—MRS. A. DINGS. Elnora, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1907."

"Of the 100 White Wyandotte eggs set in the Model, 10 tested infertile and 88 hatched. The Model brooder raised every chick and they are now three months old and doing fine.—A. W. FRENCH. Hartford, Conn., Aug. 6, 1907."

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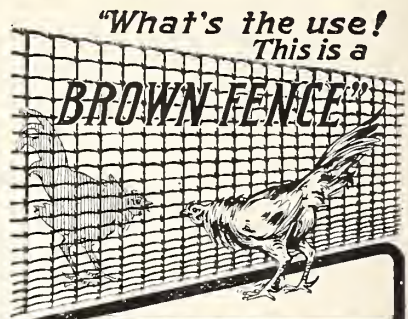
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Write for descriptive literature.

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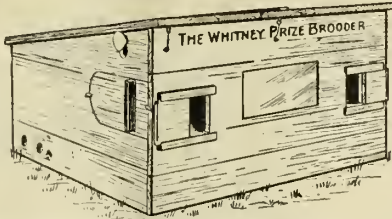


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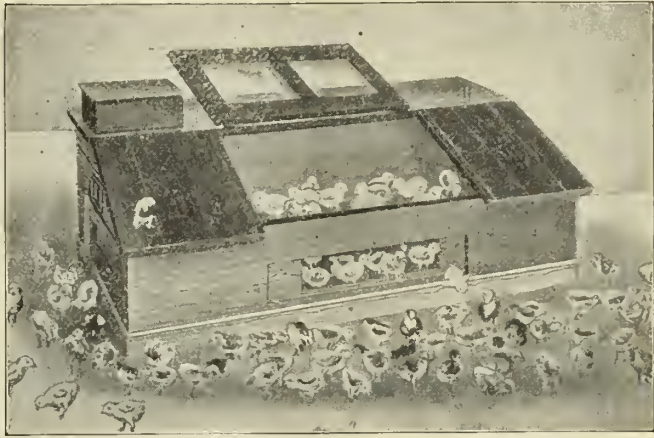
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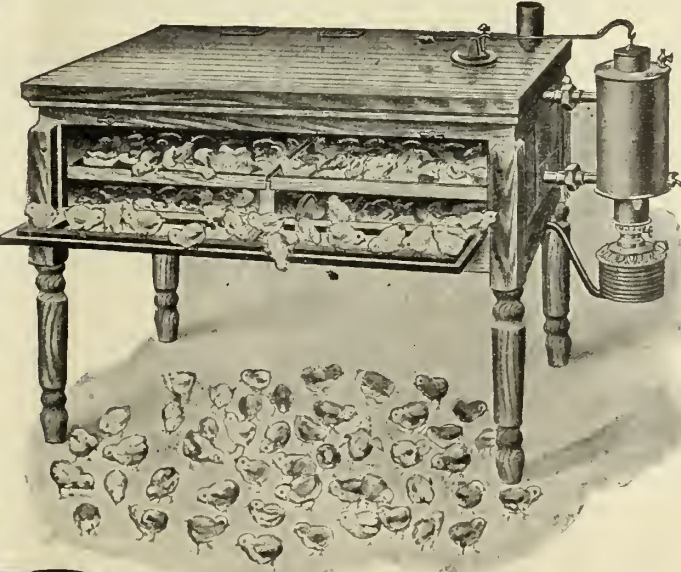


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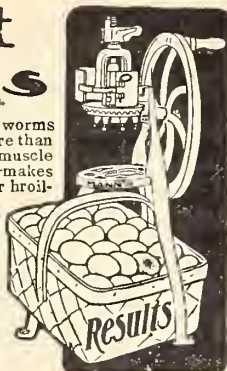
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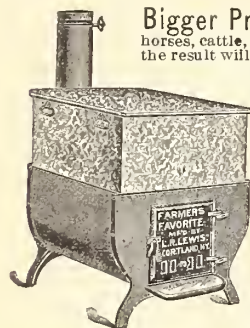
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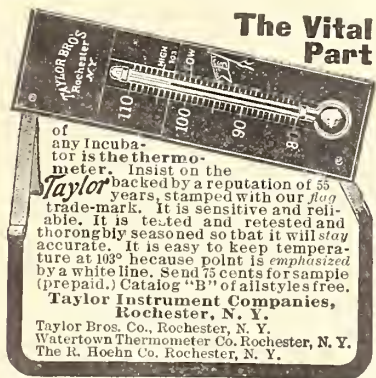
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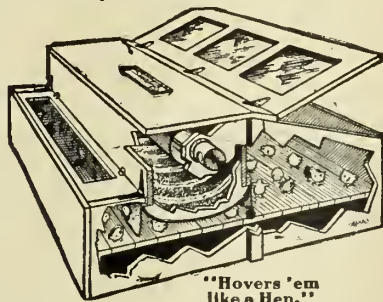


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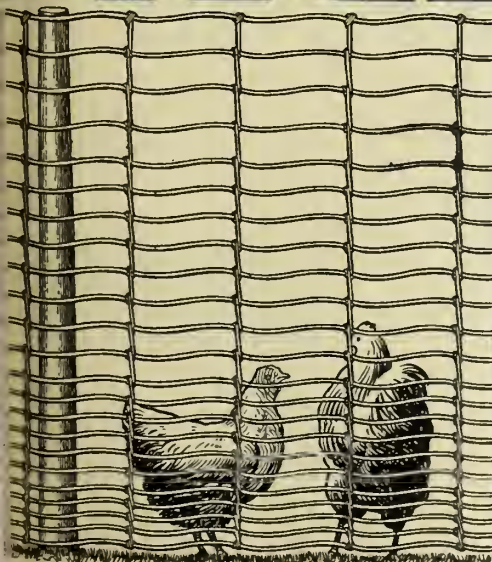
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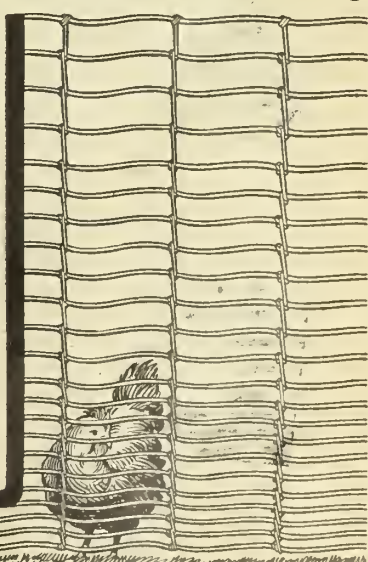
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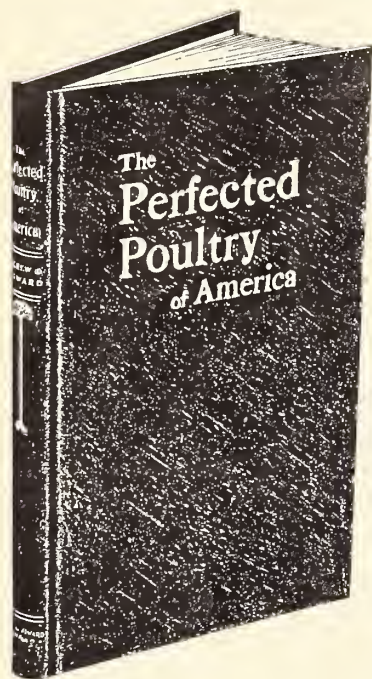
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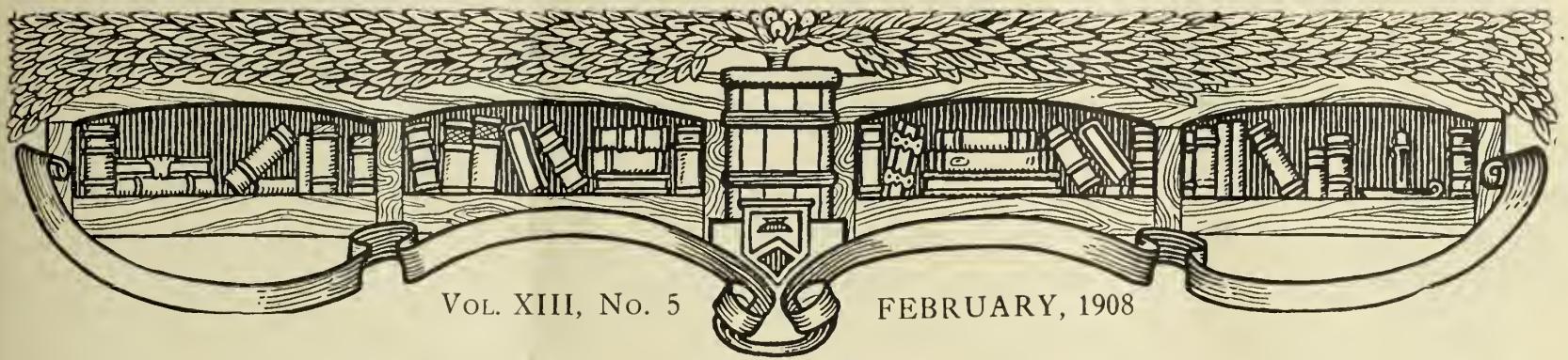
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VOL. XIII, No. 5

FEBRUARY, 1908

Editorial Comment

The large exhibitions of the year, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, and Chicago, have closed successful seasons, New York being the only one that had an entry in the open classes equal to former years. One feature much to be noted in all was the improvement in quality and the smaller amount of indifferent stock.

In our last issue we told of the superior quality at New York. Following New York came the great Washington Show, and notwithstanding the fact that the entries were something less than last year, the quality was far superior to any former show. Boston followed with the finest collection seen this winter, then came Philadelphia and Chicago with noticeable improvements.

Nearly six hundred poultry shows will have been held in the United States by the close of this month. Allowing a fair average of entries to each of these makes it an impossible proposition for the poultry journals to attempt to publish the awards. There should be more shows in the future even than in the past. Poultry exhibitions always improve and advance the interests in the locality where they are held. The breeding and exhibiting of standard-bred poultry has made the interest what it is. This feature should have more attention, and well deserves the assistance of the state authorities in all localities.

Up to the present time the state of Missouri has done more for poultry exhibits than any other state. New York has done more for poultry education than the other states. Both of these interests should have more attention at the hands of the governmental authorities.

Hagerstown has been recognized for many years as the fountain-head which indicated the quality of future winter exhibitions. This feature was transferred this year from Hagerstown to the Jamestown display, where the signal was floated, telling what might be expected in the winter shows.

It was feared that the earlier dates for New York might count something against the quality and quantity to be exhibited there. In this there was a most pleasing disappointment; both numbers and quality were surprising, proving the possibility of having in this country continuous poultry shows from November to the end of March. It would be better for all interests if this might become a settled feature of each week from November to April, making records in poultry displays

throughout the country that would be most profitable. The show in the early weeks of December in the state of Missouri evidenced the ability to produce matured quality at this early stage of poultry displays. We should all gain a lesson from this that would teach us to endeavor to have birds ready for display early in November.

Now that the season is at hand for the mating and preparing for another year more attention than ever should be given to the selection of the females to be used for the production of exhibition stock. We should learn the lesson so evident to those familiar with such conditions, which teaches us that the finest females in their second year are the best from which to gather the eggs for the production of the best quality. Too much stress cannot be placed on the importance of having the finest females of matured age as breeding stock for the exhibition poultry.

A few hens of quality are much more valuable than dozens of immature pullets in their first year. One breeder, successful during the past show season, informs us that 90 per cent. of all his exhibition stock came from nine hens ranging two, three, and a few of them four years old. This is a lesson that might well be carefully studied and considered by those anxious to make records in the exhibition hall.

Our new book, "The Perfected Poultry of America," has been finished; all advance orders have been delivered, and many new ones received. Some pages from this book have been printed in our advertising columns. All who may be interested in this book can be furnished with a circular containing some specimen pages. Every one anxious to know more of real quality and how to produce it, and how to recognize quality when they have it, should secure a copy of this book. The price, which is \$2.50, is a modest sum when the real value of the book is taken into consideration.

This book contains over one hundred full page illustrations of all poultry bred in this country and used for exhibition purposes. Parti and tri-colored birds are shown with the feathers from each section printed with the illustration. This teaches the kind and character of markings found upon the best specimens that have ever been shown. This book is an object lesson that can well be studied and made use of by every one in mating their fowls, and shows what has been done and what can be done in the way of producing beautiful specimens. No one can hope to

succeed without this book, providing they are anxious to learn the lesson of how to produce better and better stock each year.

A new feature has been brought permanently into the poultry show the past season through the beautiful display of cage birds at New York, Boston, and Washington. These proved to be most attractive features in the general make-up of the show. We might well follow what has been done abroad. Recently in a small town in Scotland a two-day show was held, which had over one thousand five hundred entries of cage birds; in the more densely inhabited districts larger numbers were shown.

In considering the relative value of poultry with other live-stock products, we have only to notice the increased interest shown by agricultural papers. In the November issue of The Horseman and Stockman, of Chicago, was a half-tone of four turkeys on their front cover-page; other illustrations of fowls of different kinds have ornamented their cover-pages and added to the attractiveness of the interior of their publications during the Christmas week.

During the last two months some beautiful catalogues of poultry have been issued from this office. The branch certificates, membership certificates, diplomas, and judges' certificates have been printed here for the American Poultry Association. We know that when these reach their destination among the members they will be gladly received, and recognized as beautiful examples of work. More than ordinary attention has been given to all this by this office, and we trust that the poultrymen will realize our ability to publish all kinds of catalogue work for poultrymen, and will send to us to have estimates made on their work.

Some months ago we stated that size, shape, and color should be the rule in considering standard-bred poultry for exhibition. We believe that size is of much more importance than weight. Good proportionate size always looks the character, and can be shown in exhibition weight without being over fat. The practise of feeding into hog fatness small specimens to pass the weight clause when applied by the score-card is an injury and a deception. Weight may be present without size; size cannot be present without carrying with it the possibilities of more than standard weight.

Following the publication of this article, the American Poultry Journal writes at considerable length, and while they admit

that size is most valuable, they say that Webster gives the definition of size as "a conventional relative measure of denomination applied to a great variety of articles." They say, further, that "size, therefore, being of a relative and uncertain quality, and sometimes upon which the ideas and opinions of persons may be vastly at variance with relation to the same object, it follows that the term has no certain and specific value, and is something upon which a definite, absolute and unqualified judgment cannot be based," and would, therefore, be impracticable when taken in connection with the subject-matter under discussion.

If the one responsible for this statement in the American Poultry Journal cannot judge size from appearance, then we presume we must permit him to travel with Noah Webster, but when a poultryman admits that he cannot tell size from what he sees, he accepts our proposition above and must admit that he gauges size by the scales and is outside of the advanced position that must be taken by poultrymen if they hope to succeed.

A writer in the Northwest Poultry Journal seems to admit that he would pre-

THE FEATHER

GEO. E. HOWARD
Editor

T. F. MCGREW
Associate Editor

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fer to gauge size by the balance, and not by his ability to select it from appearance. This is a great, big world. It seems to be admitted—at least at home—that the United States is the largest of all the nations of the world, and yet no one has been able to build a scale sufficiently large upon which to weigh this country. It may be possible that some cannot see the size we refer to, because they have no balance in which to calculate its greatness. We think, perhaps, these gentlemen have written in this way more for argument than for improvement. There are a number of propositions in the Standard that are being applied wrongfully from the fact that the individuals consider same from their own viewpoints, and not from the law as laid down in the Standard. The greatest complaint of the day comes from exhibitors who claim that the Standard is not carefully applied in placing the awards.

The scale of points says "weight," and we presume that so long as the Standard says "weight," undersized, over-fat specimens will be considered from the mere fact that they weigh in at full weight. Those who can rise above this condition and realize the fact that size properly considered is better than any record of the scale, have been, and will be, the successful ones in the cultivation of exhibition fowls.

The displays of incubators, brooders, and poultry appliances at the winter shows tell plainly of the great interest being taken by the manufacturers in the improvement of hatching and brooding machinery. Years ago it was a question of having machines that would hatch and brood poultry; now the whole interest seems to be centered in having machinery that will hatch every hatchable egg and rear every chick which is hatched. These men of determined push have solicited the interest of agricultural college and experimental station experts in the question. Throughout the land has gone forth the cry, "how can we overcome the present difficulties in the hatching and rearing of the chicks?" This question is considered at length in the catalogues just issued by the incubator manufacturers. All who may be interested in these problems should secure copies and study them thoroughly to gain much-to-be desired information.

We have ready for delivery two valuable and interesting publications; the one, "The Egg Question Solved," tells how to handle your hens so as to gain from them the best returns in egg production; the other, "How to Grow Chicks," tells how the young chicks may be successfully grown both artificially and in the care of the mother hen. These two books sell for 25 cents each. Both of these books and THE FEATHER for a year sent to any one address for 75 cents. No one can afford to be without these three valuable publications, from the fact that they might save them many dollars in a single week, and add profit through the egg-basket and the rearing of the young chicks.

We had hoped to have published in this issue of THE FEATHER subject-matter that might prove to be of great importance to the breeders of Leghorns, but we have not gained all the information we

desire to have before us before we touch upon this question. The difference of opinion as to comb, head points, general type and color in the several varieties does not seem to be settled in the minds of even the breeders themselves. Comb qualities are being lost sight of. But few males, and fewer females, shown at the larger shows during the past winter have possessed the most desirable type of comb. Head points are among the most attractive features of the Leghorns; if these are lost, much that is desirable as beautiful exhibition specimens will be gone in this breed. Breeders give an excuse that type and color has attracted so much attention that other points have been overlooked. This should not be. The Leghorn comb is one of the most distinguishing features of this breed, and should not be overlooked. Mr. Fox and others have attacked, judging at the past winter shows, on the ground that but little attention has been paid to the application of the Standard, but that judges seemed to use their own personal preferences in placing the awards. We stated frankly several years ago that a great mistake was being made in selecting the judges to place the awards by a vote of the club membership that foster a breed or variety. It is quite usual for a judge to be selected through the vote of members who never have and never will show where this judge is voted to act. In other words, a judge may be voted into a position to judge at New York or Boston by members of the club who never go to either one of these exhibitions. On the other hand, one may be sent to Chicago, St. Louis, or Kansas City by a vote of members who do not even consider sending specimens to that show. Men do the best work who are best equipped to apply the Standard; simply because a judge can secure the vote of his friends and acquaintances does not make him equal to the occasion imposed upon him.

There is no use to attempt to deny the fact that errors are made in the show-room. We have not the pleasure of the acquaintance of any judge who has not made such mistakes. We believe that the club members should accept the decision of a judge selected by the vote of their organization, or else they should do away with that method of choosing a judge and leave it entirely to the show management, who, undoubtedly, are best able to make a selection for the best interests of all. As long as the club members use that method of selecting the judge, and then insist upon the show management using their selection, there should appear in print objections to the work done until the club members themselves have advertised the method of selection. Whenever the club votes for and selects the judge they remove the responsibility from the show management and accept this responsibility themselves.

At the late Boston Show the one hundred-dollar challenge cup on Cochon Bantams was awarded to a Black Cochon hen, each and every mail tail feather of which had been bent in from one to three places to such an extent as to fracture the fiber of the shaft, and bend the feather into a shape desired. In doing this some of the main tail feathers had been broken off not to exceed an inch in

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length. In making the examination of this hen we were careful to have witnesses present for future reference if necessary.

This calls to mind the fact that we refused to place a specimen a few years ago at Boston that was minus main tail feathers. We never claimed that this bird had been plucked, only claiming the Standard demanded the presence of main tail feathers. If a strain was being bred that did not grow main tail feathers, such specimens did not come within the demands of the Standard. In the above instance we considered it most unfortunate that a cup winner should have been so unnecessarily prepared for the exhibition pen.

A number of years ago bantams were one of the leading features both at New York and Boston. Boston has lost to the greatest extent its display of Bantams; New York is not equal to what it was formerly. Bantam fanciers tell us that New York will lose, more unless more consideration is given to the proper judging of the classes. Bantam fanciers gathered at Boston talked considerably of this. Bantams will continue to lose their position as to numbers at least unless there are different methods applied, and it seems to be the opinion of many that the methods of the association must be changed, or exhibitors will not go so enthusiastically to the large displays as has been the practise in former years.

There cannot be any question but what it is a grave error to select a man to judge for friendship. Whenever any reason other than qualifications for the position is taken into consideration in the selection of a judge, discontent is sure to follow. It is an absolute fact that some are much better qualified than others. The safest plan to follow is to always choose the person best qualified to place the awards, no matter whether a close friend is rejected or not. It is a question of advancing the general interest in poultry, and not the pleasure of a friend, that should always be considered when a judge is selected to pass upon any class in the exhibition hall.

The Daily Times, Chattanooga, publishes a most interesting article on the colonization of poultry plants. It states that poultry farmers at Morristown have joined together in a business union. This enables them to market all their poultry and fresh-laid eggs three times a week, each one keeping a record of their portion of the shipments. A number joining together in this way will always have a large enough quantity to make a shipment three times a week. This enables them to send fresh-laid eggs into market regularly, and obtain the highest prices for these. Hotels, restaurants, and private families watch eagerly to be served from these poultry colonies. The states of Tennessee and Missouri bid fair to lead in poultry culture.

We of this country imagine great things are possible only with us, yet in one of the small towns of Scotland, and several places throughout England, there has been held within the past six months a number of separate cage-bird shows at which were exhibited more than a thousand beautiful cage-birds. At several of these shows more than twelve, and at some of them fifteen and sixteen hundred entries were made.

England, which is not nearly so large in territory as some of our states, holds every week from September to January from three to five shows of poultry, pet stock, cage birds—all of these in separate exhibitions. There will be more shows held in this space of time, more poultry, pet stock, pigeons, and birds exhibited than are shown with us throughout the entire winter season. These shows are held as two- and three-day exhibits and nearly always prove profitable in the remuneration that comes in entries and through the door. Yet we of the United States, covering the vast territory we spread over, have trouble in almost every locality to sustain a poultry exhibit.

The spirit of the fancier throughout England, and Scotland as well, is of a social character that brings them all together in friendly relations. There has been nothing so striking in years along this line as was the good-fellowship displayed by the bird fanciers at the recent New York Shows. All the exhibitors of cage birds at the Garden were as friendly and as socially connected as if they were all brothers. There were few disputes or wrangles with them. They all recognize the quality in each other's products, and the bird fanciers might be taken as an example of the good-fellowship among the English exhibitors of all kinds of poultry and feathered pets.

Dorkings at the Boston Show

Owing to the liberality of the management and friendly help the Boston Show continues to be the center of attraction for Dorking breeders. This last show, from January 14 to 18, 1908, was no exception. The number of Dorkings footed up ninety-five birds. Silver grays were strongest in number—14 cocks, 19 hens, 16 cockerels, and 19 pullets. This was the best display of Silver-gray Dorkings for Boston. Quality was even stronger than quantity, which made judging very difficult. The beautiful silver-white of the top color and jet-black breasts of the males were so uniform that at a glance they all looked just alike, and there was not much difference in the size of their bodies. Their ample tails swept from side to side of the coops, which were evidently too small to keep the tails extended without doubling up. Although some birds were imported, a home-bred bird took first prize and specials for shape and color. The hens and pullets were also very evenly matched in color, size and shape. Two fine imported hens were the only exception, taking first and second prizes. As to the pullets, down to the fifth prize, the choice was slight. The colored or dark variety was represented by some fine, large birds, the males mostly being rather light in color, while the hens and pullets were better in color. There were only four whites shown, and they were not extra large. The novelty in silver grays was a breeding pen of rose-combed birds, which is an entirely new feature in Dorkings. Although good in color they need a little more finishing up in size and form, which will, no doubt, be obtained in the course of time and will mark a new era for Dorkings in America. This oldest of all breeds of poultry is reviving, having survived from the old Roman to the great American Republic.—HENRY HALES.

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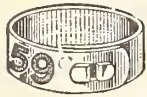
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THE POULTRY SHOW NUMBER OF THE YEAR—OTHER LEADING ARTICLES

Martin's Regal White Wyandotte Trophy Winners—Frontispiece by Artist A. O. Schilling. The Modern White Wyandotte—An authoritative article by an experienced breeder of this variety—Martin.

The Important Changes in Wyandotte Type—Artist Franklane L. Sewell. The second article upon a subject of great importance to Wyandotte breeders; illustrated with original drawings.

New York and Boston Show Reports—A full account of these great exhibitions—Editor Curtis. Strong-Germes Eggs For Hatching—Instruction of value to all poultrymen—Associate Editor Hare.

Chicago Show Reports—Associate Editor Hare. The Utility Qualities of Minorcas—Northrup. The Color of Buff Cochins—A discussion of the desirable shade of buff color.—Dr. J. J. Hare. The Orpingtons—Cook.

Conditioning Standard-bred Fowls for Breeding—Instructional articles by Felch, Hettich, Cook & Sons, Pierson, Blanchard, Holtermun, Thompson. How Shall We Advertise—Felch.

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RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL

Box 30, Quincy, Illinois

The Washington and Boston Shows



VERY satisfactory and successful poultry display was held during the week of January 6 to 11, in Washington. The entry in the open classes of poultry was nearly equal to that of last year. The entry in pigeons was scarcely one-third of the number shown last season. The dates being so near those of the Boston Show seems to have taken the entry in the pigeon classes. Whether this is a fact or not, we cannot say, but, notwithstanding the small exhibit, there were a number of remarkable quality, and the entrance at the door was gratifying.

The Asiatic classes was represented in Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff Cochins, and Black Langshans; of these, the Black Langshans were the strongest classes; Light Brahmas stood second. Friendship Heights Poultry Farm, of Friendship Heights, Maryland, won all the honors in Brahmas, and considerable in other classes. They were most successful in their display of White Wyandottes, did fairly well in Columbian Wyandottes and White Plymouth Rocks. The Bantams shown by these people were remarkably good. The Langshan classes were made up by Messrs. Hoag & Son, P. H. McCormick, and R. H. Holland, all of these showing specimens of remarkable quality.

In Barred Plymouth Rocks, quality was much better than last year. The winning specimens were selected, leaving a splendid lot unplaced. The males and the females were all much better than last year. In White Plymouth Rocks the classes were fully the equal of the year before. Good size, shape, and color prevailed throughout the classes. In Buff Plymouth Rocks the conditions were the same. Double the number were shown, all better than any shown the past season. These improvements throughout the American classes established beyond question that wherever successful poultry shows are held the public becomes better informed as to the demands of quality, and each year they are showing improvement. Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Silver-penciled Plymouth Rocks, Silver and Golden Wyandottes all made up strong classes in quality.

In White Wyandottes, Mrs. Turner had a wonderful display. The prizes were largely divided between Mrs. Turner and Friendship Heights Poultry Farm, Mr. Boyd taking the lion's share with a beautiful display of Black Wyandottes. In Buff Wyandottes, Mr. Hicks swept the board. Columbian Wyandottes were scarcely what they should have been as to numbers, although quality was good. The honors were divided among B. Alton Smith, Mrs. Turner, J. D. Sumner, and Friendship Heights Poultry Farm. More than usual interest was gathered about the Rhode Island display. Many new exhibitors were present; the display, in quality, much improved over last year. The color and general make up of the male birds was far in advance of last

season. This was also true throughout the Orpington classes. The Buffs, the Blacks, and the Whites were all better than were ever shown here before.

There was an unusual effort to improve the Leghorn classes at the Washington show; in this the results were most satisfactory. In White and Brown Leghorns the classes were superb. A number of beautiful Buff Leghorns were shown. The Whites were a class of quality to themselves, and it is hoped that another year will bring improvement from many directions. The single and Rose-combed Black Minorcas shown were equal to any like display in quality.

Blue Andalusians and Games were but sparingly represented. The best display in Games were the Black Sumatra classes, which were filled with quality. A few Indian Games, Black Reds, and some Silkies and Golden-barred Plymouth Rocks made up the Any Other Variety classes.

The display of Bantams gathered together some wonderful Light Brahma Bantams, Buff and White and Partridge Cochins Bantams, Japanese and Game Bantams. A few of these were equal to anything seen during the winter at any of the leading shows; all of them were equal to the average.

The display of pigeons was composed of one hundred two specimens of many kinds, all of remarkable quality. In Pigmy Pouters, Jacobins, Fantails, and Tumblers the display was remarkable. There were some Polish Lynx and other large-sized squab-producers shown, all of which attracted a world of attention. In the display classes were the Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks from Mr. Lothrop's farm, Falls Church. Mr. Blanton's wild turkeys from Virginia were greatly admired.

No one could overlook the Pitchlynn display of beautiful Brown Leghorns. The turkeys and Embden geese from Friendship Heights Poultry Farm were much admired. Displays in incubators, brooders, poultry supplies, and feed of all kinds were made by F. W. Bolgiano & Co., C. M. Wolf & Co., J. W. Lyons & Co., and Edward S. Schmid, of Washington. In addition to these Murphy, the paint man, from Twelfth and G, made a wonderful display of paints and other necessities much in demand by poultrymen.

The display of cage birds of all kinds by Mr. Schmid and Mr. Stephenson, was greatly admired.

THE BOSTON SHOW

The Boston Show of this year was not quite a bower of roses, but the ceiling in and about the main entrance were beautifully decorated with greens. Mr. William Atherton, the new secretary, assisted by Mr. T. Farrar Rackham, of Spratt's Patent, did themselves proud in arranging all details and decorations of the hall. New York, Washington, and Boston shows were successfully cooped by the Spratt's people, which means, as far as that branch of the business goes, Mr. Rackham.

In the rear of the decorations were gathered large displays of incubators, brooders, and appliances, representing many of the leading manufacturers of the country, among them the Prairie State Incubator Company, the Model Incubator Company, Spratt's Patent, Crown Point Sparr Company, Coulson, Bundidge & Co., Standard Bone Cutter, F. W. Bird & Son, the Perfect Nest Co., the Randall Faichney Co., the Visible Brooder Co., William Rust & Sons, F. W. Mann Co., Boston Dry Feed Hopper Co., Green Chick Feed Co., National Coal Tar Co., Walter M. Lowney Co., E. F. Hodgson, the Jocay Co., Park & Pollard Co., L. P. French Co., J. A. & W. Bird & Co., Cyphers Incubator Co., Boston Branch, H. A. Fiske Seed Company, Jos. Beck & Sons' Corp., and the Standard Paint Company.

In addition to these displays was the beautiful coop of Barred Plymouth Rocks shown by A. C. Hawkins, and a most attractive pen of Rose-combed Silver-gray Dorkings, this new variety having been originated by Mr. George B. Inches, of North Grafton, Mass. Nothing was more surprising than the quality in size, shape, color and comb of these new fowls. Mr. Inches may well be proud of them. He was also quite successful with his Dorkings and Rose-combed Browns.

Boston numbered only 120 Asiatics in the Brahma and Cochlin classes. Buff Cochins were noticeable by their absolute absence. Partridge Cochins and Black Cochins were few in number, but remarkable in quality. In all 62 Brahmas were shown. Of course, Brahmas are always good at Boston, but we were surprised to notice the loss of beautiful head points in Brahmas. The overhanging skull, the beautiful distinctive emblem of the Brahma, was strongly missing among the winners. Several of our friends remarked, "They look more like capons than Brahmas." Perhaps we are not thoroughly familiar with the present-day fashion in Light Brahmas, but we know that one of the strong features in both the description and the illustration of the Brahma is head points, and the Standard says head of medium length, broad crown projecting over the eyes. Black and White Langshans remarkably good.

The Barred Plymouth Rocks, as described by Mr. Victor Bradley, were a wonderful display of quality. We find these better and better at each show we attend; indeed, quality in Barred Plymouth Rocks was remarkable. We regret to be compelled to state that once again size was not present in the winning pullets, although they had other most desirable qualities. The cup for the best specimen in the Asiatic, American, English and Mediterranean classes went to the Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel, winner of first. White Plymouth Rocks were better, if possible, than at any of the winter shows. To describe the winners in all these classes becomes a humdrum process. Where there is anything unusual, we are glad to mention it, which was the fact in the winning hens and pullets in White Plymouth Rocks; a better lot than these are seldom seen. The show in male birds has been equalled, but we do not think that the show of hens and pullets in White Plymouth Rocks was ever better.

The display of Buff Plymouth Rocks excelled any display of this variety that we have seen for several years. In numbers, in size, in shape and color they were superb; but of all the classes of the show, none attracted our attention so much as did the display of Buff Wyandottes; more than a hundred of these were in the open

classes. Size, shape and color far excelled the display of last winter and this winter at New York. All, or nearly all, the leading lights were there; they sent numbers and quality. The judging was admittedly well done. There did not seem to be a contention in placing the awards. The banner specimens of the show, we would say, were the winning hens, pullets and first cockerel. The hens are well known in the Wyandotte classes. The cockerel that won the blue ribbon was the most attractive specimen that we have seen in years; the pullets marvelously beautiful. In White Wyandottes, Silver, Golden, Partridge and Silver-penciled, the conditions were much the same as at New York as to quality and quantity, only the names of the exhibitors changed. Wyandottes have become of good quality, and are found in all the shows, demonstrating that the handlers of these have paid marked attention to their improvement. The new Columbian variety was the center of attraction and much discussion. Friend Hawkins was again successful in many instances. The greatest cause for discussion centered about first hen and the first pullet in Columbian Wyandottes. The standard for Columbian Wyandottes admits of very dark plumage. It reads as follows: "Solid black feathers in back only to disqualify for color. Black spots may be very prevalent, and the bird become a winner." This shortcoming was shown strongly throughout the female classes. Beautiful white surface plumage, with sparing neck and covert lacing were set back for birds having fine neck, tail coverts and very bad color in surface plumage. This is permissible, we must admit, according to the Standard. It may be helpful to the improvement of color in this variety, but selecting this type and character did not meet with general favor among the exhibitors.

Leghorns were a wonderful show at Boston. Miss Pitchlynn, of Washington, had been scheduled to judge these classes. Her presence brought large numbers of women and young folks to the hall, and so retarded her work that she was unable to finish the classes the first day, became ill, and others had to help to do the work. We imagine that not in many, many years have Brown Leghorns been so satisfactorily passed upon as were the Browns at Boston. White Leghorns and Leghorns of all kinds, Rose and Single comb—a most attractive lot. Sunnyside Farm, of Penn Yan, N. Y., was most successful in the winnings, having a remarkably fine string of birds that won successfully.

One might well travel a thousand miles to see the display of Rose and Single-combed Rhode Island Reds at Boston. President Bryant was a most successful winner with his Rose-combed Reds. House Rock Poultry Farm is the name ascribed to his farm at Woolerton, Mass., which sends each year to the Boston Show Reds of remarkable quality. In Single-combed Rhode Island Reds, success went largely to some parties winning at New York. Other new exhibitors came largely from the New England States. In Dorkings, our friends Henry Hales and Watson Westfall were both very successful, dividing the honors with Mr. Inches and other exhibitors among a lot of specimens scarcely if ever equalled in this country. A gentleman from the other side remarked to us that it was not necessary for people from this side to go to England any more for Dorkings, Orpingtons and Hamburgs. The display of Orpingtons,

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for tens of thousands of men and women to turn to the so-called "small things" of life for their cash income—to poultry keeping, home gardening, etc., and of all these side issues, "keeping a few hens" is by far the most convenient and the most profitable. Where even limited yard room is available, 150 to 200 per cent profit can be made from moderate sized flocks.

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we think, was better in quality in many ways than were shown in New York.

The Polish and Hamburg classes were far better than any like classes ever shown in this country. Waterfowls made up strong classes, full of quality. As usual, Toulouse and Emden geese of remarkable quality were shown.

Only 192 bantams were shown, divided amongst many classes. It is to be regretted that the bantam fanciers do not take more interest in the display of bantams at all the leading winter shows. Bantams are as well provided for in prizes and the open classes as the other fowls. We have hinted in our editorial columns at some of the reasons advanced by exhibitors themselves in the past two winters. It is within the possibilities of the bantam fanciers and the bantam association to upbraid or destroy their future just as they may select. It is to be hoped that another year will find conditions better for the bantams.

There was a world of pigeons at Boston; the catalogue registered 1686. This included displays of many kinds. We imagine it would not be out of the way to state that there were near 2,500 pigeons in the Boston Show. The display of rabbits, cavies, dressed poultry, eggs, pheasants and cage birds was very creditable. In all 197 cats were shown. The crowds began to gather in great numbers Thursday morning at the opening of the cat department. Mr. Roberts, the former secretary, told us that Thursday registered the largest attendance that had ever passed the door of the Boston Show in twelve years. The crowds do come to see attractive things. Poultry alone does not draw the crowds. Boston, for twelve years, has planned and planned and devised means and methods that have successfully attracted the people. This might well be more carefully considered by show managements in other localities. If this problem could be solved, poultry exhibitions would become much more profitable and satisfactory to all.

State Poultry Institute

A Poultry Institute, beginning Monday evening, February 17, and closing Thursday evening, February 20, will be held at Ithaca, N. Y., under the direction of the Poultry Department of the Agricultural College. Mr. F. E. Dawley will conduct this institute. During this same week the Cornell University poultry display will be held. This will be one of the most attractive programs ever offered in the interest of poultry culture to the Farmers' Institute in the state of New York. Speakers from three agricultural colleges and from many states will be present.

Every one who can possibly make it convenient should attend this institute. The New York branch of the American Poultry Association, the members of the New York State Poultry Association, will join hands with Mr. Dawley in an effort to make this institute a record of its kind, and to set an example to the world of what may be done in institute work for the benefit of poultry culture.

"Had no notion of extending my advertisement this season, for can not meet obligations accruing from my regular line, but I like your paper and expect to use display space next fall and will introduce myself by taking advantage of your three months' offer as per enclosure." M. W. Baldwin.

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13-5

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SUCCESSFUL POULTRY CULTURE a 128-page illustrated book on poultry keeping, contains this valuable information and is worth a hundred times its price to every poultryman. It makes no difference whether you keep only a few chickens or thousands you can't afford to be without it.

PRICE \$1.00—Sent on Approval Send us \$1.00 and if you find this book is not worth it, and does not tell you how to do everything stated in th's ad, we will RETURN YOUR MONEY and ask no questions.

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REFERENCES: We have personally known THE RECORDER PUB. CO. for over five years and we take pleasure in recommending this firm as being thoroughly honest and reliable.—J. W. Bell, Associate Editor American Poultry Journal.

13-5

Madison Square



My Rose and Single Comb BROWNS have WON MANY FIRSTS, Madison Square.

Lay to 242 and 240 Eggs to a Pullet.

S. C. Whites, 236 eggs, big birds.
R. C. Whites, largest and whitest strains.
White Wyandottes (Duston). Five firsts one show. Three firsts, another.
Barred Rocks (Bradley). Three firsts and silver cup this fall.
Tompkins Strain S. C. R. Island Reds. Three firsts.
Pekin Ducks—big ones.
EGGS—\$2 per 15, \$5 for 45, \$10 and \$7 per 100.
Collie Pups. Catalog.

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Pottstown, Pa.

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AUG. D. ARNOLD Box H Dillsburg, Pa.

ARNOLD'S COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES



Beautifying Poultry Farms

MORE than a year ago we published in the columns of THE FEATHER an illustrated article on the beautifying of homes. Soon after, an illustrated article on reclaiming undesirable lands appeared. Following the publication of these articles, there came to

us, from Mr. E. L. Harmon, Guernsey, Ohio, a letter in which he asked many pertinent questions. He stated that he thought it was a safe gamble that the author of this article had never trimmed a fruit-tree in his life. In this he was very wrong indeed, because the writer followed the furrow when a boy, and helped to prune the fruit-trees of all kinds, and labored like all time to improve some of the very lands written about.

Mr. Harmon has written us twice within the year, and has promised to send us some photographs, and to furnish some information as to what he is doing along these lines. So far, he has failed in this, but, perhaps, when he reads this article, he will take heart, and we will hear from him again on the subject.

We know that many of these things written of are not easy to accomplish. First of all, one must know what to do, and must have the willingness, the ability, the determination, and the push to carry it out. When this is done, Paradise may be often made from the wildest lands on earth.

This time we propose to tell our readers, and illustrate, what has been done in some localities far apart, in the improvement of rough, unattractive lands.

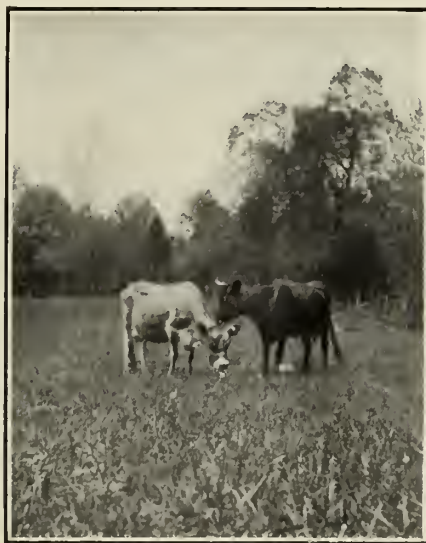
Just outside of Washington, on the Rockville road, is located a little farm, known as Friendship Heights Farm. Two years ago this was a

rough, uncultivated piece of land. Photograph No. 1 shows the rough pasture-lands, the woods in the background, where a little stream runs, the whole land almost a barren waste, as far as buildings and improvements are considered. This piece of land was selected as a place to have a one-man poultry-plant; in other words, these seven acres of ground should be transformed into a poultry-plant that could be managed by one person at a profit. The first and most important work at hand was the digging of a well, building a barn, and the erection of a windmill for a water supply for all the land. This was done, in a modest, but attractive manner. The ground around the barn and windmill was used the first

season as a garden spot. Just back of the barn, hidden away beneath the shade of the trees, is a well-constructed building for pigs. This much was completed in a manner that would be substantial and lasting, the intention being to finally erect the home for the owner just in front of the windmill on the crown of the hill to the right.

The next improvement was building the poultry-plant, and a house for the attendant on the farm. This was carried out, colony-houses being used for the poultry. The yards were fenced in, as shown in illustration No. 3, and the young chicks permitted to run through the weeds and over the ground about the poultry-buildings. While all this improvement was being made, the poultry-plant was carried on for the purpose of producing young stock, the eggs paying for the expense of caring for the fowls themselves.

Since then, the rear portion of the land, as shown in picture No. 1, has been transformed into a pleasant, shady nook. An inexpensive bungalow was built among the trees. The little stream, flowing from left to right, in front of the building, is bridged over by two small rustic structures. Here the water-fowl enjoy the shade of the trees and the delights of the water, and rear their young almost the same as they would if living in the wilds of far-off Canada. This shady nook provides a spot to go to in the heat of the day, where the workmen can eat their lunch, and enjoy the pleasant retreat. To the right of the building is a luxuriant spring, the water flowing from the mountains near by. This improvement has so greatly beautified the lower portion of the farm, which was a barren waste, as to make it a most attractive spot for those who love to visit a poultry-plant, and recline in the shade of the trees near the flowing brook, and enjoy a pleasant hour watching the water-fowl. This



NO. 1 FRIENDSHIP HEIGHTS FARM WHEN LAND WAS PURCHASED



NO. 3

HOUSES AND POULTRY-YARD COMPLETE

plant has grown and improved steadily from day to day, week to week, until there is now finished the barn, the windmill, the house for the poultrymen, brooder, and incubator buildings, and a complete poultry-plant for the handling of hens for egg-production during the winter months, and the production of young stock for market and exhibition during the entire season. Everything here has been constructed keeping in view the accomplishment of the greatest amount of work with the least possible labor.

Water is piped from the windmill to the several stations in line with the poultry-buildings. The feed is kept in the incubator building, just back of the poultry-buildings. The cows in the barn provide milk for the young pigs and the growing chicks. Everything is turned to account, from the blades of grass for feeding the cows, to the waste vegetables and milk for the hogs and poultry. In this way only can expenses be paid, as economy, convenience, and inexpensive fittings must be the rule where a poultry-plant is expected to give profitable returns.

Illustration No. 5 shows the wild piece of ground where the home now stands, and the start in poultry-growing begun. On this rough piece of land has been erected the outbuildings and poultry-buildings; the farm-land has been improved, and everything done that could be done by the family, in a reasonable way, to improve and make their surroundings pleasant. What may be done on a piece of land like this is best explained through illustration No. 6, which shows the equipment of a piece of land for the growing of young chicks. This piece of ground is the property of F. F. Fryer, Mendon, Ohio. The brood-coops shown on the lawn in the shade of the beautiful grove and near the family orchard were all built by the owner of the farm. These coops are 30½ inches front by 33 inches deep, 36 inches high in front, and 21 inches at the back, including the roof. The frames are made 1¼ inch by 2 inch strips, and is weather-boarded up and down, the weather-boarding dropping 1½ inches below the frame. This fits over the bottom or floor. The floor is made by nailing boards on 2 by 4 inch pieces, which can be beveled as required, using ½-inch stuff for ceiling and sides, the ⅞-inch stuff for back and front. The win-

dows or openings are 15 inches by 30½ inches, same as width of coop. In this way any place where young chicks are to be grown can be beautified with a very reasonable outlay, and poultry-coops for hen and chickens that will give the best possible service can be built with but little expense. These coops could be vastly improved in the space beneath the hood if the upper part of the front, which turns up, was filled in with close-mesh wire that would permit the free circulation of air, and allow the hood to remain open during the nights—in fact all the time—unless very cold. The slide-away was also covered with close-mesh wire, which could be slipped for-

ward and back in the slots through which the young chicks pass in going and coming from the mother hen, and close the young chicks into the coops in stormy days, keeping them from the injurious influence of the wet weather, yet providing healthful ventilation and protection from marauders of all kinds during the night. If these coops were improved in that way, they could be closed at any time, day or night, and the chicks protected from weather, destructive animals, and injuries of any kind.

The above-mentioned lands and surroundings are in the states of Ohio and Maryland. Another breeder who noticed our article on the beautifying of homes and reclaiming the land, wrote us from East Sandwich, Mass., down near Cape Cod, we believe, and told of how homes in that section had been improved. This is Mrs. Rose J. Holway, who states as follows:

"I manage my fruit, potatoes, and poultry. In summer and fall we have a fine market for all the poultry we can raise, at very good prices. We can sell every kind of vegetable as well as fruit, poultry, and eggs at good prices. Eggs sold last year at 50 to 75 cents per dozen. It is about ten miles from my house to the market. The photograph you have shows a part of my potatoes. I raised two hundred thirty bushels of potatoes, four hundred bushels of carrots, and one hundred bushels of turnips. My potatoes I sold to parties near my own home. The carrots I shipped away. Applies and other products are readily disposed of at good, fair prices."

This woman took these rough lands as a beginning, built her home upon a terrace just back of the trees shown in the illustration, the orchard lying between the house and the potato-patch. In the orchard, and back of the house, the poultry can be grown and cared for, and the other crops told of in her letter were raised on portions of the land best suited for them. The illustration shows plainly the working force of the household. These people, with determined effort,



NO. 2

FIRST SEASON'S IMPROVEMENT, BARN AND WINDMILL

have turned the rough lands adjacent to Cape Cod into a beautiful home, from which they are making a living. When we stop to consider that on these lands can be grown two hundred thirty bushels of potatoes, four hundred bushels of carrots, and one hundred bushels of turnips—seven hundred thirty bushels of roots—which we all know have brought most profitable prices in the past few years, the magnitude of what has been accomplished is better understood. In addition to all these, fruits of all kinds, poultry, and eggs can be united in a profitable product, as these people have done.

Now comes the stumbling-block—the most pertinent portion of it all, as referred to by Mr. Harmon, of Guernsey, Ohio, in which he says: "How would it be possible to reclaim lands of this kind at a profit? The possibility lies in the ability and determination of those who take hold of them. When a woman can reclaim the rough, worn-out lands about Cape Cod, and make use of them as described and written of by Mrs. Holway, there is no reason why any family or any lot of people should go hungry or starve in this vast continent of ours who are willing to work and labor for their own betterment. We have seen families, numbering six or seven members, starve on a hundred acres of ground, and move away with scarcely shoes to cover their feet, to be closely followed by a thrifty man and woman, who turn famine into plenty, barrenness into beauty, and who prospered, reared and educated a family on the same spot that was deserted a few years before by those too shiftless to make their living. It is the thrift and determination on the one hand that succeeds, and negligence and indolence on the other hand that fails.

There is no proposition so hard as is exacting, continuous labor. The man who succeeds in a blacksmith shop, the grocery store, the plantation, the ranch, the large or small farm, is he who knows how to work, who is willing to work, and who continues day in and day out to fol-



No. 6

A BEAUTIFUL PLACE FOR GROWING YOUNG CHICKS

low out the proposition of making the best of everything.

The three plans described above are located in three extreme localities, only one of them where the land is considered to be fertile and easy of cultivation. The other two are located on almost barren wastes that have been turned into beauty spots by the determination of those who have selected them as their homes.

Another means of beautifying the home is illustrated in the view of the show-room at Monmouth Poultry Farm, Freneau, N. J. This piece of land was selected several years ago and work of improvement begun. Buildings were

erected, added to, improved, and beautified from time to time, the unattractive places being concealed by the use of vines and rose-bushes. These may be employed at all times. Nothing is more pleasing to the eye than beautiful vines, scarlet ramblers, and blooming, climbing plants of many kinds. The morning-glory, mingled with the climbing nasturtium, with sweet peas as a base, add beauty and attractiveness to any poultryman's home. They can be grown and planted on the other side of the trellis-work, away from the fowls. This was well illustrated in our article of a year ago, on beautifying the home. This illustration of the Monmouth Plant shows vines growing about the poultry-buildings in a most attractive manner, and where they will provide shade and help to keep cool the interior of the buildings.

There has been more said, and written about, and more improvements made in poultry-culture in far-off Australia than in almost any other country. The egg-laying tests that were continued for twelve months, now being carried on with the same fowls for twenty-four months, has attracted the world to the laying hens and ducks of Australia. A picture has been sent us by the editor of the Australian Hen, representing the Talmage Milton Craig, where the young fancier is feeding the flocks. This shows the growing fowls gathered within the enclosure, where both chickens and turkeys wander about in the background, under brush and forest trees. In the foreground is the mother hen with the little chicks, and the little fancier feeding them. The sandy, barren soil of far-off Australia has been reclaimed for the purpose of growing poultry. Our information relative to this plant, gained through correspondence with our friend in Australia, tells us that these lands are located in the warmest sections of the country. During January the heat often goes to 110° in the shade; never do they have the pleasing climatic conditions that are present in many sections of America. Yet these people have succeeded beyond all reasonable expectations, and in the profitable rearing of all kinds for market, eggs, and dressed poultry for the table. Here is shown, thousands and thousands of miles apart, by illustration and by letter, the results that are possible to be obtained through the care and attention



No. 7

A YOUNG FANCIER TENDING HIS CHICKENS ON A POULTRY-PLANT IN AUSTRALIA



NO. 5 THE BEGINNING OF A POULTRY-PLANT

that may be given to the cultivation of poultry. There is no reason why this same success cannot be gained in any locality in the world. There is no doubt but what many have failed, and many will continue to fail in the cultivation of poultry, but when we stand face to face with the latest statement issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, in which he tells us that over \$600,000,000 of poultry products have been produced in the United States in the last year, we must recognize the fact that this \$600,000,000 has been added to the wealth of the country as the result of what has been done.

On the other hand, the average egg-production of the United States is not to-day to exceed eight dozen eggs per hen. If eight dozen eggs per hen would produce in a year one-half of the \$600,000,000, which would be \$300,000,000; if the egg-production was only increased two eggs per month, it would make the egg-production of the country \$400,000,000 instead of \$300,000,000 as at the present time.

If every one was anxious, willing, energetic, and determined like the people above mentioned, the poultry products of the United States would represent more than a billion of dollars, and in place of our receiving eggs from England and Germany into this country, we would be selling

our eggs to the people of the world, and gaining more riches for ourselves. As long as we only produce an insufficient amount for our own consumption, we are simply living from hand to mouth, but as soon as we become an exporter of eggs and poultry in a large amount, just that soon do we commence to add gold to the treasury and make our incomes greater by producing more than we can consume ourselves.

Entirely too many people of the world believe that the poultry business can be started without either information, experience, ability, or means. There is no business in the world that will bring quicker returns than the growing of

poultry, fruit, bees, squabs, and vegetables on the land, for these begin to record returns almost as soon as started, but if one makes an outlay in the start sufficient to return a living to his family, he must have means enough to pay for the outlay. However, if one intends to build up slowly and increase, they should provide themselves with at least enough means in hand to support themselves and family for two years, so that they may build up, increase and improve their flocks, and get their lands in a condition to return a profit. Many would-be breeders imagine that they may put the plow in the ground to-day, place a few hens in a building, and sit down on the front porch to rest, hoping that the vines will grow, leaving their products on the porch, that the hens will lay, gather and dispose of their own eggs, while those who should be industri-

ous, loaf listlessly beneath the shade. This is too often the description of a possible poultry-plant. As long as this notion prevails, it is best to stay in town and loaf on the street corners rather than become a farmer, for there is no place on earth where one can starve quicker than on a country place, if he does not know how to work.

A world of injury has been done in the too-zealous representation of the possibilities of the poultry-farm. The writer listened to a lecturer within the past year, who stated that you could go to the edge of town, rent a little home for \$9 a month, buy a dozen hens for \$9, and from these twelve hens, with an incubator and a brooder, one might support a family. This is as impossible as it would be to jump from the highest steeple of a church and light on your head, and hope not to be injured. It is just as impossible to make a living from a dozen hens, an incubator, and a brooder as it is to make a living with a wheelbarrow for interstate transportation. Neither can be accomplished, and it is unfair to represent it in this manner.



NO. 8 ORCHARD AND POTATO-FIELD OF MASSACHUSETTS POULTRY-FARM

The duck business was pictured in early days as a problem as simple as would be the plucking of ten gold pieces from the trees. The proposition of a broiler plant was pictured with golden linings. When the squab business first became popular, the most extravagant statements were made. All of these exaggerated propositions have been discouraged in the columns of THE FEATHER. Any one who imagines that growing and caring for poultry is a pleasant pastime, or the job for a sick person, is very much mistaken. Raising poultry of all kinds, and squabs as well, can only be successfully accomplished by long-continued, careful attention, and plenty of hard work. Nothing else succeeds in the poultry business. No one can hope to succeed with poultry, ducks, geese, and turkeys or squab-growing unless they are willing to work, and work hard on the proposition. This same kind of performance makes farming of all kinds profitable, and fruit-growing as well, but there is no fairy-tale in any of these propositions; it is real, every-day, hard, continuous labor for success.

We have known many who have settled themselves upon worn-out, unprofitable lands, who have complained continually that their crops were not as they should be, their cows gave but little milk, their hogs grew slowly, and their poultry did no good, all of which could be di-



NO. 9

THE SHOW-ROOM AT MONMOUTH POULTRY-FARM

rectly traced to the indolence of those having the work in charge. It happens too frequently that the man starts for the village soon after sunrise, leaving at home the women folks, and perhaps a half-grown son, and when the season is gone, the father of the home wonders why so little has been done. He imagined that the women folks and the small boy could make enough to keep himself and family on those depleted lands, when the facts are that nothing but the united efforts of every one, in season and out of season, early and late, from daylight till dark, could bring any success.

On the other hand, Mr. Rankin has reclaimed hundreds of acres of barren wastes in the state of Massachusetts by growing ducks; others have turned waste lands into garden spots from which more than a living has been made in growing vegetables, fruit, poultry and eggs for market. Broiler plants of themselves have not proved successful, but the beginning of standard-bred poultry for exhibition, poultry for market, poultry for eggs, poultry for broilers, squabs, and fruit have been successful by those who know

how to handle the best of poultry for all these propositions.

But the great wealth obtained from poultry and eggs is through the thousands upon thousands of small poultry-growers in the land. There are more than five million people in the United States growing poultry for market. These five million people divided into the \$600,000,000 of products would represent less than \$150 of poultry raised by each one of these. Now, the proposition would be that if the thrift and determination used by some was enthused into these five million of growers to the extent of simply doubling the outcome from their present products, we would have in this country \$1,200,000,000 of poultry products from the renewed efforts of these people, which could be so easily accomplished as to amount to almost no extra labor to the individual.

All the writings of the present day are along the lines of poultry-plants and poultry-growers. The actual product of a poultry-plant and poultry-grower is so small in the aggregate as scarcely to be worthy of consideration, were it not that

these are the ones who produced the high quality in eggs and dressed poultry of all kinds. These are the ones who grow the eggs that sell at a dollar a dozen. They produce the dressed poultry of all kinds, which sells readily in the market from 35 to 50 cents per pound; these are the ones who produce the two hundred eggs from a hen; these are the ones that are held up as samples of thrift to be imitated to those who grow the millions and millions of products that is adding wealth to this country.

If, by some possible means, the thrift of these who carry on the special poultry-plants could be diffused into the large army of small producers scattered throughout the world, the wealth of the country would be increased to almost an alarming extent, and the people throughout the world would have poultry products for consumption so much better than the average now purchased as to be an experience to all. There is no danger of this product ever being produced at a loss, because the more of them that are produced throughout the entire world, the greater the demand and the better prices obtained.

Profitable Duck Culture



IN THE articles published almost a year ago in the columns of this journal relative to water-fowl, we made mention of the fact that we would in the near future finish up this kind of fowl, and that we would tell of the Russian duck. Mr. Merritt, of Tarrytown, N. Y., writes under date of October 8, and asks us to tell more of the Russian duck. The only writer to speak definitely of the Russian duck is a Mr. Brown, of England, who states: "During our visit to Russia, in which country and Siberia there are as many races of ducks, as of fowls, unknown to us, the only breed of definite character we saw was called Indian, but we have not been able to obtain any definite information as to their origin, history, and economic qualities. We must content ourselves, therefore, with a brief description; these birds are of medium size, and boat-shaped; the drake has a fawn-colored body, with brown feathers in the tail, except that the neck and back of the head is white, the rest of the head brown; the bill dark green, with a line of white dividing the bill from the head. In the ducks the plumage is fawn, but spangled or splashed with white on the neck and back of the head of the drake; in both sexes the legs are red. In size these birds appeared to be: males, seven pounds; females, six pounds. During visits paid to the various countries of Europe, the variety above named is the only one that could be regarded as a novelty."

It will be noticed from Mr. Brown's description that the Russian ducks are something like the Indian Runner, as they originally came to England. A gentleman told us a year or two since that the ducks in India and Russia were nothing like the Indian Runner duck that he had on his country place, considered to be of the same breed. What truth there may be in this we cannot say. An observing expert like Mr.



INDIAN RUNNER DRAKE, ENGLISH STANDARD

Brown would observe distinctions that an amateur would not recognize. Yet this gentleman, who is thoroughly traveled—in fact, has been over Russia and through India and parts of China many times—stated positively that he thought that a promiscuous lot of the ducks he saw in Russia, those he saw in India, and his farm grade of Indian Runners, would all pass as of the same kind if sent to market. My friend undoubtedly did not notice, as Mr. Brown has, that the Russian drake had more strength of color in head than has the Indian Runner. Mr. Brown also mentions a variety of geese in Russia, which, he states, were formerly kept for fighting purposes. Quite an extended article on this subject is printed from the pen of Mr. Brown in one of our most prominent agricultural papers. We are a little surprised that one of Mr. Brown's standing would write in this way of a peculiarity

in geese. When we were boys at home, there were two families living along the run that passed near our place that kept geese, which they called Spanish geese. We boys used to drive two cocks together to see them fight, and they used to pummel each other with beak and wings, much to their own injury and our enjoyment, yet we never thought of stating that these were kept for fighting purposes, yet it was about the only useful thing the geese ever did. Foxes usually got the greater number of young, and those that escaped the foxes were permitted to grow to maturity and take the place of those that died.

This fact brings to our mind the Indian Runner duck that has been so much written of, so much talked of, and so little understood as an exhibition variety of water-fowl. In England there has been more attention given to the proper construction of the Indian Runner than in any other country. The type has been so considered, so followed up, so determinedly pushed forward, that a judge who would make a mistake in the English show-room in Indian Runner ducks would be considered an ignoramus. In describing the Indian Runner duck, one of the best informed English writers, Mr. Jacob Thomlinson, gives a detailed account of them in the columns of *The Feathered World*, as follows:

"My first acquaintance with the Indian Runner duck was made in the neighborhood of Curthwaite and Blackford, in Cumberland, about thirty years ago, but I did not take particular notice of them until 1884, when I kept one duck by herself. Her record that year was about one hundred eighty eggs. I have had individuals exceed this, but they have been few and far between.

"Compared in egg-production with other breeds, which they completely overshadowed, it was this, and this only, that inoculated your humble servant with 'duck fever,' and is my only apology for inflicting this crude treatise upon a

fancy that contains very many warm and tried personal friends.

"In a very able pamphlet, Mr. John Donald, Sr., goes back much farther, and we are undoubtedly indebted to him, and him alone, for saving so valuable a breed from extinction in this country. That the fame of these birds should have so long remained in almost obscurity and confined to a county is very typical of our nationality; but with the advent of railways, telegraph, telephone, and last, but by no means least, our poultry shows and fanciers' societies, no breed could remain 'perdu' for as many days at the present time.

"But there were fanciers in those days who had an eye for a profitable breed of poultry. Among them was the late Mr. Hy. Digby, who, in conjunction with a lady fancier from Kendal, endeavored to trace their origin in India and elsewhere, but without avail.

"The Water-fowl Club Standard was the joint effort of Mr. John Donald, Sr., who wrote the description, and of the late Mr. Henry Digby, who allotted the number of points. Whether they are correct or not is an open question, and it is the one thing I should personally like to have readjusted, not from a selfish point of view, but that the points be given from those features which retain the true characteristics of the breed—namely, shape, type, carriage, and head and bill.

"That the color of the body should have received such a large share of points has been one of the chief stumbling-blocks which has led to the erratic judging of the past few years, besides which it is undoubtedly the chief cause of the degeneration that has so plainly set in, visible to the veriest tyro in the fancy.

"To any one who has studied their habits, it is quite apparent that their origin was a tropical country, their habit of dropping their eggs without any or very primitive attempts at nest-making, proving this. Their non-sitting instinct points to the fact that their eggs were incubated in the hot sands on similar lines to the ostrich and emu. This is corroborated by the fact that the tiny ducklings, immediately after hatching, are as sharp and active as partridges, and, further, they have a shrill, piping whistle, which, although faint in sound, can be heard at an incredible distance for so faint a call. That instinct remains to-day in the true Runner, and immediately they hear it their heads are erect, and the tiny ducklings run toward each other. Nature has endowed this breed with great fecundity in their egg-production to allow for the great mortality which must inevitably ensue under these adverse circumstances.

"Their peculiar running gait, from which they take their name, points to the fact that they were the 'survivors of the fittest' in an arid, barren climate, sparse in vegetation, conducive to worm, snail, or slug life, where the ordinary waddling duck would have died out from want, not being able to travel over wide areas of country in pursuit of food and sustenance.

"That the breed has been fixed in a wild or semi-wild state for an indefinite period is plainly demonstrated by the potency of a true Runner drake mated with some mongrel or cross-bred ducks. Quite 80 per cent. will favor the Runner, especially in soundness of color, and correct markings can be so easily obtained by these means that some persons have used this method to increase their flocks, and the deception can only be found out when the descendants are bred from again. You may get color, markings, and laying qualities, but you cannot get shape, style, and carriage, without mating back again to the

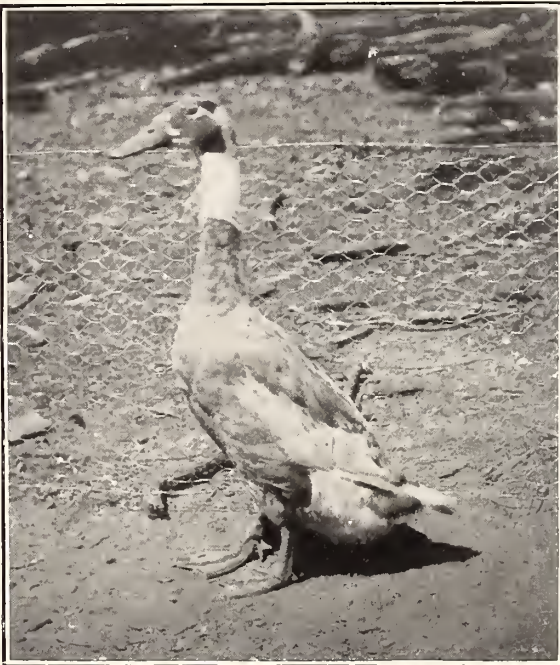
true Runner. Even then it is a long, tedious business. Their liability to 'throw back' has caused a very large number of persons who have taken up the breed to relinquish them with disgust. This appears to me to be one of the chief reasons why the Runner has not made the progress in popularity it undoubtedly ought to have made. 'Once bit, twice shy,' is as trite as ever it was.

"Features: Head.—The head, in my opinion, is the chief indicator as to the bird's breeding. Graceful shape and carriage follow one another as naturally as night follows day.

"The head should be long and lean, so lean on the upper portion between the eyes that the shape of the skull can easily be discerned with the eye without touching it with the hand. This naturally brings the top of the eyelid apparently on a level with the top of the skull.

"The long sweep of the top line of the head is, or should be, continued without an indentation or stop of any sort right down to the tip of the bill.

"I have never seen a Runner yet with a bill that was too strong, stout, and straight; it should



AMERICAN TYPE OF INDIAN RUNNER DUCK

have a nice level curved surface, without even a dent below the nostrils. In color, deep lemon, or light orange, with green spots in the young bird, gradually covering the surface until, when the bird is two or three years old, it is altogether a cucumber green, especially in the duck, and nearly so in the drake, with a black bean at the tip of the bill, slightly hooking over the lower mandible. Any other color should count as points against the bird.

"Color of head in drake, a bronze-green cap, joined in front of eye with a kidney-shaped mark of the same hue on the cheek, a white line around base of bill; the rest of the head and that portion of the neck to the neck-ring perfectly white, without ticking if possible, the white reaching the back of the eye by a gradually tapering, acute angle dividing the cap and the cheek marking behind the eye, clean cutting between the bronze-green and the white—a point in favor of the bird in both sexes.

"In the duck the markings are the same as the drake, but the color of the head should be uniform with the color of the rest of the fawn of the body, but if a shade or two darker it is per-

missible; it should not count against, except under circumstances where birds of otherwise equal merit are pitted against each other in a close final; then even color of head should count for the bird.

"Neck.—Long, lean, and slim as possible, and carried straight, without a curve, the upper part of the neck a short-feathered, pure white, the neck and windpipe being clearly discernible to a person possessing good eyesight without being held in hand (similar to the bone and back tendons of the legs below the knee and hock of a well-bred light horse), the white reaching rather more than half the neck proper, divided by an even, horizontal neck-ring, clean cut where it joins the fawn color of the lower part of the neck and body.

"Another distinctive feature is a kind of an enlargement or funnel shape in the neck, either just above in the white, or on, or immediately below, the neck-ring in the fawn; that, in a close contest, other points being equal, should count for the bird.

"Legs.—The color of the legs should be orange-red, and placed well back and closer together than any other breed of duck. The position of the legs not only allows of that active gait so peculiar to the breed, but raises the front portion to a much higher angle to maintain the proper natural balance, another distinctive feature of the breed, and prospective breeders should make this an indispensable condition when selecting their stock birds, for, if the legs are placed wide apart, you are certain to get a 'waddler' instead of a 'runner,' and if not well placed back you naturally get horizontal instead of upright carriage.

"It is a very important point, and should in no way be overlooked. It will take years of breeding to rectify what appears a seeming small matter to a casual observer.

"Body-color in drake should be a soft, mellow, sandy-fawn, not dark nor dusky, not washy nor ruddy, but a happy medium between, right down to the skin in under-color. (Nature has ordained that this color should match the color of the sands of the desert, as a natural protection against its enemies), with a brilliant sheen, like hammered brass, showing the angle-shaped dents, extending from the neck-ring down to half the breast in front, and over the back between the wings, in a perfectly even shade of fawn. The wing-bars and overlay may be a trifle darker in shade of fawn than the body, but 'even' in fawn counts for the bird.

"The under-cut should be square, straight, and clean in cutting, the white extending beyond the vent.

"The primary and secondary flights should be pure white, colored feather in either to count against the bird.

"The rump bronzy-black, the fan feathers of the tail having a whity under-color.

"Curl feathers may be black or white, but in a close contest black curl and tail feathers count for the bird.

"The body markings in the duck should correspond exactly with the drake, except the color of the fawn. Each feather has two distinct shades of fawn in the beautiful lacing and penciling, and a very faint line of white dividing the two shades, especially on the overlay. The neck and breast feathers show the same penciling when handled and separated, the back and rump being a shade richer in color, but, being covered by the overlay, are not in evidence when the duck is at liberty.

"The fan feathers of the tail should match the shade of the back and rump. White tail feathers, in a close contest, count against the bird.



BUFF ORPINGTON DRAKE

"It is a well-known fact that the birds which inherit the highest type, style, and carriage have often a splash of white, a continuance of the white from the neck-ring down the back, and often a line of white from the neck-ring straight down over the crop, joining the white of the under-cut, also white feathers intermingling with the fawn. Soundness of color should be striven for, but not at the expense of shape, type, style, or carriage.

"This is where faking comes in. Pulling or clipping these undesirable feathers has called for a lot of ingenuity on the part of unscrupulous persons; and what a time it must have taken to perform these premature moltings—quite an elaborate toilet, judging by the birds after a natural molt! Only stringent measures will do away with this unfair practise. An odd feather may not greatly matter, but when they can be counted by the hundred it can scarcely amount to a less term than fraud.

"The most prolific layers are generally found in these splash-backs."

We have been fortunate enough to secure the English ideal, as drawn by Mr. Simpson, of England. This shows the exact type and coloring now demanded on the other side. We have, to substantiate this, a photograph sent us by Mr. Sawyer, of Lancaster, Mo., which presents to a marked degree the same character of shape and style of marking.

In September we received a letter from Mr. E. H. Austin, of Gaylordsville, Ky., in which he wrote us as follows: "In your article on waterfowl, in the September number, you spoke of the Mallard and Cayuga ducks as especially adapted to raising for beauty and utility. The Cayuga duck is the result of a cross from the wild duck on domesticated birds. They were first introduced by R. Page, of Senate, N. Y., some forty years ago, and originated from a cross as mentioned above, in Cayuga Lake. At that time they were not more than half the size they are at present, and had white on the throat and upper breast. Selecting and breeding has made them what they are, in my opinion, the handsomest of domestic ducks. The adult birds are far superior to the Pekin as table birds. As to Mallards, they take readily to domestication, but, owing to lack of exercise in having to work for their living, and also to abundance of food, they, in a few years, increase in size and lose those fine lines so indicative of a wild bird. They retain their colors fairly well, but it is best to procure wild drakes, or half wild, every other year. Also, owing to their salicity, it is very

difficult to fatten them, unless the sexes are kept apart. Last year, I had accidentally a cross between the Mallard and Black duck—a male. As I did not wish it about, we killed it and ate it, and it proved to be the finest eating of any duck we had ever tasted. This year we have raised several, and shall submit them to judges, and if they prove as good as the original, they will have solved a problem in producing the finest wild fowl. Any one can form their own opinion as to the table qualities of the same bird in domestication and a wild state. The bulk of wild fowl are shot either in the West or South. Their stomachs are full of fat, their bodies of blood; in shooting, their intestines are broken, and their bodies bruised and torn by the shot, and the blood settles in the wounded and bruised places. Then it is from forty-eight hours to a week before they are on the market, and in that time the blood and intestines have fermented and putrefied. Compare these birds with those which have been carefully fattened, then kept until their stomachs are empty, carefully bled, and sent to market just as soon as the animal heat is out of their bodies so they can be picked."

We wrote in reply to this letter, asking for proof as to the origin of the Black Cayuga. In answering, Mr. Austin stated that in early days he was very fond of sport; that they used to have about them as a matter of pleasure a lot of partly domesticated crippled ducks, and that Mr. Page, before mentioned, advertised, about 1865 or 1869, in the pages of *The Country Gentleman*, the Cayuga ducks, and that his statement made in that paper was as he had given it. We know that this has for a long time been the understanding, but what were the ducks that made the cross? Were they the wild Mallard and the wild Black ducks that had been crippled and took their home in the lake for lack of ability to fly away, and in this way created the Black Cayuga? We know that the Cayuga ducks are credited with having originated from the cross of the Wild Mallard or the Wild Black, with some domestic ducks. But what we would like to know conclusively, and without hesitation or chance for mistake, is just what the cross was that produced the original Black Cayuga. It would be a matter of interest to know this. We, with Mr. Austin, believe the statement as made, but wish that some one might be able to give absolute information that would be positive and true, so that it might be recorded for all time to come. Mr. Austin also sends some photographs of wild Canada geese, a group of which we make use of in this article.

Another writer asks for a more complete description of the Buff Orpington. We have received from New Zealand a copy of the Standard for Buff Orpington ducks, as made use of in that country. We imagine that this will be of interest to our readers. To be absolutely certain as to the general make-up of this variety of ducks, we communicated with Mr. Aherns, of Australia, who has been so fortunate as to win in the duck contests. He said that they are the best ducks that have come to Australia, the best layers of large white eggs from thirty to thirty-six ounces per dozen. When these ducks were brought to Australia by Mr. Cook, who originated them, in about 1897; they came with a shipment of fowls. He also brought at that time some Blue Orpingtons. These were left in charge of a man in Australia, and from that stock the present high-quality Buff Orpington ducks were produced. In an editorial published in the *Feathered World*, Sydney, it is stated that this breed of ducks was invented by the late William

Cook, and that they had gained a strong foothold prior to the present duck laying competition, but that since the wonderful performance of the Buff Orpington ducks in these competitions, increased attention has been given to them, and that they have become one of the most valued when in their purity; their color, uniform buff or khaki.

One of the greatest dangers relative to the possession of these ducks is the fact that they have been tainted with Indian Runners, showing a buckskin color, which are selected and bred with Buff Orpington drakes, and this stock has been sent away from the Island, so we are informed, and really done an injury to the true Buff Orpington ducks. That our readers will not be misled as to this, we publish in full the Standard of Perfection of the Buff Orpington ducks, as recognized in Australia:

Head.—Fairly long and rather fine, clean and comparatively flat, but longer than the Indian Runner, and with no heavy appearance, as in the Rouen.

Bill.—Long and tapering from the base, carried straight from the eye; shorter in the duck.

Eye.—Dark, and set fairly high in the head.

Neck.—A good length, and moderately thin, slightly curved, not at all heavy, as in the Pekin.

Body.—Fairly long and not too broad, no indication of keel, breast round and full.

Back.—Fairly long and not too broad; wings carried loose.

Tail.—Set on in line with the body, about 2½ inches long, several curled feathers in the drake.

Legs and Feet.—Set farther back than in the Rouen, but only slightly, to give slight upward tendency in front strong and stout, and not too long. Toes straight and connected by the web.

General Shape and Carriage.—Rather long-bodied, the carriage higher in front than the Rouen, but not so high as the Pekin or Runner. Active and sprightly.

Head.—Buff or khaki, the drake's head darker than the duck's, to half-way down the neck, and cut off square, but preferably of an even buff or khaki with other parts of the plumage.

Bill.—Brown or yellow, tending to lighter color in drakes than ducks.

Neck.—Even buff or khaki, free from foul feathers.

Back, Wings, Breast, Fluff, and Tail.—One even shade of buff or khaki throughout, the more even to the skin the better; only one shade admissible throughout.

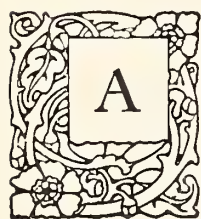
Legs and Feet.—Orange.

Size and Weight.—Ducks, 5½ pounds to 7 pounds; drakes, 6½ pounds to 8 pounds.



WILD CANADA GEESE

The Montauban Pigeon



AT THE recent International Show, held at the Crystal Palace, there was exhibited among the many interesting pigeons forming the variety class, a strikingly handsome bird that attracted considerable attention. Its large size, snowy white plumage—for it was beautifully shown—and characteristic appearance, might well prompt the visitor to inquire to what race it belonged; yet, it is probable that very few—even among the older breeders present—were able to recognize in the dainty exhibit what was in reality a typical example of that essentially French breed—the Montauban.

Its owner, Miss M. E. Johnson, of Sidmount, Moffatt, N. B., Mr. Arthur H. Walker, of Parkside, Bury Green, Cheshunt, and one other, are, so far as I am aware, the only British pigeon-keepers cultivating the breed, and it is to the

courtesy of the first named that I am indebted for the two photographs accompanying this article.

I should here mention that the Montauban, which is a variety of considerable antiquity, enjoyed at one time a great reputation as a utility bird, and even to-day is classed by some of the best continental authorities among the “pigeons de produit,” notwithstanding the fact that—like the Spanish Runt—it has gradually come to be regarded in the light of show breed. This is more particularly so in the case of the larger type of bird—as depicted in the single photograph—for Miss Johnson’s collection embraces both this as well as the more compact, smaller variety—the latter thought by some to be the product of the true Montauban with some out-cross—probably the Mondain. Be that as it may, these small Montaubans are of undoubted value as squab-raisers, and are employed extensively in France for that purpose. The mottled bird in the larger picture is an excellent example of the type most favored—which is now quite fixed; it is a hen, and, like most of its sex, somewhat less in size than its mate.

While the large Montauban is inferior to its smaller relative as a breeder, there can be no doubt that some strains possess the reproductive faculty in a very marked degree—notably, those that have escaped the attention of fanciers. In size, this pigeon is midway between the Runt and the Mondain—though longer in feather than the last named. It exists in various colors, such as red, yellow, blue, slate, black, and the pids of these, but the white bird is most esteemed for exhibition purposes. Continental exhibitors require certain well-marked characteristics in their birds, and with them a white head in the pied Montauban—whatever be its color—is regarded as *sine qua non*.

The breast is prominent, deep, and well-developed, the neck rather short and thick, and the bill of the dove-house type; legs shortish and free from feather. The majority of Montaubans have the characteristic shell-crest seen in the birds portrayed; in some specimens this is formed in great perfection, extending well round the back of the head, and supported by more or less mane—much the same as in the Nun Pigeon. There is also a smooth-headed variety, the purity of which has been questioned by some authorities, possibly not without reason—although other experts, whose knowledge of the breed cannot be impugned, are emphatic in declaring themselves opposed to that opinion. Miss Johnson gives the wing measurements of her birds as between 36 and 40 inches from tip to tip, and the

weight of each pigeon about two pounds—but this, she points out, is subject to variation, according to condition. From an artistic standpoint she considers the white variety the most attractive, and she has also a good word to say for the blacks and reds, though, as already stated, it is upon the smaller ones that she relies for squab-breeding.

For my own part, I am not in a position to say how these compare with Carneaux or Mondains as table pigeons, for, as Miss Johnson remarks, there is some little difficulty in obtaining importations—the continental breeders being reluctant to part with their stock-birds—without which, and a fair trial—any comparison is impossible. The Montauban takes its name from the city in Southern France, so called, where formerly the breed was cultivated with great assiduity by the fancier inhabitants, who set great store upon the size and weight of their birds. It is doubtful, however, whether, apart from tradition, much evidence exists at the present day to connect the Montauban with its reputed home.—A. A. Goodall.



THE LARGER TYPE OF THE MONTAUBAN PIGEON



THE SMALL MONTAUBANS ARE OF UNDOUBTED
VALUE AS SQUAB-RAISERS

Science of Breeding

By T. F. McGREW

We have been requested so many times within the last three months to say something on the mating of buff-colored fowls that we have devoted this space to the consideration of that subject—McG.



OTHER variety color is so difficult to produce and reproduce of a good even color or as the proper shade of buff. Buff color has been buffeted about the world in all countries to such an extent as to have become laughable when one who has followed the conditions for years stops to consider them.

In the first standard of excellence, issued by M. Halsted in 1867, there was recorded therein buff-lemon, silver-buff, silver-cinnamon and cinnamon, for buff Cochins and five separate shades of buff were recognized as of standard quality. Since 1883 there has been a determined effort on the part of the leaders in standard making to compel the recognition of but one shade, and that shade to be even golden buff. At the revision meeting of 1898 the Cochins Club reported the most complete standard that was ever compiled for any one variety, and presented for adoption the following color description: "Surface color throughout; one even shade of rich golden buff; free from shafting or mealy appearance."

Since then every variety of fowl having buff-colored plumage is governed in color requirements by this, it having been adopted for all buff varieties, so that one even shade of rich golden buff is the one true color permitted for the plumage of buff-colored fowls. In addition to this the under-color must be buff as well, a shade or two lighter than the surface color. The two most desirable features is the even shade of buff throughout, with the proper kind of under-color.

To have this color most attractive, the web of the feather must be so densely dyed with the rich golden buff shade as to fill every crack and crevice of the feather smooth and even with the proper shade; no meanness, no weakness of color can be permitted in the web to meet the requirement of the standard demand.

Unfortunately, people throughout the world do not seem to understand the meaning of the rich golden buff. The best description we can give is to compare it to the color of the new gold pieces issued by the United States Government. Some countries lighten the shade of the gold pieces with the other metal that is mixed with the gold, but the true color of the gold pieces issued by our Government is what is meant.

If the people could all understand this, it would be easier to accomplish the production and selection of the best, but as long as the breeders cling to so many different shades and claim each one to be the true color for the buff grave differences of opinion will exist.

The most desirable feature in this is to know how to best produce the true even shade of buff. Too many poultrymen have tried to overcome one fault or defect in the male by mating him to a

female either darker or lighter in color. The same plan followed to improve the color of the male is used to improve that of the female. Some people imagine that a dark-colored male mated to a light-colored female will produce a medium-colored specimen. This is not true, however; to such matings can be blamed the faulty colors called mealy or mixed in surface plumage. Bad undercolors come from this; so does black in wings and tail. If you hope to succeed in producing good color in the buff varieties of any breed never mate uneven colors together. Remember, in the first place, that the male bird has more influence over color than has the female. With this well understood select the male bird that you would use to head the pen of the truest possible color that can be obtained. The Standard says, "A rich golden buff throughout, even and clear, with a good shade of undercolor beneath, neither white nor black in any part of the plumage." This would be the ideal color of the male bird to head the pen.

Nature wills it that the males of all breeds and varieties shall be of a richer color than the females to be mated with the male, having breast color just a shade lighter than the breast of the male. Carefully examine the under-color and the quills in the breast plumage of both male and female. If both surface and under-color on the breast plumage of both the male and the female are true to the Standard demands for color, you have more than likely selected a good even mating for the production of perfect color. Some will tell you that you can overcome the defect of bad color in one by having specially good color in the other. This is not a fact. The mixing of buff color is like the mixing of white and buff paint, or black and buff paint, just as you mix the colors for painting. If you take a beautiful shade of buff and mix some lemon and white therein you produce a light-washed color. If you mix black you get a dark undesirable color. If you mix a reddish cinnamon shade of lemon you have an undesirable tint as the result. The only way to succeed with buff color is to breed together true, even shades properly laid on, that are contaminated with light or black under-color, or with white or any other foreign color in tail and wings.

This color is most difficult to secure and maintain. When once you have it of the proper shade do not risk contamination by the introduction of bad colors from other flocks, and never risk more than a female in your flock, and test her with one of your male birds to learn her color influence in your flock. Never risk a male bird with your entire flock of females until you know his quality as a producer. It takes a world of experience to produce the proper shade of buff; it takes more experience to resist the influence brought to bear in the place of new blood amongst your flocks. When

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13-5



you must introduce new blood through females, or else if a male is made use of, use him with one or two of your own best females and keep the product of this mating separate until you are positively certain that it is a desirable feature in the way of new blood to be introduced.

In the wild chase for beautiful shades, colors, and markings too little attention has been given to other defects. Never use as a producer a male or a female that has a coarse head and beak with rough, unattractive comb and wattles. These are absolute signs of poor breeding; twisted, overly prominent combs, side springs, thumb marks and other coarse projections are usually defects in the breeding of the fowls. Never use such specimens, for these defects may crop out for years to come. Long, unshapely necks, unnatural or crooked backs, narrow, contracted breasts are all defects that should be considered in a specimen that is to be employed as a producer.

In the production of buff fowls never use a cockerel or pullet with white in the flights, on the surface, or in the under color of the wings, and only permit these weaknesses to be considered in the birds over a year old that are so unusually fine that the risk might be taken, for it must be remembered that such as these show weakness of color that it is dangerous to cultivate.

The idea of mating a cock bird with pullets and a cockerel with hens has been carried on and considered most proper from the beginning of all time in the cultivation of poultry for exhibition purposes. If you hope to produce the strongest and best quality of exhibition stock, and laying hens as well, never hatch the eggs laid by pullets in their first year. Keep your stock of valuable, producing

hens always on hand as long as they will lay a few eggs and produce a few good specimens.

Undersize in exhibition specimens can largely be traced to the too prevalent use of pullets for producing the eggs from which to hatch the exhibition stock. More injury has been done to size, shape and constitution through the use of pullets in the breeding yard than from any other one cause, excepting bad shape and bad color.

To these hens in their second year may be mated either cockerels a year old, or cock birds in their second or even their third year, if they are good producers. Immature cockerels are almost as bad for producers as young pullets. The anxiety to have all the eggs hatched early in the season is more or less responsible for the too prevalent use of immature cockerels. This is also largely responsible for the small-sized, inferior-shaped and weak constitution in most of the exhibition stock.

For these reasons use hens in their second year of the best possible color which can be obtained. Use with these male birds as nearly perfect as possible in all points described in the Standard, including color. This means shape, head points, comb, size and color must be the best to be obtained. Thousands and thousands of dollars are wasted every season in the attempt to produce exhibition specimens from inferior breeding stock. This never has been done and never will be accomplished as long as there are some breeders intelligent enough to pair together all the desirable qualities of size, shape and color, and those who persistently make use of strong, vigorous hens in their second or third year for producing the young stock.

Hints to Beginners



WITH February comes the thought of mating. It hardly seems possible that another year has slipped by, and it is so near mating season again, but nevertheless it is true, and while it seems early to talk "mating," still there are many breeders that have their pens mated up now. How about your matings last year, dear beginner? Were they a success, or not? If not, why not? If they were unsuccessful, you should find out where they were lacking and why they were so. There is a reason for it, and that reason must be found before you mate up your pens this year.

Are you going to try and mate four pens this year when you have room for only two? If you are making his kind of a plan, I wish to "knock" it right here. Entirely too many beginners (and breeders, too) keep just twice as much stock as they should. This is not only foolish, but unprofitable. Don't keep four pens when you have only room for two. Don't keep two pens when you have only time to care for one. Don't try to mate four pens that will be "medium" in quality when you have only enough birds to mate two "good ones." I mean two good pens. Make your motto quality, not quantity. Do not steal from one pen to strengthen another. This thing of borrowing from Peter to pay Paul is a losing proposition.

Remember, if you please, that one pen, properly mated, well housed, and well cared for, is making you more clear money than two pens half fed, poorly housed, and mated haphazard. Some people cannot believe this, but it is only too true.

Now, this mating question is a very important one. It is not simply catching a male bird and a dozen hens and penning them up as a great many people think, and, I am sorry to say, practise. The breeding of poultry is just like any other live-stock breeding. There are a great many people in this world who breed their mares to a certain horse, and if asked why they bred them to that particular horse, cannot give any reason except that they wanted to get a colt. Never thought whether it was the proper cross for their mare or not. It is very much the same with mating up a pen of fowls. Many breeders mate to get fertile eggs. No other object in view. Mr. Beginner, let your aim be higher than that. Have a purpose in view. See where your hens lack, and mate them to a male strong in the points where your hens fail, and vice versa. Never mate two poor combs together, or any other sections. Mate to overcome these defects. If your male is a little long in legs, mate him to hens that are about "standard" in this section, and so on. By doing this every year you can soon have a much better flock.—PLUMMER McCULLOUGH.

The American Dominique



THE American Dominique is unquestionably the oldest American breed of fowl in existence. In regard to its origin very little is known, but it would seem more than probable that several breeds entered into its formation. The name would seem to indicate that the Dominique owes, in part, at least, its beginning as a variety to fowls brought from the West Indies. But assuming that such was the case it can hardly be supposed that the West Indian breed would have been kept separate and pure after bringing it to our country; rather would it become at once mixed with varieties that had been brought earlier to the American colonies. Indeed, so good an

ancestry; we do not wonder then at finding it one of the best, if not the best of the "all-purpose" breeds. The Dominique is pre-eminently an "American fowl for Americans," its excellent qualities having, as we have already intimated, been formed and fixed by circumstances. In the early days of our country the farmers had no nice, warm poultry-houses. The hens roosted nights in a cold, open shed, and ran in the day time on the big barn floor. A hundred years of such treatment proved a fine demonstration of the doctrine of the "survival of the fittest," and it is doubtless due to this treatment that the Dominiques are still the hardiest and healthiest of fowls. In those good old days, too, the selection and care of the fowls were left almost wholly with the women. Our



ONE OF J. C. FISHEL & SON'S PRIZE-WINNING WHITE WYANDOTTES

authority as L. E. Keyser writes me that he has learned from pretty reliable sources that the Dominiques carry the blood of the "Dutch Every-Day Layers," birds brought from Holland by the early settlers of New York. And it is hardly to be supposed that New England did not contribute equally to their make-up from the English fowls early brought to her colonies. In short, one can hardly escape the conclusion that the Dominique is the descendant of the several breeds brought to America by the early English and Dutch colonists, and later becoming mixed with some West Indian variety took from the latter its name. Certain it is that the American Dominique has been a well-established breed for upward of one hundred years.

The Dominique had its origin in the needs and requirements of our pioneer

grandmothers had a keen eye for handsome and finely-shaped birds as well as for vigor and profits. The handsomest and most shapely cockerels were selected to "winter," and the hens that did not prove excellent layers lost their heads. All of this tended to the development of a variety noted for beauty, sprightliness and useful qualities.

Time was when the Dominiques were extensively bred; in fact, were the "common fowls" of New England, New York, and some parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. But with the coming of the Asiatics and breeds from various parts of Europe, and the formation by crosses, intentional and accidental, of a score of new varieties, most people were carried away with the "something new" fever, and the old true and tried (and not found wanting) Dominique was neglected. Had

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THE DISEASES OF POULTRY, by D. E. Salmon, D.V.M., is the only standard and reliable work published on this important subject, and all who breed fowls, whether for pleasure or profit, should have a copy of it. This great book has twelve complete chapters treating of all known diseases which affect poultry, as follows: Introduction, Diseases of the Organs of Respiration, Diseases of the Organs of Digestion, Diseases of the Peritoneum, Liver, and Spleen, etc.

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WYANDOTTES. This valuable volume was written by T. F. McGrew. It contains ten colored plates of the several varieties of Wyandottes, and other illustrations in black and white. It is for the benefit of breeders of Wyandottes that this book is issued, and it should prove of considerable value to all interested in these fowls.

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THE FEATHER'S PRACTICAL PIGEON BOOK, by J. C. Long, is superbly printed on calendered paper, and illustrated with a half hundred fine half-tones. This book is credited with being the best and most practical book published on breeding and raising all kinds of pigeons. No library or home of a pigeon fancier is complete without it. The illustrations are said to be the finest and most accurate ever drawn.

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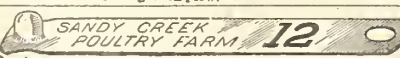
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it not been for a few people of uncommonly good sense we would have to-day only a memory of this grand old breed; but, thanks to these few who clung to the breed and kept it pure, we still have it in its purity, and a hundred intelligent and appreciative breeders are now working to bring it to the front again, and with good success. An American Dominique Club has been organized, largely through the untiring and capable efforts of its secretary-treasurer, Mr. W. H. Davenport, of Colerain, Mass., and we confidently expect that the old breed will ere long be placed where it belongs, both by age and merit, at the head of the American varieties of fowl.

We have referred to the few breeders who stood firmly by the old American breed in all the long years when it would but for them have become totally extinct. My list of such breeders is necessarily quite incomplete, as most of them kept the breeds simply because they valued and liked it, and never let the world know by advertising or in any other way that they were Dominique men. But I will mention some localities where the breed has been kept for generations, and some of the oldest and most careful breeders.

There were a number of farmers and fanciers in Washington County, N. Y., who kept and bred an excellent strain of Dominiques. A friend of mine not long since questioned some of the oldest people living in that vicinity as to when the breed was first brought into that country, but no person living could remember when the variety was not bred and prized there.

Oneida County, New York, has also long been a home of the American Dominique. Dr. H. W. Skerritt, of Utica, has probably been the most prominent and successful exhibitor. Mr. L. M. Jones, of Lairdsville, now in his seventysixth year, and we are sorry to add, in very poor health, has kept Dominiques over fifty years without a break. Both are true friends and fanciers of this breed, and there are several others in Oneida County.

Mr. Geo. E. Hawley, of Glens Falls, Warren County, New York, has for over thirty years bred Dominiques, and has contended earnestly for the genuine, old-fashioned type.

The Dominiques early found their way to the West. Many years ago one John Wentworth had a great flock of them on his farm near Chicago. As early as 1878 Mr. John M. Wise, of Freeport, Ill., won the first prize on this variety at the Illinois State Fair, and he still breeds good ones.

But perhaps no person or family has as long an unbroken record of having kept this grand, old variety as the Darlings, of whom Mr. Jesse G. Darlington, of Philadelphia, is the present representative. For sixty-five years there is a record that the family has kept this breed of fowls, and it is thought that they had them still earlier.

Mr. Simon F. Yerkes, of Philadelphia, has kept a written pedigree of his Dominiques for thirty years past. His present strain is largely of Darlington extraction, although he has also drawn on the Washington County strain and used birds from the yards of other genuine Dominique fanciers. Mr. Yerkes' father was also a Dominique breeder, and kept this variety nearly or quite as early as the Darlings.

Mr. L. M. Hotchkiss, of Erie County, Pennsylvania, who has passed his three-

score of ten years has, with his parents, a Dominique record extending over fifty-seven years.

Very few of the genuine Dominique fanciers (and I use this term to distinguish from the "rounders" who care for Dominiques only as one more variety to add to their string for fall fairs) are dissatisfied with the description of the breed as laid down in the Standard of Perfection, regarding that description as more applicable to a Rose-combed Barred Rock than to their favorites. There is a general demand among true Dominique fanciers for a "Club Standard" that shall describe real Dominiques instead of Rose-combed Barred Rocks.

And right here let me add that in selecting your Dominique stock avoid, above everything else, any possible contamination of Barred Rock blood. I would much rather use a cock with plumage half white and feathers tipped with red and gold (in fact, the bird of our grandmothers often had these markings) than one with even one-eighth part Rock blood. It ruins the active, up-and-a-coming Dominique type, and gives us coarse, beefy birds that are an abomination to a Dominique fancier. True, a Barred Rock was in the beginning half Dominique, but it was also half Java, the very antithesis of the Dominique. As well mix Rock blood in Exhibition Games as in American Dominiques. Have no bird in your yards but has come from stock certified by one of the old reliable Dominique fanciers.

In conclusion, vive la Dominique. Dr. W. H. HARWOOD, Chasm Falls, N. Y.

Poultry Institute and Cornell

Mr. F. E. Dawley, conductor of the Farmers' Institute work in the state of New York, and president of the New York branch of the American Poultry Association, has joined hands with Professor Rice, of Cornell, to hold a four-days' institute at Cornell University, beginning with Monday, February 17, and closing Thursday the 20th. During this time the College Association of the poultry class will hold their annual poultry show. Lecturers from all over the country will be present. Subjects of most vital importance will be considered. This will be a four-day love-feast for poultrymen. All who can find the time to do so, should be present at Cornell during this week and join hands with the New York branch of the American Poultry Association, the New York State Poultry Association, the Cornell University Poultry Association, Professor Rice and Cornell College, in having one of the greatest institutes ever conducted.

"Please find enclosed remittance for The Feather. I would not be without the paper for twice the price." Miss M. Hays.

"I take pleasure in showing The Feather to friends and patrons, and will gladly secure any subscriptions possible. Your magazine certainly appeals to the artistic eye, and the fanciers should possess that." M. R. James, California.

"Enclosed find 50 cents for which please renew my subscription to The Feather. Can not get along without it, and do not think there is anything that can come up to it." Edward P. Stein.

English Shows



IN DEALING with them I enlarged almost entirely upon the poultry section, as if this made the whole of it, but that was due to the fact that I am only interested in poultry myself, and to me that section was to all intents and purposes the whole show. However, there are many other sections, and I propose to dwell upon them.

First of all come bantams. Scarcely a show exists without catering for them, and the classification depends upon the local breeding and (to a lesser extent than in poultry) upon the popular variety of the day. In the classical events bantams play a part second only to the fashionable or popular varieties of the day and are so very well represented in the schedule of the catalogue.

In local shows pigeons as a rule play but a secondary part unless the show is held in a district full of fanciers, when, of course, they have an equal part with the large poultry. Otherwise, like bantams, they do not have too many classes. In the big events they have a splendid classification, and in a number quite equal, if they do not excel, the poultry section, including bantams.

Then we sometimes have in conjunction with our agricultural shows classes for dressed poultry and for eggs. As a rule these do not fill well and but little interest is taken in the matters, and as a rule, too, the exhibits are poor and hardly worthy of any attention.

However, it is not so with these classes in the poultry events which cater for them. The dressed poultry has to be exposed in a particular way, full particulars of which are given in the schedule, and perhaps the dairy schedule is the best example of such. The competition is keen, the fattening has been done to the day, great skill has been displayed in plucking and in presenting the carcasses so that they look at their very best, and no doubt the exhibit is the best of a large choice specially prepared for this show. The eggs likewise look as if they had only just been laid, the bloom is not off them, and they look as if they had not been handled, much less packed and carted many miles. One wonders how it is done, but can only give the same answer my pupils gave me once when I was holding an inquiry on a damage done to the dormitory window: "Please, sir, it was done." Further than that I absolutely failed to go, even though I had reached that conclusion on first inspection. Well, all this is done, how? You must ask the exhibitors, but it is clever. Interesting, certainly, are the classes for live birds, which are meant to show "like-liest layers," or "most suitable for table fowl," and the birds exhibited and the judges' awards in these cases would puzzle a very Methuselah in poultry matters.

We often enter classes for cage-birds, but these classes are not very numerous, nor are they provided in many schedules except in cage-bird districts. In most events rabbits, canaries, and cats are catered for, but the exhibits are very unequal. Some are the property of the exhibitor who shows for profit, and others are the home pets shown because "surely the

judge must give a card (first prize, of course) to the dear little pet." Very often the little pet has nought unless the judge is a sentimentalist and closes his eyes and does his duty like a martyr and puts down C or VHC or something opposite the little pet, which goes home to be further petted. This applies mostly to the little local shows. In the big events it is different, and you cannot come across a more interested group of fanciers than the rabbit men, for instance. I remember once, after being in their neighborhood for a short time, I dreamed that I was judging rabbits with a shotgun (which I often do awake) and was awarding first prize to a Dutch, with Belgian ears, lopped, silver gray color, and of wonderful proportions. Such is the power of well-directed enthusiasm upon the slumbers of another.

Well, there are also classes for mice and rats, and I quote from a schedule in front of me:

Class X, Mouse, any variety, boar or sow.

Class X, Rat, any variety, boar or sow.

I wonder if some humorist will send a pint (do they sell it in pints like beer or whisky) of rat virus as a special for the best in either class, the non-winners to administer it immediately to the winner and the judge.

I hardly think I have covered all the ground. I do not mean to refer to gold, silver, and bronze medals awarded for appliances in the larger shows. But at any rate I apologize beforehand to those I have omitted, and I think your readers will see how many and how various are the divisions of the fancy, and each section here caters for a body of earnest, enthusiastic fanciers, who strive to win. All this is healthy, and in each you will see devotees of all ages, from the hoary-headed to the scarcely whiskered, and we can say of them that "They are all good sportsmen, all."—ARTHUR LITTLE, England.

Referring to your October issue on Coucou de Malines, they are often also rose-combed and known as "turkey-headed" Malines, and this is the most common in Belgium.

Mr. Edward Brown, on pages 116-117 of his "Races of Domestic Poultry," says that they are bred as follows:

Campine or Flemish Cuckoo
Langshan
Antwerp
Brahma
Malines

The Malines thus produced were Cuckoo, and there are sports from them of a white color. They are large birds, purely utility, and could not lend themselves to the fancier. They were first bred about 1850-1860.

Mr. Vandersnickt says the "turkey-headed" Maline is formed by crossing the Single-combed Maline with the Comba Haul de Boryes. Perhaps it is interesting to note the "Poulet de Bruxelles" is the Maline dressed for the market. The Belgians claim that in this they have a breed which combines beauty to the eye with excellency of qualities for table purposes. As utility birds they are no doubt great, but one doubts their likelihood to be ever well known in the fancy.

CLASSIFIED ADS

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Copy may be changed as often as desired, though we advise running a standard ad when possible, in order that buyers may become acquainted with it. Length of ad is not limited, but additional words will be charged for at the rate of 4 cents each for one insertion, or 3 cents each for each insertion when run three times or more. Figures count as single words.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

100 White Plymouth Rock Pullets for Sale. We breed Fishel's strain, the best in the world. Eggs for hatching, 15 for \$1.50; 100 for \$6. Fifty acres devoted to this splendid strain. We breed no other kinds. THE WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK POULTRY FARM, Theo. S. Green, Prop., Woodbury, N. J. 13-7

Riley's Barred Plymouth Rocks Are Champions, winning every first at the great Philadelphia Show. Get my mating list before buying. HENRY D. RILEY, Strafford, Pa. 13-6

County Line Poultry Farm Breeds Barred Rocks and S. C. Buff Leghorns. Prize-winning matings. Stock and eggs for sale. \$2 per 15. Route 10, Medina, N. Y. 13-7

White Plymouth Rocks, Bred for Exhibition and utility. Winners wherever shown. Stock for sale. Send for booklet. BRIERWOOD POULTRY FARM, Sewickley, Pa. 13-12

"Fishel" White Plymouth Rocks; 100 Youngsters for the fall trade. Pure "Fishel" strain, which means the "best in the world." With such blood back of them you can not miss it by buying from me. Stock, \$2 each, and up. If you mean business write me for printed matter. I'll use you right. Satisfaction guaranteed. PLUMMER McCULLOUGH, "Coolspring," Route 2, Box H, Mercer, Pa. 13-7

White Rock Cockerels (Fishel strain) for Sale at \$2 and \$3 each. Free range birds. Snow white. Money back if not satisfied. W. G. JENNINGS, Carthage, N. C. 13-5

For Sale—Prize Winning White Plymouth Rock cockerels at a bargain. JAY B. BRIGGS, Elm Street, Washington, Pa. 14-2

East View Poultry Yards, Box D, Ballston Spa, N. Y., have exhibition and heavy-laying White Plymouth Rocks for sale. Fertile eggs, 15, \$3; 30, \$5. 14-1

Marburger's Barred Rocks Have Narrow, Straight, ringy bars to the skin, correct color, size, shape. Won eight regular prizes and special (nine entries) at the great Allentown Show. Also winners at Hagerstown, Little, and Carlisle. Show and breeding stock, \$2 to \$10 each. A. W. MARBURGER, Box 36, Denver, Pa. 13-5

Buff Rocks, Bred Same as My First Boston Cock. Show birds and breeders. Fine stock shipped on approval. Write EDGEWOOD FARM, Ballston Lake, N. Y. 13-5

Hillcrest Farms, Partridge, Silver-penciled, Barred, Golden-barred Plymouth Rocks. Winners World's Fair, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Allentown. Stock for sale. Moderate prices. Free catalogue. WM. F. FOTTERALL, Oakford, Pa. 13-5

Walsb's Barred Rocks are Strictly High-class. Sold on approval. I can save you money. Order early. L. W. WALSH, Box 248 F, Lyneburg, Va. 13-5

Buff Rock Specialist—Fine Breeders in Cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets; line bred from my Rochester, Boston, and Madison Square winners, at \$1 to \$3 each. Exhibition birds cheap. OREN HANES, South Colton, N. Y. 13-5

White Rocks Exclusively—Strictly High-class. White, large frame, and correct type. None better. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write me. F. P. KLOTZ, Neffs, Pa. 13-8

Barred Rocks Exclusively for Eighteen Years. Finer than ever. Stock and eggs for sale. Fine pullet-breeding cockerels. Prices right. F. S. WEIN OLD, Denver, Pa. 13-6

Look! Write and Ask C. J. SPEECE, of 1012 Joseph Avenue, Scranton, Pa., what he has in Barred Rock cockerels to offer. 13-6

Walnut Hill Poultry Farm Breeds "Best Ever." White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Light Brahmas, and Houdans. Prices reasonable. Stock guaranteed. F. B. FRIESNER, Bremen, Ohio. 13-6

Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Wyandottes, exhibition and utility stock. Eggs in season. Send for my circular, stating winnings at leading shows. JOHN HAGEMAN, Charlotte, Mich. 13-6

Oak Grove Poultry Yards—Barred, White, Buff P. Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns. Choice stock for sale. For prices write MRS. R. P. HINES, Olney, Md. 13-6

Buff Rocks (Nugget Strain), Extra Fine Breeding cockerels and pullets; vigorous and healthy, at prices you can't refuse. BUFF ROCK POULTRY YARDS, Washington, N. J. 13-6

White Rocks, Eggs From Blue Ribbons, Heavy layers, pure white, and vigorous stock. Fifteen for \$2. Utility, \$1. BERTRAND MILLER, Spartansburg, Pa. 13-7

Buff Plymouth Rocks, Nugget Strain, Direct. Eggs from prize-winners. \$3 and \$2 per 15. FRANK T. PHILLIPS, Lonaconing, Md. 13-7

26 Eggs, \$1; \$3.50 Per 100. Thompson's Ringlet strain of pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rocks. Write for circular. FRANK MOORE, Madison, Ind. 13-7

Buff Rocks, Winners at Cleveland, Erie, Carlisle, and Wilkesbarre. Eggs, \$3 setting. Incubator eggs, farm range, \$5 hundred. Wm. R. BOYER, Danville, Pa. 13-8

Buff Rocks Exclusively, Nugget Strain. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. JOSEPH IMHOFF, JR., 178 Richmond Street, Cypress Hills, Brooklyn, N. Y. 13-5

Columbian Plymouth Rocks—At Recent Great Buffalo show I won 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th, and 3d pullet. Judge Brace told me they were grand specimens, having great size and true Rock shape. They are not S. C. Wyandottes; cockerels heading pens weigh 9½ to 10 pounds; their sire won 1st at N. Y., 1907. Will offer a limited number of settings this season at \$5 per 15, and \$8 per 30. GEORGE H. SWEET, East Aurora, N. Y. 13-7

Eggs for Hatching From White and Barred Rocks, bred for utility and beauty, at ELLIS BURKETT'S POULTRY FARM, R. F. D. 1, Frenchtown, N. J. 13-7

White Rocks, Fishel Strain Direct. Pure White, large, good layers. Eggs, \$1 per 15. E. C. PURDY, Box 2, Croton Falls, N. Y. 13-7

A Remarkable Offer to Introduce My Great layers and Standard-bred White Rocks and White Wyandottes. Eggs, 75c per setting. C. L. YERBY, Douglassville, Pa. 13-7

Defendorf's White Rocks Again Winners at the Great Washington Show, January, 1908; 4 firsts, 2 seconds. He has bred them 14 years, and they are better than ever. Eggs, \$3 per 15. Stock for sale. J. F. DEFENDORF, Garrett Park, Md. 13-7

For Sale—Fifty Exhibition Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets, mated in trios and pens not akl. EDEN HILL FARM, Stockbridge, Mass., has a reputation of breeding Barred Rocks second to none, considering the time we have been at it, winning nine first prizes out of ten competed for, and all specials. These birds were all bred and owned by us, a guarantee in itself of quality and superior individuality. This is a good time and chance to start a foundation flock. Start right. There is more money in good chickens to-day than in any other stock you can raise, at a great deal less expense. Write to-day. All correspondence cheerfully and promptly answered. Expert advice given gratis in the starting and laying out of new chicken ranges, location of buildings, etc. Address all communications to H. P. WOOLLEY, Stockbridge, Mass. 13-6

Barred Plymouth Rocks, Cockerels, February-March hatch; large, vigorous; \$1.50 up; winners at Washington, D. C., Hagerstown, P. G. ZIMMERMAN, Limekiln, Frederick Co., Md. 13-5

Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns. Stock for sale. Eggs by setting or hundred; prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. CRESCENT FARM, R. J. Cadle, Reisterstown, Md. 13-7

Barred Rock Ringlet Strain, from Prize Stock. Good size, good color, good layers. Eggs for sale. Berry plants, etc. Catalogue free. J. W. HALL, Marion Station, Md. 13-7

Columbian Plymouth Rocks, Combine Rock Utility with Brahma beauty. Eggs from grand matings, my original strain. F. M. CLEMANS, Mechanicsburg, Ohio. 13-7

Buff Plymouth Rocks—My Buffs Were Successful in winning high honors at the recent Buffalo great show. Can sell you a good breeding pen for \$5, a better one for \$8, and a splendid one for \$12. Eggs for setting, from my pens that contain Buffalo winners, \$2 per 15; \$3.50 for 30; \$8 per 100. G. H. SWEET, East Aurora, N. Y. 13-5

Eggs from Pure-bred, Large, Handsome Barred Rocks, selected, \$2 per 15. Incubator, \$4 per 100. H. W. ROBERTSON, Bel Alton, Md. 13-7

Barred Plymouth Rocks and Single-combed Buff Orpingtons; eggs from the best pens I ever owned, \$3 per 15. J. H. WORLEY, Mercer, Pa. 13-5

Buff Rocks—Eggs from Winners at N. Y., Providence, Stamford; State Silver Cup, '06, West Haven. Special for best shape and color. \$2 setting. F. ZWICK, Route No. 3, Seymour, Conn. 13-7



Business World

The American Light Brahma Club met at Madison Square Garden and elected Mr. J. P. Nettleton president, and Mr. F. P. Johnson, of Indianapolis, secretary. The club is doing a good work for the Brahmas.

Edgar H. Swain, of Martinsville, Ind., has been sweeping the boards this winter with his Buff Cochins. He just reports the winning of 95½ under Pierce with one of his best pullets.

F. E. Silloway, of Newburyport, Mass., had a fine string of fowls on exhibition at Boston, and won a fair share of prizes.

We were pleased to meet Mr. Wheeler, of Sunny Side Poultry Yards, Penn Yan, N. Y., at the Boston Show. He had with him a string of White Leghorns of marvelous quality, winning more than the lion's share of prizes with them.

The southern California branch of the American Poultry Association has taken hold like fire. They have organized with a large membership, and are pushing forward in hopes of becoming the banner association of the country. We hope the boys of the Pacific Coast will do a world of good.

"I like the January sample copy you sent me, for which I wrote you. It is, I think, the best poultry paper of which I have any knowledge, and I am a subscriber to six."—H. Clay Fish.

Mr. C. H. Wilcox, of Worcester, N. Y., has been very fortunate with the winnings on his Buff Leghorns. He began a year ago at Boston by winning regular and special prizes on his exhibit, and he tells us that his stock is better than ever in this beautiful buff variety of the Leghorn family.

"Enclosed find subscription to The Feather. It is what I have been looking for in a poultry paper." H. M. Bryson.

A very interesting feature of the Trans-Mississippi Poultry Show, held at Omaha, Nebr., week ending January 4, 1908, was the giving away of more than three hundred Single-combed White Leghorn chicks, which had been hatched in the show-room during the week in Mandy Lee incubators and brooders. Three hatches were pulled off, two of them better than 87 per cent, and the third 97 per cent. The eggs and chicks were counted, and the percentages verified by any number of enthusiastic poultry-raisers during the week. Incubators and brooders, in operation are interesting at all times, but an exhibit of this kind "out of season" is of especial interest, and this demonstration (a part of the exhibit of the Geo. H. Lee Co., manufacturers of the above-named machines) was one of the "big" features of the show. This firm has a new book, "Twenty Years With Poultry," which is full of good, logical, practical poultry information, and free for the asking. Address Geo. H. Lee Co., Omaha, Nebr.

The Plymouth Rock Squab Company, of Boston, has just issued its new cata-

logue, in which special reference is made to the new attractive variety of Carneau pigeons. Every one interested in squab-growing should have a copy of this catalogue to gain the latest information relative to this large-sized pigeon.

Mr. J. D. Sumner, of Kensington, Md., breeds beautiful Columbian Wyandottes, notwithstanding the fact that his name was wrong in the Washington Show catalogue. Printers will sometimes make a mistake in names, so we must do the best we can and make this correction.

Whitney & Son, of Triangle, N. Y., offer some of their beautiful fowls in this issue of THE FEATHER. They breed twenty-six varieties, and are ready to serve carefully all who call on them.

Mr. D. F. Irwin, of Plymouth, Ohio, who breeds beautiful Columbian Wyandottes, offers some of his Prince Royal strain this month in our columns.

High-class Homing and other fancy pigeons are offered by John H. Carroll, 772 Hope Street, Providence, R. I. Mr. Carroll has made a specialty of breeding and importing the finest the world produces. Write him for full information.

We have a request for from three to six of each male and female Red Birds to be sent abroad to a zoological garden. If you can furnish these, write full particulars to this office.

We are ready to furnish working drawings from which to manufacture the Cornell College Nest Box. We will send a copy of that drawing to any subscriber who will send 50 cents for a yearly subscription to THE FEATHER, and who claims the drawing at the time the subscription is sent in. No drawings will be furnished except to those who claim them at the time they send their remittance for the subscription.

The Taylor Instrument Company, of Rochester, N. Y., is the outgrowth of the thermometer business established in 1851 by George Taylor. Since that time they have acquired the business of several other thermometer companies of this country and England. These people guarantee their thermometers to be the very best kind made for use in incubators and brooders. Every one is anxious to have perfection in thermometers they use in their machines. All our readers should write to the Taylor Instrument Company and ask for full particulars about all the instruments they manufacture.

G. P. Coates Co., Box F, Norwich, Conn., offer an automatic poultry exerciser and feeder, which is said to be most efficient as a self feeder and furnisher of the much-needed exercise for poultry that is kept either for pleasure or profit. Write them for full particulars.

The Brown poultry fence, manufactured by the Brown Fence & Wire Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, is highly recom-

LEGHORNS

Twilight Poultry Yards—Standard Rosa-combed Brown Leghorns; sixty eggs, \$1.80. Red Carneau Pigeons, heavy squabbers, mated pairs, \$3. Imported. S. H. EVERETT, prop., Stockton, N. J. 13-7

Black Leghorns; Osborne's Strain Direct. Send for winnings, Madison Square, New York, Ontario. Stock and eggs from pure yellow-legged stock. BROCKVILLE POULTRY YARDS, Brockville, Ont., Canada. 13-6

S. C. White Leghorns. Winners at Hartford, Meriden, Springfield, Holyoke, and Boston; in shape and color they are second to none; eggs, \$2. W. J. BLAKE, Brimfield, Conn. 13-6

White Leghorns Exclusively. Van Dreser-Wickoff heavy layers, and a grand exhibition strain. Pure white and winners. Choice stock reasonable. LE ROY SUTTON, Box 303, Morenci, Mich. 13-6

McElheney's Single-combed White Leghorns Stay white and are bred to lay. Stock and eggs for sale. FRANK L. McELHENY, Box E, Cuba, N. Y. 13-12

Amarica's Best Single-combed Buff Leghorns Win for others, will win for you. Exhibition and utility stock for sale. BUFF LEGHORN POULTRY YARDS, Anville, Pa. 13-12

4,000 S. C. W. Leghorns. Large, Healthy, Lina bred white birds. Bred for heavy egg production. Breeding and utility stock and eggs for hatching for sale at fair prices. BELLE HILL WHITE LEGHORN RANGE, Elkton, Md. 13-10

50 Rose-combed White Leghorn Cockerels from our noted blood lines of Madison Square Garden, Hagerstown, Washington, Indianapolis winners. \$1.50 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. C. NESTER & SON, Pottstown, Pa. 13-5

50 Choice S. C. W. Leghorn Cockerels for Sale, Wyckoff and Patterson strain, \$1 each, 6 \$5. Eggs in season. F. A. EMERSON, Lorimer, Iowa. 13-5

For Sale—Breeding Stock in S. C. Buff Leghorns, cockerels and winning cockerel at Allentown, Trenton, and Hagerstown this fall. HOWARD BROWN, Coatesville, Pa., Box 524. 13-5

R. C. Br. Leghorns (Kulp's Female Line), Pullets, yearling hens and cockerels, \$1 each. Yearling cock bird, \$2. WM. GAFFEY, So. Worcester, N. Y. 13-5

N. Y. Winning Strain. S. C. Silver Duckwing and S. C. Red Pyle Leghorns. Eggs in season. CHAS. F. SCHWAB, Foster Brook, Pa. 13-12

Wyckoff S. C. White Leghorns, 1907 Breeders, \$1 each. Very fine cockerel cheap. This month, pullets 75 cents and up. Circular. LOUST POULTRY FARM, Canton, Pa. 14-1

Blanchard, Wyckoff, Single-combed, White Leghorns. Strains separate. Stock direct from above breeders. Winners at state poultry shows. High-scoring, breeding stock. Hens, pullets, cocks, cockerels. Wonderful laying strains. Hatching eggs. Day-old chicks. Circulars. O. N. REYNOLDS, Canton, Pa. 13-6

Black Leghorns, Young Stock, at Reasonable prices. Eggs hooked at \$1.50 per setting. If you want show birds and layers, get Black Leghorns. We have hens in our yards scoring up to 96½. Write us. HEILMANN & OAKS, Box F, Norwalk, Wis. 13-6

Rosa-combed Buff Leghorns—The Only Gannine stock of Gold-dust strain (original) in the world. No better layers, and the hardest of all breeds. Write for booklet. Address F. BOOMHOWER, Gallupville, N. Y. 13-6

Adairdock Strain S. C. White Leghorns (Wyckoff foundation). None finer. Winners everywhere. Five hundred yearling breeders for sale. Choice hatching eggs, \$2 per 15. Hand-somely illustrated catalogue free, with "secret" information you are paying others for. Write to-day. ORCHARD GROVE POULTRY PLANT, (W. E. Adair, Prop.), Box J, Cohocton, N. Y. 13-7

Single-combed White Leghorn Eggs From Finest mated pens, \$1.50; from utility, \$1 per 15. Stock after August 1. E. J. FAIRBANKS, Jay, N. Y. 13-8

Single-combed Brown Leghorns—Standard-brad, heavy layers, special matings, 15 eggs, \$1; 100, \$4. MISS MAGGIE SWORD, Pekin, Ind. 13-7

High-scoring, Single-combed Buff Leghorns. Eggs, 15, \$1; 50, \$3; 100, \$5. Safe arrival and satisfactory hatch guaranteed. JAMES PEARCY, Route 16, Martinsville, Ind. 13-7

Single-combed Brown Leghorns a Specialty for fifteen years. Best new blood every year. No other kind on the farm. Eggs, \$1.50 for fifteen; \$5 per hundred. JOHN FLETCHER, Clearville, Pa. 13-8

I Have 10 Buff Leghorn Cockerels for Sale Cheap. They are extra fine birds. Eggs, \$2 per 15. GILBERT E. NICHOLAS, Brookside, N. J. 13-7

Rosa-combed White Leghorns—Winners at Newark, Morristown, and Dover. Choice young stock and eggs for sale. BONNIEBROOK FARM, Stillwater, N. J. 13-7

Winners at the Great Hagerstown Fair. R. C. Brown Leghorns. Stock and eggs in season. EMMERT SHEELY, Mason & Dixon, Pa. 13-7

Pura Wyckoff Strain Single-combed White Leghorn eggs, \$1 per setting; \$5 per hundred. J. STARK COOLBAUGH, R. 2, Sunhannock, Pa. 13-8

S. C. White Leghorns—Hundreds of Select, High-scoring, heavy-laying birds. Wyckoff strain, in free range colony-houses. Eggs, 15 for \$1; 50 for \$2.50; 100 for \$4. Circular. CLOVER-NOOK FRUIT FARM, Chambersburg, Pa. 13-7

My Buff Leghorns Again Win First at Johnstown and Springfield shows, held same date. Stock and eggs, \$1 np. C. H. WILCOX, Worcester, N. Y. 13-7

Single-combed Brown and White Leghorns. Winners at Dallastown, Litz, Hagerstown and Hanover. Stock and eggs for sale. Circular free. S. J. HARLACHER, Hanover, Pa. 14-1

You Can Buy Some of the Best S. C. White Leghorn eggs from me at reasonable prices. Write R. L. SEITZ, R. 2, Glen Rock, Pa. 13-7

Rosa-combed Buff Leghorns, the Greatest Winter layers on earth of large, white eggs. Stock direct from F. L. Zwick. Eggs, \$1 for 15. E. M. CARTWRIGHT, Amagansett, Long Island, N. Y. 13-8

Rose-combed Buff Leghorns—Originator, and Sixteen years a specialist: first one to show these beauties, and winners of 400 prizes at America's leading shows; greatest layers on earth. Eggs, \$2 per 13. F. ZWICK, Route No. 3, Seymour, Conn. 13-7

For Sale—S. C. White Leghorns, Wyckoff Strain. April-hatched cockerels and pullets, bred from prize-winning birds. D. H. SCHALLER, Clark, Mercer Co., Pa. 13-7

WYANDOTTES

Parlase Partridge Wyandottes. At Savan Shows last winter we entered 52 birds, winning 28 first, 15 second, 14 cup and cash specials. We offer 200 youngsters, bred from these winners, that win anywhere. Prices reasonable. ENTERPRISE POULTRY FARM, Yoe, Pa. 13-5

Silver-laced Wyandottes, Winners at Tranton, Vineland, York, Litz, and Philadelphia. I can supply you with good stock, either breeders or show birds, from \$2 and up. T. K. McDOWELL, Oakford, Bucks Co., Pa. 13-5

Buff Wyandottes Exclusively. They Have the Wyandotte shape, good combs, and even color of the right shade. A few extra good breeders and some fine young stock for sale at reasonable prices. W. P. PRATT, Chatham, N. Y. 13-7

Columbian Wyandottes of the Best Prize Winning strains. Eggs from two yards. \$2 per 15; \$3.50 per 30. Fowls in season. ISAAC M. LANGWORTHY, Box 451 X, Alfred, N. Y. 13-6

Black Wyandotte Prize Winners: Stock and Eggs in season. GEO. H. BOYD, 1507 G Street S. E., Washington, D. C. 13-11

Brinsar's Columbian Wyandottes. Young Stock at \$5 per trio. Send for free circular, which describes my fowls in full. H. D. BRINSER, Columbian Wyandotte Specialist, Manchester, Va. 13-5

Watzel's Silver-laced Wyandottes, Best Strain in America: win wherever shown: furnished winners for Altamont, Penn Yan, Owego, Canandaigua, Afton, N. Y.; Wilkesbarre, Milton, York, Pa.; Hagerstown, Frederick, Md., this season. Satisfaction guaranteed. Stock and eggs for sale. Several hundred to select from. HARRY WETZEL, 380 West North Street, Carlisle, Pa. 13-8

For Sale—\$35 Pen White Wyandottes and Pullets, bred from this pen and our Thompson's Barred Rock pullets, \$6. WM. K. SPEAR, Conewango, N. Y. 13-5

Buff Wyandottes That Will Please You. Young and old. They are winners. Hondan cockerels, same quality. Prices reasonable. Write MRS. R. BOWDEN, Clifton Springs, N. Y. 13-5

Exhibition Columbians, \$15 to \$35 Pair. Females with almost perfect wings, \$10 to \$25. Fine cockerels, \$5. H. H. & E. W. COBURN, Memphis, Mich. 13-5

Golden Wyandottes; Winners Wherever Shown. Bred for beauty and shape; fine cockerels, from \$2 and up. Write me before buying. Orders filled promptly. WM. H. EDELER, Bel Air, Md. Box B, No. 12. 13-5

Silver Wyandotte Specialist for Ten Years. Book-ett's blood only. Clear White Wide Open Laced Trios, \$5. Will sell pens or single, to suit buyer. D. LEWIS, Keyport, N. J. 13-6

Staggs Range Farm White Wyandottes; Twenty cockerels left, sons of great egg record hens, at prices to move them quick. H. W. KRAMER, Glenville, Pa. 13-4

"Useful and Beautiful" White Wyandottes. Exceptional layers. Fine in form and feather. Healthy, vigorous, cockerels. Eggs, \$2 setting. Circular. F. H. WOOD, Cortland, N. Y. 13-6

Wilson's Wyandottes, Buff and Columbian—Winners this season at Holyoke, Mass. Special cockerel sale, \$3 to \$10 each. E. S. WILSON, So. Hammond, N. Y. 13-6

White Wyandottes! Let Me Send You Photo of each pen—you choose, and get your choice. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15. J. WARD SOMERS, Box 2016, Brookville, Ohio. 13-12

mended by those who have gained information as to its quality, through having used it in their poultry yards. This company offers many new features of interest to poultrymen in their printed matter, which each one of our readers should send for and carefully study.

Poultry Farms and market gardens are offered at remarkably low prices by Daniel Frazier Co., 719 Bailey Building, Philadelphia, Pa. These people have issued a beautiful little booklet telling of these farms. The same will be sent for the asking.

C. C. Shoemaker, Box A, Freeport, Ill., who has been so long known as an extensive shipper of standard-bred poultry, offers the Globe incubator and brooders to match. These machines have been used for the past sixteen years, and have proven so satisfactory that he has taken up the proposition and is pushing it for the benefit of consumers. Write for his new catalogue.

The Lewis Mfg. Co., Box E, Cortland, N. Y., offer their farmer's favorite feed cooker for poultrymen. This is an almost invaluable appliance for the poultry farm. Write them for illustrated circular and full particulars.

The United Incubator & Poultry Supply Mfg. Co., of 26 Vesey Street, New York City, are prepared to furnish the best of incubating and brooding machinery with all kinds of poultry foods and appliances of the latest pattern, being constructed from a union of all the machines belonging to the companies which consolidated to form the present company. It will be well worth your while to send to them for full particulars relative to their special offer of the newest device in incubating machinery at the very low cost of \$12.50.

The Climax Incubator, which is manufactured at Castorland, N. Y., has received an advance movement through the



The above illustration was made by photograph of some of the birds now to be seen at Schmid's Bird Emporium, 712 Twelfth Street N. W., Washington, D. C., where may be found beautiful domestic and foreign cage birds of all kinds, poultry, pigeons, pets, dogs, and animals. Mr. Schmid is one of the oldest bird fanciers of the country. He searches the world over for rarities in his line, and has become so popular throughout the world as to be constantly sought after as one best equipped for the stocking of gentlemen's rural homes.

The T. F. Potter & Co., Box 11, Downers Grove, Ill., offer the most modern poultry appliances for poultry houses. Their dry-feed choppers, roots, and nesting boxes have attracted a world of attention. Send them a request for one of their 64-page catalogues.

Thomas Bros. Co., 1234 Beach Street, Philadelphia, Pa., offers the Indian Brand Charcoal for use in poultry yards. Send to them for their new catalogue, and solicit from them a sample of this valuable preparation.

influence of some of those most familiar with incubating machinery. Every one should write for the new illustrated catalogue of these machines, which tells of some of the largest average hatches of the past year.

The Cycle Hatcher Brooder offered for \$7.50 by the Cycle Hatching Co., 417 William Street, Elmira, N. Y., is attracting considerable attention through its novel construction and its valuable working ability. Write them for full particulars.

When at Boston we carefully examined the Wigwam brooders, manufactured by E. F. Hodgson, Box 15, Dover, Mass. These people manufacture many valuable appliances that all poultrymen should be familiar with. Send to them for a catalogue.

M. M. Johnson, of Clay Center, Nebr., he who has gained a name through the use of the words "Old Trusty," and who "pays the freight," tells in his new catalogue of many new, valuable features that all poultrymen should know.

White Wyandotta. Extra Nice Breeding Hens and pullets, \$1.50, \$2 each. Prime cocks and cockerels, \$3 each. HENRY M. HACKER, Lynn, Mass. tf

Columbian and White Wyandottas and Houdans. Prizes at Hagerstown, 1907, and Washington, D. C., 1908; 1st and 3d cock, 1st cockerel and pen, 3d and 4th hens, 2d and 3d pullets, Columbian; 2d pen White Wyandottes, and 1st cock, hen, and pullet, and 2d cockerel. Houdans. Stock for sale. Eggs, \$2 for 15. J. D. SUMNER, Kensington, Md. 13-8

Columbian Wyandottas. Prominent Winners at New York State Fair, Binghamton Industrial Exposition, Ithaca, Moravia; four grand pens. Write for mating list. A. L. JENKS, Ithaca, N. Y. 13-5

Stagg's Range Farm White Wyandottes. One of the best laying strains, developed in eleven years of careful breeding. Write for my circular, giving full information of this business strain before you place your order. HENRY W. KRAMER, Glenville, York Co., Pa. 13-7

Columbians That Excel in Shape, Color, Laying Qualities. Will spare a few eggs from two best yards. None better. Circular. MILTON D. ADAMS, Hiawatha, Kans. 13-5

Buff Wyandottas, Silver Cup Winners at Blandon. Winners at Reading and Saratoga shows. Fine cockerels at \$2.50, great in tail and wings. Eggs, \$1 per setting. F. H. YARNALL, Pottstown, Pa. 13-5

Black Wyandottes, Original Clemans Strain. Always winners. Large, prolific, hardy. The coming Wyandotte. Eggs, \$4 per 15; \$7 per 30. Circulars. F. M. CLEMANS, Mechanicsburg, Ohio. 13-7

High-class White Wyandottas Exclusively. Grand males and females for sale, for show and breeding purposes, from superior laying strain. Incubator eggs, \$5 per 100. Circulars free. L. H. MORSE, Newark, N. Y. 13-5

High-class, Line-bred, Black Wyandottas Exclusively; 20 prizes won at four shows; eggs, \$3 per 13. C. H. NESBITT, Riverhead, N. Y. 13-7

MINORCAS

Single and Rose-combed Black Minorcas. Just to make room, selling breeders at \$2, \$3, and \$5. Plenty of youngsters, trios, and pens at bargain prices. Late-hatched youngsters cheap. Mention The Feather when you send your remittance with order, and I will send it to you one year free. ED. CROUCH, Twining City, D. C. tf

Superb Rosa-combed Black Minorca Cockerels. Bred from extra large prize stock. Eggs for sale from specially selected stock. W. H. LOWE, New Freedom, Pa. 13-5

Single-combed Black Minorcas for Sale—Prize winning cockerels and pullets of standard weight, also few choice pens of yearling stock. Bred to produce large white eggs, and many of them. Begin with the best. State your requirements. CHARLES G. PAPE, V. P. Am. Black Minorca Club, Fort Wayne, Ind. tf

Rose and Black Minorcas—Eggs From First prize Madison Square Garden, New York, winners. Guaranteed to hatch. Illustrated price circular free. G. A. CLARK, Seymour, Ind. 13-9

Rosa-combed Black Minorcas. Northup Strain. Eight fine pens. Eggs, \$10, \$5, and \$3 per setting. EUGENE C. LOISEAU, Spring Valley Avenue, Hackensack, N. J. 13-6

S. C. Black Minorca, and Pure White Wyandotte eggs, from prize winners, and excellent layers. Mating list ready. L. G. PLATH, York, Pa. 13-7

Rosa-combed Black Minorcas. Northup Strain. Winners at Madison Square, Rockland County Fair, Hackensack, Paterson, Rutherford, and Englewood. Eggs and stock. SUMMIT POULTRY YARDS, Dept. B, Hackensack, N. J. 13-10

Single-combed Black Minorcas Exclusively. Have never failed to win. Young stock and eggs from prize winners, at Cleveland and Cincinnati. AL. RENNER, Coshocton, Ohio. 13-7

S. C. White Minorcas From Two Grand Pens. Eggs from pen No. 1, \$2 per 15; pen No. 2, \$1.50 per 15. FAIRMOUNT POULTRY YARD, 443 Fairmount Avenue, Jersey City. W. C. Bates, Prop. 13-7

This Way for Your High-class S. C. Black Minorcas; good shape and size. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. S. FEGLEY, Gilhertsville, Pa. 13-7

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Choice Exhibition Cockerels and Pullets, in S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. White Leghorns, and White Wyandottes. A few yearlings for sale, and a "square deal" every time. O. L. BARBER, Canton, N. Y. 13-5

Shove Will Sell a Few of His Best Breeders of Rhode I. Reds, Houdans and Pekin Ducks, at very low prices, to make room for his young stock. Send for prices. D. P. SHOVE, Fall River, Mass. tf

Rich, Brilliant, Red Cockerels. Pairs, Trios, pens, from excellent blood lines. Grand birds. Sold on approval. Single-combed only. IRA M. CROWTHER, "F." Willoughby, Ohio. 13-5

Iroquois Strain, Single and Rose-combed R. I. Reds. Winners at Rockville, Hagerstown, Hanover, Carlisle, York, Dallastown, and mid-winter shows, and specials wherever offered. Stock and eggs in season; \$2, \$3, per 15. Special mating, \$5 per 15. Write your wants. Will try and please you. A. J. SPAHR, Spry, Pa. 13-6

To Talk Intelligently Upon Rhode Island Reds you should have line descendants of my Madison Square Garden winners, at \$10 to \$25 each. WALKLING FRUIT FARM, West Medford, Mass. 13-6

Rosa-combed Reds. I Won at Washington Show, D. C., Jan. 6, 1908, on five entries: 1st, 2d cockerel, 1st, 2d, 3d pullet. Cockerels of same breeding for sale. Eggs for hatching. DUNCAN McCULLOCH, Glencoe, Baltimore Co., Md. 13-8

Thornwood Farm Rhoda Island Reds, Single-combed; Lester Tompkins strain. Eggs, fifteen, \$1; hundred, \$5. Stock for sale. S. R. MILLER & SON, Chambersburg, Pa. 13-7

Eggs From Splendid Shadap, Evan, Rad Colorado, Single-combed Reds, bred from winners in highest shows, \$2 a setting. C. H. ROBERTSON, Rockville, Md. 13-7

S. C. Rhode Island Red Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Best strains for show and utility. A. P. BENJAMIN, 816 Woodlawn Street, Scranton, Pa. 13-10

Eggs for Hatching—R. C. R. I. Reds (Tuttle strain), W. Wyandottes, Clement and Pike strain, \$1 setting; \$5 per 100. H. E. GERBIG, Chambersburg, Pa. 13-8

Rose-combed Rhoda Island Reds—Winners at Jamestown Exposition, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Trenton, and wherever shown. Eggs for hatching. Send for circular, showing matings and winnings. LOUIS ANDERSON, Bloomshurg, N. J. 13-9

Rosa and Single-combed Rhoda Island Reds. Eggs for hatching, \$2 per 15; \$8 per 100. Stock for sale. A. REDFERN, Asbury Park, N. J. 13-7

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

The R. I. Whites Equal the Leghorns as Layers and for quick maturing. For dressed poultry their yellow skin and plump carcass make them an ideal fowl for market. Free circular that tells about their origin and show record. Address HOME OF R. I. WHITES, Wakefield, R. I. 13-6

BANTAMS

Cook's Game Bantams are Better Than Ever! Have a nice lot of youngsters in Pyles, tall and reachy, ready for the winter shows, or next year's breeding-pens. Also some A1 old birds from which these were bred. Look up their winnings at New England's leading shows. E. W. COOK, Forestdale, R. I. 13-6

Partridge Cochins Bantams, Grand Shape, Extra heavy toe feathering. A bunch of feathers that will win anywhere. Amherst and Golden Pheasants. Guaranteed pure. Large, healthy birds. Prices reasonable. ENTERPRISE PHEASANTRY, Yoe, Pa. 13-6

Gao. W. Hillson's Light Brahma Bantams, Winners, 1st, 2d, 3d cock, 1st, 2d, 3d hens, St. Louis World's Fair, 1904. Eggs, \$3 per setting. Circular free. GEO. W. HILLSON, Amenia, N. Y. 13-5

Gao. W. Hillson's Light Brahma Bantams, Winners 1st prize breeding-pen, New York, 1906. Also 1st special cock, 1st special hen, New York, 1907. Eggs, \$3 per setting. Circular free. GEO. W. HILLSON, Amenia, N. Y. 13-5

Buff and Black Cochins Bantams; Winners at New York, Stamford, and White Plains; 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet—Madison Square Garden on four entries in Blacks. These birds and others just as good in my yards. A few birds of blue ribbon quality to spare. JAMES B. N. FITCH, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. 13-6

Gold and Silver Sabright, Buff, and Black Cochins Bantams. The kind that wins. 700 birds for sale. Circular. CLYDE PROPER, Schoharie, N. Y. 13-10

Light Brahma Bantams. The Greatest Bunch of these little beauties in America. Having had the best of success this season in hatching and raising, I offer some real bargains. Remember, this stock is from the New York and World's Fair cup winners. Come early if you want any of Orr's Famous Light Brahma Bantams. Look up New York record for the past half-dozen years. More firsts than all others combined. WALTER S. ORR, Orrs Mills, N. Y. 13-9

Twenty Kinds Bantams and Eggs for Sale. My Black Cochins won special premium for best Bantam cock in show. E. O. BENJAMIN, Riverhead, N. Y. 14-1

Prize-winning White and Buff Cochins Bantams, \$2.50 a pair. Also eggs for setting. JOHN Q. ADAMS, JR., Riverhead, N. Y. 14-1

Cochin Bantams—Some Good Birds in Buff, Black, White, and Partridge Cochins for sale. Also a few Tumbler pigeons. MORGAN STINEMETZ, 1446 Irving Street, Washington, D. C. 13-5

Parker's Black-breasted Red Game Bantams Were famous winners. We bought Mrs. A. A. Parker's entire stock. Cockerels and pullets possessing good reach and color at reasonable prices. KENNETH K. CLARK, Huntington, Long Island. 13-5

Bantam Specialist—Buff, Black, White, and Partridge Cochins, also Light Brahmas. I ship on approval. Circular free. GEO. C. SALMON, Port Dickinson, N. Y. tf

Bantams—34 Varieties—Send 2c Stamp for Circular. Japanese, Sebrights, Cochins, Games. Egg orders hooked. A. A. FENN, Box 92, Burlington, Wis. 13-6

Silver Duckwing, Buff Cochins, and Black-tailed Japanese Bantams. FRANK L. PECKHAM, 343 Thames Street, Newport, R. I. 13-6

Partridge Cochins Bantams, the Blue Ribbon Kind. Fine shape, extra heavy toe feathering. Some fine cockerels for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. E. MORSE, Taunton, Mass. 13-6

JAVAS

Jones, "The Java Man," Suffield, Conn.—Mottled Javas, Black Javas; the best there is in the United States. Am breeding from two 10½ pound cockerels. Eggs that will hatch, \$3 per 15; packed to go any distance. I am the originator of Rose-combed Rhode Island Red Bantams, Little Beanties; Rhode Island Reds every way with hantam size. Have bred them six years. Eggs, \$5 per 10. Circular free. tf

ORPINGTONS

For the Best Orpingtons, Any of the Ten Varieties, you must send to their originators. Catalogue free. WM. COOK & SONS, Box 17, Scotch-plains, N. J. tf

Order Your Stock and Eggs from the Orpington Farm; originators, breeders, and exhibitors of White's Strain of Single-combed Buff, Black, and White Orpingtons; no better blood in the world; every sale guaranteed or money refunded; reference, any known man in our city. Write to-day for my new catalogue and mailing list. Eggs, \$3 per 15. Stock, \$2 each and up. JAMES B. WHITE, Pres., Fort Wayne, Ind. 13-6

Single-combed Buff Orpington Cockerels and Pullets, \$3 to \$10. All bred from my forty-five dollar trio, from WILLOW BROOK FARM. Jennie Milner, 700 N. Center, Bloomington, Ill. 13-8

Orpingtons—Rose and Single-combed in Buff, White and Black. Winners at Madison Square, N. Y., Pennsylvania State Show, Jamestown. Catalogue free. J. S. HAUPT CO., Easton, Pa. 13-5

Cockerels and a Few Yearling Cocks, S. C. Buff Orpingtons for sale. Eggs in season. Also White Wyandottes' eggs. H. C. FINCH, SR., Sngar Creek, Pa. 13-5

Single-combed Buff Orpingtons—Chicago, St. Louis, State Show—44 prizes. Eggs, \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30. Catalogue free. MERRILL B. METCALF, Greenfield, Ill. 13-7

Breeder for Six Years; S. C. Buff and White Orpingtons; good colors. Eggs in season. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants. G. E. MILLER, Holmesville, Ohio. 13-7

S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Cook Strain, Direct. Eggs from best pens, \$2 per 15. Incubator eggs \$4.50 per 100. CHAS. F. HIGGS, R. F. D. 1, Timberville, Va. 13-7

S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Cook's Strain of Beautiful Golden Buff birds. Pullets and cockerels for sale. Eggs, \$2 per fifteen; \$3 per hundred. Also Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Here is the place to buy a fine tom to head your flock. Orders booked for eggs. MISS JULIA JONES, Tobaccoville, N. C. 13-7

Single-combed Buff, Bred from Three Generations of Madison Square winners. Write for free illustrated mating list. H. H. KINGSTON, Brighton Station, Rochester, N. Y. 13-7

S. C. Black Orpingtons for Sale—Reasonable. Large, vigorous utility cockerels, at \$3 each. Eggs in season. MRS. H. WEDDERSPON, Perthmoor Farms, Cooperstown, N. Y. 13-7

BRAHMAS

RACE, Waterville, N. Y., Light Brahmas. Prices reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed. First-class, clean, healthy stock. Bargains on cockerels. Eggs in season. 13-6

FAVEROLLES

Faverolles—"The King of Utility Fowls"—Also Lakenvellers. Send stamp for circulars. DR. PHELPS, Glen Falls, N. Y. tf

Lakenvelder, Faverolles, Buff Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks, Brahmas, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Pekin Ducks. Eggs from prize and laying matings. New York winners. LISETTE POULTRY FARM, Delivery 1, Passaic, N. J. 13-8

LAKENVELDERS

Lakenvelders and Salmon Faverolles—Won First premium on both breeds at Hagerstown Fair, 1907. Eggs, \$3 per 15; 30, \$5. QUALITY HILL YARDS, Shippensburg, Pa. 13-7

ANDALUSIANS

Blue Andalusians, Exquisitely Beautiful, Wonderful layers. 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st hen, at Jamestown Exposition. Stock and eggs for sale. V. H. COUNCIL, Warrenton, Va. 14-2

Blue Andalusians, Exhibition and Breeding Birds a specialty. Choice strain for heavy laying. Eggs and stock for sale. JOHN H. WHITE, 412 Jefferson Street, Anacostia, D. C. 13-7

COCHINS

High-class Golden Buff Cochins. Buff to the Skin. A fine lot of cockerels and cock birds for sale. EDGAR H. SWAIN, Martinsville, Ind. 13-6

White, Black, and Partridge. Seventeen Regular prizes and grand special (association cup), Wheeling, W. Va., Jan., 1908. Stock for sale. Eggs, \$6 per 13, from high-class matings. Circular. D. C. PEOPLES, Uhrichsville, Ohio. 13-12

Partridge Cochins. The Unexcelled General-purpose fowl—bred to lay—Mitchell strain. Eggs, \$2 per setting. RIVERSIDE FARM, W. F. Allen, Millan, Mich. 13-7

Buff Cochins—Best Imported English Strain. But few strains possess such perfect shape, massive size, such profuse, yet soft feathering, such color; 200 early hatched cockerels and pullets, and 25 yearling hens for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. WILLARD BAER, Topton, Pa. 13-7

GAMES

Warhorse and Gray Games and Eggs for Sale. Write for prices. R. W. BROOME, R. F. D. No. 29, Commerce, Ga. 13-5

Free. Pleasure and Profit Circular. Heathwood's Irish Black Reds, Tornadoes, White and Cornish Indians. Buy now, save ex. C. D. SMITH, Fort Plain, N. Y. 13-6

Games, Gaffs, Cocker's Supplies. Stamp for Catalogue, portraits of famous pit winners, notes on training, heeling, etc. H. P. CLARKE, 200 Mansur Block, Indianapolis, Ind. 13-6

All Varieties, Exhibition Games for Sale. Some grand birds to dispose of at once. Eggs for hatching. Orders booked in turn. JOHN A. CLARKE, Box 112, Pittston, Pa. 13-7

Exhibition Games, Black-breasted Rocks, Silver Duckwings, Red Pyles. Some high-class birds for sale. Both old and young stock. C. H. MAY, Chicago, Pa. 13-5

Cornish Indians, Thoroughbred Exhibition Stock, scoring to 94½. Bred from best winter layers. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. S. A. WHITE, Timberville, Va. 13-9

Games, \$1 per 13 Eggs; Irish Black Reds, Tornadoes, Heathwood's Cornish and White Indians, \$2. Circular free. Fowls all times. C. D. SMITH, Fort Plain, N. Y. 13-8

LANGSHANS

Black Langshans—Winners, Layers, Beauties. Hardy stock that will please you. Eggs \$1.50 for 15, packed to carry any distance. FRANK I. AHERN, Laurel, Md. 13-12

J. W. Crise, R. 4, Greensburg, Ind. Black Langshans exclusively. Mule-footed hogs. D. M. Poultry Tablet prevents all disease common to poultry. Sample free. 13-5

Black Langshans Exclusively. Stock from Those invincibles winners every time. Prices reasonable. Eggs, \$2 per 15. HENRY SNELL-GROVE, 504 Hendee Street, Elgin, Ill. 13-5

Thoroughbred Croad Black Langshans. Young stock and eggs from Madison Square and Boston winners. Prices reasonable. W. B. FREEBURN, Sparkill, N. Y. 13-7

POLISH

Six Trios, Golden-spangled Polish. Don't You want a trio cheap? The most beautiful fowl in existence, excelling the Pheasants for beauty of plumage. Write T. F. ADAMS, Binghamton, N. Y. 13-5

White-crested Black Polish. Single Birds, Pairs, and trios. Show birds and breeding stock. Write for circular. Polish exclusively for twenty-five years. CHAS. L. SEELY, Afton, N. Y. President of Am. Polish Club. 13-5

Imported Silver-bearded Polish. "The Best in America." Fowls and chicks always on hand for sale. Eggs in season, at \$4 per 15. GEORGE E. PEER, Chili Station, N. Y. 13-9

HOUDANS

Houdans—Stock for Sale from Chicago and Min-neapolis winners. Illustrated circular. H. M. SPARBOE, Webster City, Iowa. 13-5

Houdans—Send for My Houdan Book and Pho-tographs of the finest Houdans grown. I have birds of quality. W. D. GAY, Essex, Ia. 13-7

BUCKEYES

Pride of Jersey Strain Buckeyes. No More Stock this season. Egg orders hooked now for spring delivery. CLEARVIEW POULTRY YARDS, Box A, Ramsey, N. J. 14-1

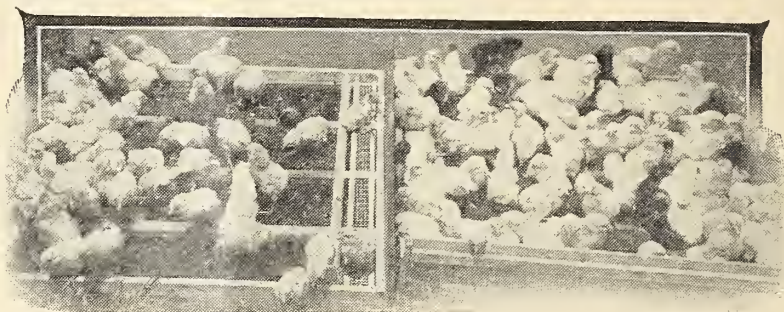
ANCONAS

Kemery's Anconas are Winners. Try a Setting of eggs this season and get the winning habit. I am hooking orders for eggs now. V. MAX KEMERY, Johnstown, Pa. 14-1

Ancona, Thorniley's Strain, Best Winter Layers in existence. Yellow shanks, evenly mottled, and dark under color. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Circular free. WILLARD J. THORNILEY, Marietta, Ohio. 13-7

Quite a number of Prairie State machines have been put under severe test as to their working ability by some of the experiment stations. The illustration below was made from a photograph taken of two hatches at the Experimental Station of the Agricultural College of Utah, Logan, Utah. The one at the left shows lack of vitality of chicks hatched in non-moisture machines; the one at the right the "vitality" and increased quantity of chicks hatched in a moisture machine.

The Prairie State people have given unusual attention to the question of producing chicks having the greatest amount of vitality. In their new catalogue that is ready for distribution, they set forth the result of all their experiments. Every one of our readers should write to Prairie State Incubator Company, 481 Main Street, Homer City, Pa., and ask for one of their new catalogues.



For many years the \$5 Buckeye incubator, and other hatching machinery, manufactured by the Buckeye Incubator Co., Box 108, Springfield, Ohio, have attracted attention throughout the poultry-growing business. These people offer many new features through their new catalogue, which is ready for delivery.

A bulletin relative to the poultry industry of Oregon has been issued from the Oregon Agricultural College Experiment Station. This is from the pen of Mr. James Dryden, poultry expert.

Mr. Cooper Curtice has written a bulletin on further experiments with black-head in turkeys. This bulletin comes from the Rhode Island Agricultural College, at Kingston.

The Boys' National Poultry Club have sent us a copy of their first annual catalogue. They claim to be doing a great work along poultry lines among boys, and will gladly send this catalogue to their young friends who may be interested in poultry. Address Robt. G. Fields, 33 Caruthers Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Frank W. Delancy has taken the editorial and advertising management of Poultry Item, published at Sellersville, Pa. Mr. Delancy is well known as a thorough-going poultryman and advertising man, and should make a success in his new position.

When at Sedalia, Mo., during the late Missouri State Show, we met the editor of Poultry Topics, who writes as follows: "Tom McGrew asked Theodore Hewes if the Indians would really charge on them when they left the train." Youth is always excusable, and our friend evidently did not know that we were born within hearing distance of the tepee of the red men. We are inclined to say that the biggest Indian we met in Missouri was the editor of Topics.

At the Madison Square Garden during the week of the show, a club in the interests of Columbian Plymouth Rocks was organized to be known as the American Columbian Plymouth Rock Club. The president is Mr. D. M. Greene, of Syracuse, N. Y., secretary, Mr. E. B. Andrews, No. 9 West Seventeenth Street, New York City. Mr. F. M. Clemans, of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, who originated the Black Wyandottes, is the vice-president. These men seem determined to push this variety of Plymouth Rocks to a successful position among standard-bred poultry.

A year ago we mentioned in our columns a gentleman who had purchased a little farm from the offerings of the Norfolk & Western Railroad. At that time we could not mention the gentleman's name. While at New York he called on the writer. He is Mr. Samuel A. Elwell, No. 391 Fulton Street, New York City. Mr. Elwell informs us he purchased two holdings from these people and that he has since purchased a farm in Virginia, near Washington, D. C., where he expects to make his home in the near future. He has been very successful indeed with poultry and all kinds of stock in that locality.

The superintendent of the Washington Show wishes to acknowledge courtesies extended by Mr. C. A. Linthicum, of the Evening Star. This young man was of considerable help to us in handling the proposition.

Mr. W. G. Kershaw, now of 23 Beekman Street, New York City, formerly salesman for Rust's Remedies, was strongly in evidence at the Garden.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, chairman of the Board of Food Inspection, wishes us to announce in the paper that there will be a public hearing at the Bureau of Chemistry, Monday morning, February 10, relative to labeling of stock and cattle foods. All who are interested in this proposition should be present in person or through a representative at that hearing, which will be of great importance to every one.

We are just in receipt of a copy of a new poultry-supply catalogue issued by the Stapler Seed & Poultry Supply Company. This is one of the neatest and most comprehensive poultry-supply catalogues that it has ever been our pleasure to examine, and we would suggest that our readers send for a copy if they keep chickens. The list of "sent by mail" poultry supplies is especially interesting.

In a letter which accompanies this catalogue, they inform us that they have just secured the adjoining property to their present store. This will give them a floor space equal to any poultry-supply house in the country.

We very well remember the first advertising placed by this concern, less than three years ago, and we are glad to say that this paper has done its part toward the phenomenal growth which they have made.

The catalogue will be sent free to any one writing to Stapler's, 414 Ferry Street, Pittsburg, Pa., and stating that they saw it mentioned in this paper.

The Tioga Poultry and Pet Stock Association was organized in Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y., Friday evening, January 3, 1908. Nearly fifty enthusiastic poultry men and women were present. The following officers were elected: James Forsyth (vice-president of New York Poultry and Pet Stock Association), president; Lewis H. Leonard, first vice-president; Ralph E. Briggs, secretary; A. W. Parmalee, treasurer; Frank Bouquet, superintendent of poultry. The following vice-presidents were also elected: P. R. Goodrich, Homer Nutte, C. M. Emens, E. F. Barton, John H. Santee, Dr. H. L. Knapp, C. H. Yapple, H. G. Perry, Chas. P. Leasure, W. L. Beebe, Prof. S. K. Marsh, A. W. Wood. It was decided to hold a show the second week in February, and William C. Denny has been engaged to do the judging. It will be a score-card show, and competition will be open to the world. A large number of cash and merchandise specials will be offered on various classes. On account of delay in organizing the association the show will be later than could have wished, but it is hoped that every breeder within striking distance of Owego will support the show by entering as many of their birds as possible. Send to the secretary for premium list.

Among the delightful assurances that winter is not to last always comes a bright new Black Minorca catalogue from Geo. H. Northrup & Son, Raceville, N. Y., showing their extensive preparations, thirty grand breeding pens, for the great spring egg trade in Single and Rose-combed Black Minorcas of which, they write us, they are assured by the great demand they are receiving for fowls of both their great laying varieties. Mr. Northrup says that the best and busiest game of basketball he knows of is to basket the large white eggs from a well-bred pen of Minorcas. The Northrups have a large flock of fine and Single and Rose-combed cockerels, for breeding and exhibition, to sell, also a few Single-combed hens and pullets, but they have sold all the Rose-combed females they can spare until after the breeding season. Any one who is interested in fowls for egg-production ought to send for Northrup's catalogue.

The Globe Incubator Book, which is advertised in this number by Mr. C. C. Shoemaker, is without doubt the finest piece of incubator catalogue work being sent out this season. The cover is in three colors and gold and the inside pages are printed in two colors or are filled with three-color illustrations. The subject-matter of the book is really that which would be found in a poultry book for beginners, as it contains chapters on incubation, brooder rearing of chicks, feeding hens for eggs, finishing poultry for market and much other matter which has nothing to do with advertising Mr. Shoemaker's incubators and brooder. This beautiful book will be sent free to any reader of this publication who asks for it. In the advertisement the price is made 4 cents, but Mr. Shoemaker writes us that he will send the book free, so our readers may get it without cost, simply by asking for it. Address C. C. Shoemaker, Box A, Freeport, Ill.

Washington Show Awards

January 6-11, 1908

ASIATICS

Brahmas.—LIGHT: All to Friendship Heights Poultry Farm. DARK: All to E. S. Schmid. **Cochins.**—BUFF: All to O. B. Williams. **Langshans.**—BLACK: Ck 1, hen 5, cks 3, 5, pul 4, 5, D. J. Hoge & Son; ck 2, hen 4, ckl 2, pul 2, pen 1, R. H. Holland; ck 4, hens 1, 2, 3, ckl 1, pul 1, 3, P. H. McCormick.

AMERICAN

Plymouth Rocks.—BARRED: Ck 1, hen 3, ckl 3, Jos. Phlips; ck 2, cks 1, 4, pul 4, C. E. Boleau & Son; ck 5, C. L. Blanton; ck 4, pul 1, Geo. Schrade; ck 3, Hillcrest Farm; hen 1, 4, ckl 2, pul 2, 3, pen 1, H. D. Riley; hen 2, Friendship Heights Poultry Farm; hen 5, pul 2, F. G. Zimmermann; pul 5, T. D. Gameway. **WHITE:** Ck 5, D. H. Hoge & Son; ck 4, Mary E. Berry; cks 1, 2, hen 1, cks 2, 5, pul 1, 3, pen 1, J. P. Defandorf; ck 3, hen 4, ckl 4, A. B. Hall; hen 3, P. O. Plenkner; hen 5, pen 3, Friendship Heights Poultry Farm; hen 2, cks 3, pul 4, M. A. Ide; pul 5, pen 2, C. E. Gibbs; pul 2, S. H. Rosenstock. **BUFF:** Ck 1, hen 2, R. H. Knepper; ck 4, F. C. Gleason; ck 2, hen 4, cks 1, 2, pul 1, J. L. Shipley; ck 5, hen 3, J. W. Silcott; ck 3, hen 1, pul 2, D. Dayhoff; hen 5, R. W. Pearce; ck 4, pul 5, pen 1, J. L. McCormick; ckl 3, pul 3, C. Hicks; pen 1, F. T. Phillips; pen 3, A. H. Kink. **PARTRIDGE:** Ck 1, hen 1, ckl 1, pul 2, Hillcrest Farm; ck 2, hen 2, ckl 2, pul 1, H. D. Riley. **SILVER-PENCILED:** All to Hillcrest Farm. **Wyan-dottes.**—SILVER-LACED: Ck 1, hens 1, 2, cks 2, 3, pul 1, 2, pen 1, H. A. Bacon; hen 3, pul 4, A. F. Goldsborough; ckl 1, pul 3, E. K. McDowell. **GOLDEN-LACED:** Ck 1, hen 1, ckl 2, pul 2, 3, W. H. Edeler; cks 2, 3, hens 2, 3, ckl 1, pul 1, pen 1, A. Fletcher, Jr. **WHITE:** Ck 1, hen 5, ckl 3, pul 1, 2, pen 4, Mrs. T. W. Turner; ck 2, hen 1, ckl 1, pul 1, pen 1, Friendship Heights Poultry Farm; hen 3, 4, pen 3, E. J. Wilver; ck 2, pul 3, 5, Cook Bros.; pen 2, J. D. Sumner; pen 5, Thomas & Coates. **BLACK:** Ckl 2, Hillcrest Farm. **Balance** all to Geo. H. Boyd. **BUFF:** All to C. Hicks. **COLUMBIAN:** Ck 1, hen 4, ckl 2, Mrs. T. W. Turner; ck 2, hen 1, Friendship Heights Poultry Farm; hen 2, ckl 1, pul 2, pen 1, J. D. Sumner; hen 3, pul 1, B. A. Smith. **S. C. Rhode Island Reds.**—Ck 1, hen 2, H. J. Day; ck 2, ckl 4, pul 4, H. B. McDonnell; ck 3, hen 1, ckl 2, pul 1, W. M. Gorsuch; ck 1, pul 2, pen 1, J. M. Heagy; ck 5, C. F. Rudy; ck 3, A. W. Mallory. **E. C. Rhode Island Reds.**—Hen 1, ckl 3, pul 4, W. M. Gorsuch; ckl 1, pul 1, 2, 3, D. McCulloch; cks 4, 5, R. W. Pearce.

ENGLISH

Orpingtons.—S. C. BUFF: Ck 1, ckl 2, pul 2, Woodlawn Poultry Yards; ck 2, hen 1, ckl 1, pul 5, A. J. Street; hens 2, 3, 4, cks 3, 4, pul 3, pen 1, C. E. Gibbs; pul 1, V. A. Zahn; pul 4, W. L. Rutherford. **S. C. BLACK:** Ck 1, B. R. Winslow; ck 2, hen 2, cks 3, 4, pul 5, Geo. W. Davis; hen 1, cks 1, 2, pul 3, 4, Woodlawn Poultry Yards; hen 4, 5, pen 1, W. C. Gray; ckl 5, pul 1, 2, P. H. McCormick. **WHITE:** Hen 1, ckl 1, pul 1, J. Phlips.

MEDITERRANEAN

Leghorns.—S. C. BROWN: Cks 1, 2, B. Christensen; ck 3, ckl 1, J. M. Heagy; hen 1, 2, 3, 4, pul 1, 2, 3, 4, pens 1, 2, Miss S. Pitchlynn; pul 5, O. B. Williams. **R. C. BROWN:** Ckl 1, pul 1, pen 1, H. Jansen; ckl 2, W. J. Mangano. **S. C. WHITE:** Ck 4, hen 4, M. D. Baker; ck 3, pul 3, pen 1, J. C. Hunter; cks 1, 2, hen 1, 2, cks 1, 2, 3, pul 1, 2, 4, C. B. Krogmann; hen 5, Mrs. S. E. Verling; hen 3, E. L. Hornbaker; cks 4, 5, M. K. Stroud. **S. C. BUFF:** Ck 2, ckl 2, J. W. Silcott; ck 1, hen 3, ckl 3, pul 2, pen 2, W. R. Rutherford; cks 3, 4, hen 1, 2, ckl 1, pul 1, pen 1, C. Hicks; hen 4, ckl 4, Mrs. S. E. Verling. **A. O. V.:** Ck 1, hens 1, 2, ckl 1, pul 1, 2, J. W. Silcott; hen 3, G. H. Boyd. **Minorcas.**—BLACK: Ck 1, hen 1, pul 1, C. L. Blanton; hen 1, cks 1, 2, pul 2, 3, Maryland Poultry Farm; pul 4, T. F. O'Neill. **R. C. BLACK:** All to E. D. Cronch. **R. C. WHITE:** Ck 1, Maryland Poultry Farm. **Blue Andalusians.**—All to V. H. Connell.

POLISH

WHITE-CRESTED BLACK: Ckl 1, W. J. Cartls.

FRENCH

Houdans.—Ck 1, hen 1, ckl 2, pul 1, J. W. Sumner; ckl 1, pul 2, A. J. Cartls.

GAMES

BLACK-BREADED RED: All to H. J. Jaeger. **Black Sumatras.**—Ckl 1, 3, hens 1, 2, cks 1, 3, 4, pul 1, 2, 3, H. L. Alden; ck 2, hens 3, 4, ckl 2, pul 4, 5, pen 1, Friendship Heights Poultry Farm. **Cornish Indian.**—Ck 1, hen 1, Oakland Poultry Farm; ckl 1, pul 1, E. S. Schmid. **Black-Breasted Red Pit.**—Ck 1, hen 1, C. S. Colton. **Red Fyle Pit.**—Ck 1, hen 1, C. S. Colton.

MISCELLANEOUS

Silkie.—All to Morgan Stinemetz. **A. O. V.**—All to Hillcrest Farm.

HAMBURGS

Breitweiser's Prize-winning Silver-spangled Hamburgs won 2 silver cups, 60 ribbons. Ten entries scored 930 points. Hens, with score-cards, April-hatched, pullets and cockerels for sale. **BREITWEISER'S YARDS,** Buffalo, N. Y. 13-5

Silver-spangled Hamburgs.—A Few Well Bred birds for sale at \$5 a pair (cockerel and hen). **ISAAC SPRAGUE,** Wellesley Hills, Mass. 13-6

DOMINIQUES

DR. HARWOOD, Chasm Falls, Malone, N. Y., breeds the best strains of Dominiques in America. No stock to sell. Eggs next spring. Circular in January. 13-6

DAY-OLD CHICKS

Day-old Chicks and Ducklings.—Wyandottes, Leghorns, Rocks. We ship anywhere, safe arrival guaranteed. Catalogue free. **ECHO POULTRY FARM,** Box 602, Great Valley, N. Y. 13-6

TURKEYS

M. B. Turkeys.—Wolf and Bird Bro.'s Strains. Old tom, 45 pounds. Grand lot of young birds for sale. **O. A. WARD,** Upper Marlboro, Md. 13-5

Bronze Turkeys, Bred from 40-lb. Toms, 20-lb. hens. Four firsts at Philadelphia, 1907. Write for circulars. **F. G. ZIMMERMAN,** Limekiln, Frederick Co., Md. 13-5

Bird's Giant Bronze Lead at America's Two greatest quality turkey shows. At Madison Square Garden, Jan., 1907, they won as many premiums as six strong competitors. At Madison Square Garden, Dec., 1907, competing with America's great winning strains, they won three times as many first and second premiums in open class as all competitors, making an unparalleled record, and proving their superiority. Select your exhibition and breeding stock from the finest flock of large, vigorous turkeys we ever raised. Two stamps for catalogue, giving winnings and description of stock. Eggs, \$1 each. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. **BIRD BROS.,** Box G, Meyersdale, Pa. 13-5

DUCKS

Reduction Sale of Rouen Ducks.—World's Best strain. Prices reasonable; absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Circulars free. Write **F. D. FOWLER,** Box A, Carlville, Ill. 13-8

2,500 Ponderous Pure-bred Pekin Ducks for Sale. Eggs by the setting or 1,000. 1,300 eggs gathered daily. Common and White Pea Fowl and eggs. Black and White Swan. **GOLDEN WEST DUCK RANCH,** Joliet, Ills. 160 acres, established 17 years. 13-5

Eggs from Thoroughbred Mammoth Imperial Pekin Ducks, \$1.50 per 11. Choice large drakes to improve your flock, \$2.25; Ducks, \$2; pair, \$4. **DR. IRA C. TYNDALL,** Berlin, Md. 13-6

Black Cayuga Ducks For Sale in Pairs, Trios, or drakes. My strain of Cayugas are noted for their brilliant green-black plumage, and large size. Address **S. D. MANDEVILLE,** Sidney, Ill. 13-6

\$8 For 1 Indian Runner Duck, First Prize at Schenectady, ribbon included, and two fine breeders. **COZYDALE FARM,** R. D. 7, Schenectady, N. Y. 13-5

Pure-bred, Colored Muscovy Ducks. To Reduce stock, I will sell a few pairs or trios, at a low figure. Hatch of 1906 or 1907, as preferred. **H. B. SCOFIELD,** 677 Boston Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn. 13-10

Rouen Ducks.—Won at Madison Square Garden, December, 1907; First on drake, first on duck. Birds and eggs for sale. **BONNIEBROOK FARM,** Stillwater, N. J. 13-7

GEESSE

Toulouse Geese, \$5 Pair; Indian Runner Ducks, \$2.50 pair. Both bred from prize winners. **Buff Cochins Bantams, Baldhead Tumblers, and Rollers.** **J. M. MARTIN,** Delanson, N. Y. 13-6

PHEASANTS

For Sale.—Lady Amherst and English Ring-neck Pheasants. **JENNIE MILNER,** 700 N. Center, Bloomington, Ill. 13-5

Golden Pheasants, Extra Large, and Beautifully colored birds, both young and full plumage. **C. W. SAYLOR,** Greenfield, Ill. 13-5

"Pheasant Farming," 25c. Tells How to Raise pheasants. Many full-page half-tones procured expressly for this booklet. **SIMPSON'S PHEASANT FARM,** Box F, Corvallis, Oreg. 13-7

ORNAMENTAL

All Varieties of Pheasants, Ducks, Geese, Swans, Hungarian Partridge, etc. Lowest prices, best stock. No catalogue. State your wants. "Denley's Bird Book" gives foreign breeders' secrets for breeding game and ornamental birds; post-paid, 25c. **DENLEY,** Naturalist, Brooklyn, N. Y. 13-7

Miss Wilson, Sandridge Park, Near Totnes, South Devon, England, breeder and exhibitor of Yokohamas (long-tailed Japanese fowls) has choice cockerels of the above bred for sale, at \$5 each. Trios, fit for show, \$10. Winners of many fairs, specials, etc., at the largest English and Continental Shows. 13-5

Fancy Pheasants, Ornamental Land and Water-fowl, game birds, fancy pigeons, and pet stock. Write for price-list. **WENZ & MACKENSEN,** Dept. 17, Penna. Pheasantry and Game Park, Yardley, Pa. 13-7

PIGEONS

Pigeons! Thousands! Homers, Runts, Dutchess, Burmese Hen, Polish, Lynx, Carriers, Dragons, Pouters, Pigmies, Fantails, Jacobins, Owls, Turbits, Blondnettes, Swallows, Magpies, Helmsies, Archangels, Tumblers of all kinds. Prices free. Illustrated descriptive book, telling all you want to know, one dime. **WM. A. BARTLETT & CO.,** Box 8, Jacksonville, Ill. 13-6

Maltese and Hungarian Hen Pigeons, from Upper Austria, imported, genuine large and heavy birds, free board steamer New York, 5 pairs, \$25; 10 pairs, \$45; 20 pairs, \$80; 40 pairs, \$150; 100 pairs, \$350. Send money order. **H. UNZE-MANN,** Ottostr., 38 Hamburg, Germany. 13-12

Fantails Exclusively.—High Class, Red, White, Blue, Black, and Yellow; Saddlebacks, Red, Blue, Black and Silver, \$1 per bird, and up. Overstocked; must sell. **R. T. APPERSON,** 211 Euclid Avenue, W. End, Lynchburg, Va. 13-6

Wanted.—5,000 OLD COMMON PIGEONS. Pay at least 25c pair. Also 5,000 Homers, Guinea Fowls, live Rabbits. Highest prices paid. "N." **GILBERT,** 1125 Palmer Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-6

HOMING PIGEONS

700 Grant Squab Breeders for Sale at Half Price. Homers 75 cents pair. Runts, Maltese Hens, Carneaux, Show Homers, and crosses, \$2 to \$6 per pair. Now is your chance to get high-class birds at your own price. Money back if not as represented. **O. F. MITTENDORFF,** Lincoln, Ill. 13-5

For Sale.—Large Squab Breeding Homers, or will exchange for Wyandottes, Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds. **PAUL WILKE,** 22 N. Desplaines Avenue, Forest Park, Ill. 13-5

I Offer Guaranteed Mated Homers, Any Quantity, at \$1 pair, and challenge squab companies or dealers to produce better stock at twice my price. Beautiful White Homers, \$1.50 pair. **CHARLES E. GILBERT,** 1563 E. Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-6

Bargains! Homer Hens! 100 Young, High-class, large, Homer hens, reasonable. Mix blood and secure better results. Mated, choice Plymouth Rock Homers, cheap. **SQUAB FARM,** Marietta, Pa. 13-6

Homers for Squab Breeding; Mated Birds; Profitable breeders. Demand exceeds supply. Free illustrated catalogue. **MISSOURI SQUAB CO.,** 3801 Shaw Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 13-10

For Sale.—White Homers, Extra Stock; All Mated birds. Prices reasonable. Range according to strain or quality. Address **WEBSTER G. YODER,** Boyertown, Pa. 13-7

A Bargain in Straight Homers.—200 Pairs mated, and 300 youngsters, Atlantic breed, in lots to suit purchasers, at selling prices. Address **C. M. GIBBENS,** Winchester, Va. 13-7

Important and Valuable Information That Every one interested in pigeons should have mailed free. Send postal to-day. **HOWARD BUTCHER,** Box 21, New Britain, Bucks Co., Pa. 13-7

Wanted.—Homer Pigeons of Good Breeding Age, any quantity. Also Homer youngsters. State number and lowest cash price. **F. M. DUNHAM,** 511 Bourse Building, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-7

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Eggs for Hatching from Heavy Laying Single-combed White Leghorns and White Wyandottes. Also Buff Pekin Bantams and White Guineas. Four pair Peafowls for sale. **THE IDEAL EGG FARM,** Waterport, Orleans Co., N. Y. 13-5

Eggs for Hatching.—Rose-combed Black Minorcas; always lay, but never set; if you want eggs keep this strain; \$2.50 for 13. Address **MISS BERTHA E. LEWIS,** Voluntown, Conn. 13-5

Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$2 per 40. From Thoroughbred Light and Buff Brahmas, Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, Reds and Leghorns; 13 varieties. Catalogue. **S. K. MOHIT,** Box 8, Coopersburg, Pa. 13-8

30 Eggs, \$1; 200 eggs, \$5. 50 Varieties. Circulars free. Book order early. **ADA M. MAN-LOVE,** Plymouth, Ill. 13-7

Fertile Eggs from Pure-bred Stock; Buff, White, and Barred Rocks; Silver and White Wyandottes; Buff and White Leghorns; Light Brahmas; \$1.25 per 15; \$6 per 100. Jubilee Orpingtons, \$3 per 15. **ISAAC F. TILLINGHAUST,** 65 High Street, Factoryville, Pa. 13-7

Eggs for Hatching, from Large Vigorous, Prize-winning Dark Brahmas, Light Brahmas, Barred Plymouth Rocks, and White Wyandottes; \$2 for 15; \$3 for 26. Our birds won high honors at the great New York Show, December, 1907, and at other shows where competition was strong. **Wm. H. Cyphers, Prop., CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM,** Route 1, Washington, N. J. 13-6

RABBITS

Snow White English Rabbits for Sale, at \$2.50 per pair, for young ones. White and Buff Cochins Bantams, \$3 per pair. **CLARENCE SHENK,** Luray, Va. 13-5

FERRETS

Send 10c for Catalogue and the Greatest Book published in the U. S. on the ferret and work done by dogs and ferrets. Government engagements fully illustrated. E. L. BARCLAY, the Ferret Man, Washington, D. C. 13-7

DOGS

For Sale—Trained Rabbit Hounds, Foxhounds, Young stock, Setters, Toy White Poodles, Cocker Spaniels, Guinea Pigs, Pigeons, and Rabbits. BROWN BEAGLE KENNELS, York, Pa. 13-7

FOR SALE

For Sale Cheap—Soms Fins Buff and White Rocks, Buff Cochins Bantams, Lincoln Incubator. All or part, at a bargain. K. C. LEWIS, Reynoldsville, Pa. 13-5

For Sale—Rose-combed Brown Leghorns, 1 Maine Bone-cutter, 1 Cypher Incubator and Brooder, 220-egg size. W. N. HOUSE, East Hampton, Conn. 13-5

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Exchange—Whits Rocks, White Pekin Bants, Incubators, good ones. I want White Indian Games, White Leghorns, White Homers, Pouters, Archangels. E. J. KIRBY, Covert, Mich. 13-5

For Sale—Cyphers No. 2 Standard Incubator, 240 egg capacity, positively new; been in use but six weeks; price, \$25. White China Geese at \$7 per pair. A few extra geese, both White and Brown, at \$3.50 each. Rose-combed Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 each. W. W. WEIMAN, Emporium, Pa. 13-5

Sale or Exchange—Two "Wooden Hen" (second hand) incubators; capacity, 50 and 180 eggs, respectively. Write for particulars. OLIVE H. FLINT, Ridgefield, Conn. 13-6

Tumblers, Homers, Blondinettes, Dragoons, Guinea Pigs for sale at reasonable prices, or exchange for poultry, turkeys, peafowl, or rare stamps. WOODCREST FARM, Box 3134, Boston. 13-6

FOR SALE OR RENT

For Sale or Rent—A 60-acre, Fully Equipped Poultry Plant. Latest improvements; ready for business; good soil; large orchard; bound on one side by beautiful stream of water; adapted for land and water-fowl. Easy terms. K. H. Apply The Esatser, Washington, D. C.

BOOKS

The Greatest Book on Water-fowls Ever Published. "The Water-fowl Guide of America." Handsomely illustrated. Price, 25c. EXMOOR FARMS, Lebanon, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

Ninsty Varistiss Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, Ferrets, dogs, Angora goats, Belgian hares, etc. Descriptive 60-page book and store at your door, 10c, mailed. List free. J. A. BERGEY, Box 22, Telford, Pa.

S. C. Buff and S. C. Black Orpingtons. Not the best in the world, but as good as the best. Prize-winners in the strongest competition. Birds for sale, singly or in mated pens. Eggs for hatching in season. S. C. Rhode Island Reds and Columbian Wyandottes of equal merit. GEDNEY FARM POULTRY YARDS, White Plains, N. Y. Frank W. Gaylor, Manager. 13-5

Single-combed White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Buff Pekin Bantams, and White Guinea. Send for circular and price-list. THE IDEAL EGG FARM, Waterport, Orleans Co., N. Y. 13-5

Barred and White Rocks, Embden Geese, Rouen Ducks; good breeders, \$1 to \$5; exhibition birds, \$5 to \$10. WM. H. FATHAUER, Route 4, Moweaqua, Ill. 13-6

Bean's Buff Poultry Plant, Anoka, Minn. High-class utility and exhibition "Buffs," all varieties. Twenty years' experience. One thousand premiums. Write. Do it now. 13-6

Look! Great Sacrifice Sale—All Varieties Standard bred poultry. Bantams, specialty. Write your wants and get a list to-day. We will save you money, and guarantee satisfaction. Also Turner's Bantam Book, fully illustrated, price 25 cents. PLEASANT VIEW FARM, Horseheads, N. Y. 13-6

For Sale—Cockerels and Pullets, All Pure Bred. Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Buff Cochins, Barred Rocks, Cornish Indian Game, Rhode Island Reds. Prices right. Eggs in season. Satisfaction guaranteed. FRANK G. WEED, Hightstown, N. J. 13-5

30 Varietiss Geese, Ducks, Chickens. Catalogue free. MINKEL & CO., Mapleton, Minn. 13-5

Buff and Black Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds. Extra fine stock at reasonable prices. Write me before buying. Eggs in season. FRANK FORBES, New Hagerstown, Ohio. 13-5

For Sale—2 Trios R. C. Buff Leghorns; 1 Pair R. C. White Minorcas; 1 cock, 3 hens, Silver Sebright Bantams. C. S. CRUMBLING, Marysville, Pa. 13-5

For Sale—Five Pairs Ring Doves, Four Pairs Canary Birds. Address JOHN ORNELLAS, 208 N. Fifteenth Street, Springfield, Ill. 13-5

Ninety Varietiss Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, Ferrets, dogs, Angora goats, Balzian hares, etc. Descriptive 60-page book and store at your door, 10c, mailed. List free. J. A. BERGEY, Box 22, Telford, Pa.

S. C. Buff and S. C. Black Orpingtons. Not the best in the world, but as good as the best. Prize-winners in the strongest competition. Birds for sale, singly or in mated pens. Eggs for hatching in season. S. C. Rhode Island Reds and Columbian Wyandottes of equal merit. GEDNEY FARM POULTRY YARDS, White Plains, N. Y. Frank W. Gaylor, Manager. 13-5

Single-combed White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Buff Pekin Bantams, and White Guinea. Send for circular and price-list. THE IDEAL EGG FARM, Waterport, Orleans Co., N. Y. 13-5

Barred and White Rocks, Embden Geese, Rouen Ducks; good breeders, \$1 to \$5; exhibition birds, \$5 to \$10. WM. H. FATHAUER, Route 4, Moweaqua, Ill. 13-6

Madison Squares, Jamestown, Philadelphia, Hagerstown, Allentown winners. Imported birds; Cornish Indians, Houdans, Bronze Turkeys. Circular free. R. D. REIDER, Route 2, Middletown, Pa. 13-7

The Hen That Lays Is the Hen That Pays. Red Caps and Houdans; will lay eggs; eggs, \$1 per 13; Black Orpingtons, \$2 per 13. H. MERRIAM, Ashburnham, Mass. 13-7

Choice Pure-bred Poultry—Buff Cochins, Barred, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks, White and Golden Wyandottes, S. C. Brown and Buff Leghorns, S. C. Black Minorcas, Light Brahmas, Silver-spangled Hamburgs, and M. B. Turkeys. Eggs, \$1 per 15. Turkey eggs, 25 cents each. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOHN W. NEWCOMER, Mt. Joy, Pa., Route 3. 13-8

White-faced Black Spanish Anconas, Indian Games, Buff Leghorns. Some fine pullets for sale. Eggs, \$1 a setting. Circular free. C. E. WILCOX, Federalburg, Md. 13-7

Ross Lawn Poultry Farm—Buff, White, Silver Wyandottes, Rose-combed Rhode Island Reds, French Houdans, American Dominiques. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$8 per 100. W. H. FREY, Box 55, Milltown, N. J. 13-7

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

Must Sell or Lease Two Small Poultry Farms, handsomely located, near state capitol and fair grounds. Bargains. GOLDEN EGG POULTRY, East Des Moines, Iowa. 13-5

Rouens of Finest Quality. Winnings at the Late New York show, McClave, judge; in the greatest classes ever exhibited in this country: 1, 2, young drake; 1, 2, young duck; 3, 5, old drake; 2, old duck; 2, pen (four competing); Spratt's special for best pair of any breed. Remember I never have shown a bird I did not raise myself, and all stock this season was raised from three single matings. I did not raise a poor bird; all are large, and more than half of them are equal to my New York winners. All but half a dozen are for sale, including all male winners and first prize duck. I sell no eggs, and can, with propriety, sell my winners. F. D. BAERMAN, Dunellen, N. J. 13-7

My R. C. Brown Leghorns won: Rockville, Md., 1907, 1st and 2d pens, 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st and 2d cockerels, 1st, 2d, and 3d pullets; Washington Show, 1908, 1st pen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet; trap-nest records. Eggs from prize-winners, only \$3 per 15. H. JANSSEN, Rockville, Md. 13-7

White Rocks (Fish's Best Direct)—Greatest layers, snow white, large and vigorous, blue ribbon winners. Eggs, \$1, \$3, and \$5 a setting; \$5 to \$25 per 100. CLARION FARM, Greenwich, Conn. Box 63f. 13-5

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PIGEONS

Fantails.—WHITE: All to H. J. Jaeger. BLACK: Ck 1, 1907-1, H. J. Jaeger; ck 2, hen 2, E. S. Schmid. RED or YELLOW: All to E. S. Schmid. Jacobins.—All to E. S. Schmid. Pouters.—BLUE: Ck 1, J. W. Hurley. RED: 1907-1, J. W. Hurley. BLACK PIGMY: Ck 2, hen 2, Friendship Heights Poultry Farm; ck 1, hen 1, 1907-1, E. C. Duffy. BLUE PIGMY: All to Friendship Heights Poultry Farm. RED PIGMY: Ck 2, hen 1, Friendship Heights Poultry Farm; ck 1, hen 1, 1907-1, E. C. Duffy. YELLOW PIGMY: Ck 2, hen 2, Friendship Heights Poultry Farm; ck 1, hen 1, 1907-1, E. C. Duffy. SILVER PIGMY: Cks 2, 3, hens 1, 2, Friendship Heights Poultry Farm; ck 1, hen 3, 1907-1, E. C. Duffy. WHITE PIGMY: All to Friendship Heights Poultry Farm. A. O. V. PIGMY: All to Friendship Heights Poultry Farm. Runts.—BLUE or SILVER: All to A. L. Pisanl. Tumblers.—SELF CLEAN-LEG: All to Morgan Stinemetz. BALD HEAD CLEAN-LEG: All to M. Stinemetz. A. O. V. CLEAN-LEG: All to M. Stinemetz. MUFFED BADGE: All to M. Stinemetz. SELF-MUFFED: All to M. Stinemetz. BLUE or SILVER-BARRED: Ck 1, A. L. Pisanl; ck 2, hen 1, M. Stinemetz. Polish Lynx.—All to J. A. Elbel.

The Emperor Goose

Elliott, the noted writer on wild fowls of the United States and British possessions, tells us that the Emperor Goose is one of the few water-fowls met with in North America that he has never seen alive. These are indigent, it seems, to the Alaska districts, lying between Behring Strait on the north and the Aleutian Islands on the south. These are seldom seen within the limits of the United States, but an occasional straggler has been taken within our borders. In appearance these geese are much like an Emder, with short legs and neck. The body plumage of the female throughout seems to be of gray, marked, perhaps, like the common Gray Goose; the male of the same plumage, the upper portion of the head white down the neck to the shoulder, and some white in tail. These geese are large in size, and difficult to kill with shot. It takes a large-sized shot with a heavy charge of powder to destroy them. Unfortunately, the Esquimaux destroyed large numbers of these unnecessarily; they are captured in nets and destroyed by the thousands. The eggs are stolen from the nests and used unnecessarily. If it were not for this, these geese would become so prevalent as to form a good food supply for that section of the country.

In writing of these Professor Elliott states that he has never seen them alive; they are very rare indeed outside of their own confines. A few of them has been brought to Washington by Dr. Cecil French, who gives special attention to gathering rare birds from all over the world to be distributed among zoological gardens and private estates. He has recently brought from Alaska some of these geese, part of which were forwarded to Germany, and the balance will be distributed to fill orders that come to him from all over the world.

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How to Hatch

How to Hatch
A table of tests on the vitality—"livability"—of chicks hatched by artificial means and by hens, is, without doubt, the most valuable one that will be offered to the poultry public from the past year's entire developments.

There are two reasons for this. One is because it has solved a problem in artificial incubation that has been the greatest obstacle the poultry raiser has had to contend with; that is, the heavy loss of chicks during the first four weeks after hatching.

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Let us analyze this table of tests. It is not one of our own making, but the results as tabulated during a great many exhaustive experiments by Prof. W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada.

Notice the percent of "live chicks" after 4 weeks hatched by hens—48.7

and 43.7. Now, the percent incubators, using as moisture whole milk and zenoleum, 45.5; also with water C.O.² and zenoleum, 45.4, etc.

Now note the results of the Dry Egg Chamber Incubator—only 16.1 percent of live chicks after four weeks. That's about the same experience everyone has with non-moisture, dry-egg-chamber machines. Over 60 percent of the chicks hatched in this machine died before four weeks old. By adding moisture—water only, for example (see table)—this was increased over one hundred percent, or to 32.7. Then by adding a volatile carbon compound—zenoleum—the percentage was brought up to within but 3 percent of the best record made by hens.

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Is this not the best evidence that the PRAIRIE STATE SAND TRAY INCUBATORS are the nearest to nature—the most practical and nearest to perfection incubators on the market?

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It's the chicks that live that bring you profit, and the "Prairie State" not only hatches within a very few percent as many "livable" chicks as the old hen, but hatches the highest percent of fertile eggs.

Then is it not wisdom to avoid all chance hatching machines and buy



3 Chicks in foreground hatched in Non-Moisture Machine—large one in moisture machine. Note difference in vitality.

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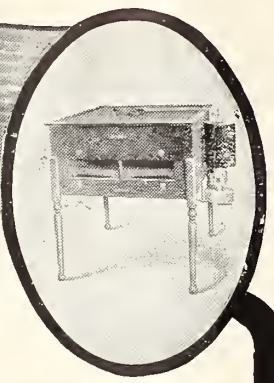
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THE HOWARD PUBLISHING COMPANY
WASHINGTON, D. C.



Vol XIII No. 6
March, 1908



Model Incubators

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In the **Model** there is a perfect balance in the heat and ventilation—the life-giving elements.

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NEW YORK STATE FAIR, 1907



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The one thing we have been working on night and day, for several years, was to make the Prairie State Incubator not only hatch the biggest per cent of chicks from a given number of fertile eggs, but to hatch them with that same vitality that hen-hatched chicks possess—to overcome the heavy ten-day death loss—to overcome that common complaint, White Diarrhea which we always attributed to the lack of some element—some unknown factor in artificial incubation which accounted for the difference in looks, in actions, in vitality and in mortality between hen-hatched and incubator-hatched chicks.

While we lay no claim to having solved the whole problem we have proofs that prove we have practically equalled the old hen.

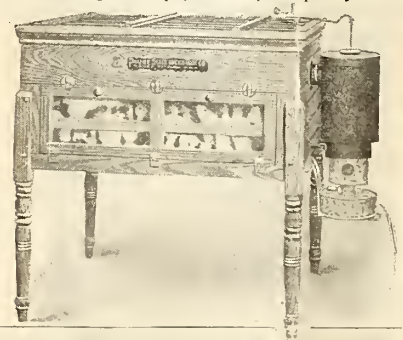
A. F. Hunter, in footnote to extracts from the Utah State Bulletin 102, in Poultry Advocate for September, says:

A neighbor of ours has been using some Prairie State Incubators this season, and has had most satisfactory results with the wet sand tray in these incubators. The chicks were manifestly larger and stronger, and the hatches

better than from eggs set at the same time in non-moisture machines."

We can't give you the details here, but if you will send for our 1908 Catalog you will get some of the most valuable facts and figures on artificial incubation you ever read. It's free.

Make far better mothers for young chicks than the fussy, erratic old hen as was proven conclusively in two extended tests of hens and Prairie State Brooders at the C. A. C. Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada, the past year.



The Death Loss Fifty Per Cent Greater with Hens than with PRAIRIE STATE BROODERS

In the first test the percentage of loss during the first two weeks with hens was 25 per cent—with the Brooders 21.5 per cent. The chicks were hatched in four different makes of incubators and some by hens.

In the second test four lots were hatched in the Prairie State Incubators and two lots in two other makes. The loss in brooding by hens was 26.2 per cent—in Prairie State Brooders only 11.8 per cent, or over 50 percent less than the old hen. Being hatched right—then brooded right accounts for the gain in favor of the brooders in the second test.

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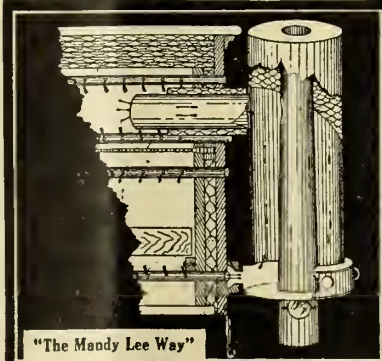
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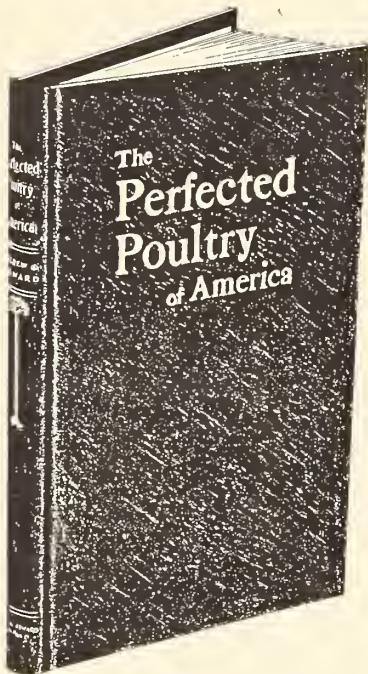
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Winners at New York, from Lima.

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BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.

WYANDOTTES, COLUMBIAN, WHITE, SILVER, BUFF.

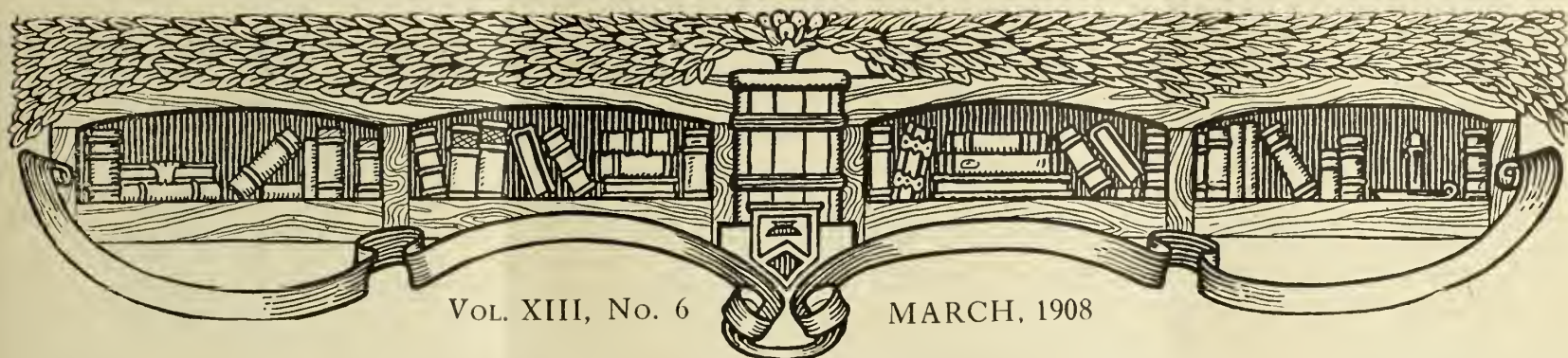
Have won more prizes at New York, Boston, Washington, and America's greatest shows than all others. My matings this season are the best I ever owned.

At New York, in the strongest show of Barred Rocks ever seen, 451 Birds, I won 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Cockerels; 1st, 2d and 3d Pullets; 1st and 3d Cocks; 1st and 2d Hens; 1st and 2d Breeding Pens. My other varieties are of the same high quality. Hundreds of choice exhibition and breeding birds at honest prices. EGGS from Prize Matings: one setting, \$5.00; two settings, \$8.00; three settings, \$10.00; five settings, \$15.00. \$20.00 per 100. Catalog of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

A.C. HAWKINS, Lock Box 28, Lancaster, Mass.



First Cockerel at New York.



Editorial Comment

The front cover page this month is made from a pair of beautiful Black Orpingtons. These birds are pictured as they really would be if seen at their home during the summer months. Black Orpingtons have become very popular within the last few years. They are a very large, heavy-set fowl, quite Orpington in type, and our illustration should convey to our readers the real quality possessed by this variety.

The article on Houdans gives the fullest information that has been published in many years relative to this variety. We present the English and American ideas about the breed. Our own Standard describes a heavier bird than is frequently selected; the English adhere more to the Dorking type.

As to color, our Standard calls for "glossy black, many of the feathers tipped with white, flights, secondaries, sickles, and main tail coverts of males irregularly edged with white. Black to predominate."

The English standard for color is "glossy green black and white, evenly mottled." The former color may and often does predominate in chickens, but in every case the mottling should be as evenly distributed as possible.

The American Standard says "many of the feathers tipped with white." This means that the greater portion of the feathers, perhaps, but not all of them, should be tipped with white. This is the cause of the very dark-colored specimens being selected. One critic who helped to compile this Standard wrote a short time ago as follows: "Houdans are being bred dangerously close to almost solid black in the color of the males, and some winners at the big shows lack in beard." The writer seriously objected to the color description of the Houdan when it was made. The much-too-dark plumage, the antler-combs and the scarcity of breed can all be blamed to the American Houdan breeders. The English demand in their Standard, speak of in their writings, and illustrate in their pictures the well-balanced black and white distribution of color in the plumage.

The editor of Poultry Topics has been guilty of some very bright statements in the past two months. He pokes fun at the East, and calls attention to the dissolution of three of the largest poultry plants in the East, stamps with indignation at the Secretary of the American Plymouth Rock Club, takes a strong stand

in favor of comparison judging, and calls the score-card advocates "mossbacks."

Twice within sixty days he has referred to the associate editor of this paper, once giving us credit of expecting to meet Indians in Missouri, and later telling of our unnatural surprise at the number and quality of the birds shown in the West. We would like to impress upon the mind of the editor of Poultry Topics the fact that we were born almost under the shadows of the wigwags of the Indians; that we have frequently shown in the West; that we have witnessed the growth and improvement in twenty-seven states, and while we were more than delighted with everything we saw upon our last winter's trip, the facts were not unknown to us, and while we admire the keen, observing disposition of the editor of Poultry Topics, we presume we can overlook the slight error from the fact that he possesses, to a very great degree, the most desirable thing on earth, which is healthful enthusiasm.

We read that Editor Heck attempted to handle two Western Shows in one week, and found more at one than he imagined could possibly be gathered at two. This shows the speedy growth of the poultry show business of the country. When first we went as an exhibitor to Indianapolis, not more than twenty-five or thirty poultry shows were held annually in the United States. There were nearly six hundred of them during the past season; the average number of exhibitors largely increased, and quality improved over other years.

Editor Bates, of the American Poultry Journal, celebrates the advent of the color plates, so long promised, in his February issue. We knew Mr. Ward, the early-day editor of the American Poultry Journal, was well acquainted with the prince of good fellows and expert writer, Morgan Bates, who preceded the present Mr. Bates in the editorial chair of the Journal. The present pilot of the Journal has carried the publication into a position of prominence and circulation that has surprised the world of poultry.

The State Show, held at Columbus, Ohio, during the week of February 12, was one of the few winter shows that marched in line with the demands of the American Poultry Association relative to the medals and diplomas that are offered. These people had the Governor's Cup, the Poultry Institute, and the American Poultry Association medals. Messrs. Rigg, of Iowa; Nix, of the Prairie State Incuba-

tor Company; Curtis, of the Reliable Poultry Journal, and Professor Rice, of Cornell, all took a part in the institute work.

During this same week at Guelf, Canada, a number of prominent poultrymen were gathered from many sections of the country. A most profitable institute for farmers was held. At Cornell, during the week of February 17, a number of prominent poultrymen, the membership of the New York branch of the American Poultry Association, also the members of the New York State Association, were gathered together. This was the greatest week for poultry institute work ever held in this country. We believe that it should have equal prominence with the International week in England last year. If more of this character of work should be presented at every college in the country once a year, much good might be done.

Editor Richards, of the Western Poultry Journal, sounds the bugle note in the West most positively against the publishing of poultry awards. We quote his words. He says that it "simply robs" his advertising friends of their rival ownership in his publication; that when they pay to advertise their winnings, it is unfair to publish free for others the same information, when they contribute nothing whatever to the support of his paper.

Following this, Poultry Topics takes a hand, and in answer to the question, "Who is the small breeder?" describes him as the "fellow who gets all his advertising free through the publishing of the awards he may win, growls because the journals do not say more of his awards, and declines either to subscribe for or to advertise in the columns of the poultry papers." One or two other journals have decided to eliminate show awards from their columns. This is a question of more than vital importance. For example, THE FEATHER has subscribers in every state in the Union, in Canada, and in several foreign countries. If we should attempt to publish the show awards in all these localities, it would fill from cover to cover twenty-four issues of our paper. There are usually only five awards in a class, and as any one show that we made note of had twenty-seven exhibitors in a class, if but five of these were mentioned as the winner of prizes, would not the other twenty-two in that class have quite as much right to demand that they be mentioned as the five successful exhibitors?

At date shows within the past five years, there were over seven hundred individual exhibitors. Might not every one of the seven hundred that were not advertisers have an equal claim for recognition in the columns of every poultry journal as any other one of the same number? The question is one that is beyond the possibility of any publisher to handle, and the only pathway left for the publisher to follow is the one of marked fairness to all.

In comparing the great shows of the past season, which would be New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Sedalia, and a few other events, a writer of more than ordinary ability informs us that the one great difference existing in localities is condition. This gentleman stated that if some of the experts at conditioning could have selected from among the exhibits at some of the Western shows, that he could have carried into New York and Boston specimens that would have defeated those that did win at these events.

The surprise of the Chicago show seems to have been the condition of some of the birds from way down East that

THE FEATHER

GEO. E. HOWARD
Editor

T. F. McGREW
Associate Editor

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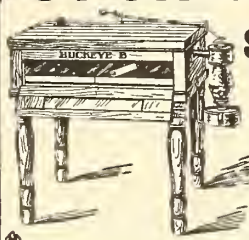


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won the honors on that occasion. We have passed in review some exhibits the past winter that were not noticed in the award column that could have been conditioned into prize-winners in any locality.

That there is an awakening along this line throughout the country is evidenced by Mr. Baldwin, of Sioux City, Ia., publishing a score-card divided into sections for recording shape, color, and condition. To illustrate, one of these cards shows nine cuts in the columns for condition. The writer states that the only use of the score-card is the reckoning up of defects for the consideration of the owner. The score-card shows 5½ points out for condition, and is a most practical illustration of the value of the best of condition in the exhibition pen.

Critics have found fault with the surface color of the winning cockerels at one of the Eastern shows. Standing near this cockerel was the one awarded third. This, according to the critics, was the finest bird in the show. The editor of Poultry Topics writes as follows: "They do say that back East the Barred Rock breeders are doing their best to get us educated up to the real dark bird as a producer of right type males for the exhibition pen. The other day we saw a cockerel sent out from the East, said bird being what its breeder declared was 'the thing' when it came to males that would breed the right color in exhibition cockerels. He was plenty dark, I do declare, for he had to be placed in the cellar so day could break in that vicinity."

In another paper the Western Barred Plymouth Rock breeders are demanding a change in the present Standard description for Barred Plymouth Rocks. We are of the opinion that it is not a change in the Standard that is needed. The Standard is not responsible for one-tenth of the charges laid against it. When one can witness nine different types of birds as to shape and color of the same variety when under nine different judges in four different weeks, the evidence is overwhelmingly in favor of the Standard and against the manner of application.

In one show every single exhibitor in a certain class, and a number of exhibitors in other classes, all agreed that a hen that did not receive a mention was the best in her class, and the best one shown for two years. Even the one who got the blue and red ribbon in the same class stated before and after the awards were made that this hen was the best one shown for two years in that locality.

Now, the query is, who was wrong, the Standard description, all the exhibitors interested in the show, or the judge who made the application? There was no intention at collusion, nor was there any attempt to go for or against any individual exhibitor; it was simply the opinion of the judge against every other well-informed exhibitor and the other judges in the show room. No one save the one who applied the Standard, thought as did the judge.

This matter is mentioned to show the utter impossibility of having any kind of a Standard description applied to meet the approval of all so long as there is such diversity of opinion. Even in the courts

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of justice questions of law are decided differently, and so long as there are judges and juries on any question in the world, just so long will there be differences of opinion in the application of the law and deciding what is right and what is wrong.

By the time this issue of THE FEATHER comes to hand, the nomination for the officers to be elected by the American Poultry Association will have been completed. The Association is to be congratulated upon the quiet and satisfactory result of a ballot which will undoubtedly prove the indisputable ability of the organization to select for its own best interests.

There has been some criticism, some comments, and some misleading statements made, all put forward, perhaps, with the best of intentions; those that have been misleading have undoubtedly grown out of the fact that imagination in this case proved to be the mother of invention, and silence having been taken as consent, might have been the cause of creating natural belief in mountains which investigation would prove to be mole hills.

The executive committee having been selected to manage the affairs of the association, must of necessity at times consider questions of vital importance which need not be made public. Better for the interest of all that they were never talked of outside of the executive session. In national, interstate, governmental affairs, no one ever questions the right of the governing bodies to go into secret executive session. The same should be graciously accorded to the executive committee of the association. Never has anything been held back by this body which would benefit the association. Frequently questions of importance to one or two have been considered, the results showing that the association might have its rights without harming any one, providing silence was maintained. Simply because business interests between individuals is brought before this body for consideration, does not make a cause for public consideration. Every matter of importance to the membership itself always has and always should be made public, but we question whether anything of an individual nature should ever be made public after having been considered by the body and decided to be an individual matter, and not one of public interest.

Dorkings

As the season of poultry shows draws near the fancier looks over the fruits of toil and care that he has given to the raising of his favorite birds, and begins to speculate on his chances for the envied blue ribbons. Few seasons have been more unfavorable than last spring. The late frosts and cold were very detrimental to young chickens, especially so to those raised outdoors. But after all there always seems to be a lot of fine stock to fill our show-rooms. For Dorkings, the New York and Boston shows have the greatest attraction. The latter city gives such liberal specials for Dorkings that the numbers are always a surprise to fanciers and visitors. It is hoped this year will not be behind in keeping up with the usual grand display of this noble and beautiful breed of poultry.—Henry Hales.

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	Yardley Duck Farm, Yardley, Pa.	100	38,010	
	Oxford Poultry Farm, Oxford, Pa.	72	29,920	
	Hartman Stock Farm, Columbus, O.	57	20,820	
	Stouffer Poultry Farm, Harrisburg, Pa.	130	39,000	
	Weber Bros., Wrentham, Mass.	40	14,400	
	Schmidt Poultry Farm, Sewell, N. J.	30	11,700	
	Woods Lane Poultry Farm, Leaman Place, Pa.	65	25,350	
	Beechdale Duck Farm, Bird-in-Hand, Pa.	36	14,400	

Write Today For 212-Page Free Catalog of Incubators, Brooders and Poultry Supplies—the Biggest Catalog—the Greatest Variety of Poultry Supplies Manufactured by Any One Firm—Everything for Poultry-Keepers. In this Big Catalog our Goods are illustrated and described. Read it and judge for yourself where you can get the Best Goods, and save Your Time and Money. Read it and become posted on the Poultry Industry of Today. See the photographs of the World's Largest Duck Plants, America's Leading Egg Farms, the Most Successful Exhibitors—Winners at Our Big Shows—New York, Boston, Chicago, etc. Read the opinions of Experimental Station Experts, and you will be glad you sent for this Great Book. It also tells about Hatching Chickens with Electricity. Address nearest office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY,

FACTORY AND HOME OFFICE:
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

BRANCH HOUSES: 21-23 Barclay St., New York City; 25-30 Union St., Boston, Mass.; 210 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 2325 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.; 1569 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.; and 117 Finsbury Pavement, London, England.

Value of the Houdan



REAT differences of opinion exist in regard to the value of a Houdan for stock or breeding purposes. The experienced breeder, who produces breeding stock for sale, rates his birds sufficiently high to give him a margin of profit that will pay him for his outlay of time, skill, and money, and enable him to continue in business.

Plain good sense shows that the value of a Houdan to the seller depends upon what he can get for it; while its value to the buyer depends upon what he will get out of it. Personal ability, situation, and opportunity enables the true Houdan fancier to so utilize the potential breeding qualities of a good Houdan that it may be worth much money to him. Such ability, situation, and opportunity may be wholly lacking in another case, yet that does not change the inherent potentiality and intrinsic value of the Houdan.

I breed Houdans because they are the most natural layers and meat-producers in the poultry family. Their eggs are very large and fertile. The Houdan chick is rugged and hardy from the very start. At six months the pullets will be laying and average six pounds each right through the flock.

Once started there is no let-up to their laying. The coldest weather has no effect upon Houdan egg-production, for these fowls are as heavily feathered as the Cochins, as heavy bodied as Rocks or Wyandottes, as active as the Leghorns, and best of all, with absolutely no comb or gill to freeze. They bear confinement well, are non-setters, and are the greatest winter layers known.

As a fancier's fowl they breed true. No breed excels them in beauty. I breed them dark and still preserve the mottle. The accompanying cut shows a 95-point Houdan pullet that I, as a fancier, value highly as a breeding pullet, as her ancestors for generations have been prize winning birds. She is the daughter of the first Boston hen with a record of two hundred seventy eggs.

The value of such a Houdan is far more than one for the sole and exclusive purpose of producing market eggs and meat with no desire for superior breeding blood and no thought or care for the breeding results. Such birds are very valuable, when it comes to purchasing a blood foundation for future high quality and profit. One pair of potentially good Houdans is worth more money than any conceivable number of ordinary ones, and let me assure you that the potential good qualities that make up a Houdan's actual breeding value are not externally visible.—Amos E. Fulk.

Retribution

There was a man in our town
And he was wondrous wise.
He swore by all the fabled gods
He'd never advertise.
But soon the advertisement came,
And told a wondrous tale,
'Twas printed all in nonpareil,
And headed "Sheriff's Sale."

—Exchange

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

Won Boston, 1908, Rose Comb, Silver Cup Best Rose-Comb Male, Special Color Special Shape Indianapolis, 1908

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th cockerels	3d cock
1st and 3d cocks	3d cockerel
5th hen	1st and 2d hens
2d, 4th pullets	1st and 5th pullets
3d pen	3d pen

Send for mailing list

HOUSE ROCK POULTRY FARM

WOLLOSTON, MASS.

Makes
Poultry
Profits
Possible



GERMOZONE

TABLET
or
LIQUID
PRICE
50c

The great National Poultry Remedy makes poultry profits possible. With this popular medicine, endorsed and used by the most successful poultrymen in the world, you can be your own poultry doctor—you can cure Roup, Colds, Cholera, Bowel Complaint, Chicken Pox and all disorders of that character.

Germozone

not only has great curative powers, but it has wonderful and effective preventive properties as well. Given twice a week in the drink it acts on the bowels and thus keeps the whole system in healthy condition, able to withstand disease. Sick hens won't lay. Keep your hens well and they will do well. Every fowl in your flock needs Germozone.

A trial will make you a friend of this splendid remedy. When you see how it brightens the comb and improves the appearance and vigor of your birds you'll never want to be without it.

Germozone is prepared in either liquid or tablet form and is on sale almost everywhere. If your dealer don't have it, send 50c to the manufacturers and you will be supplied promptly. Write today.
GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES

Exclusively

Fine stock, excellent layers. I guarantee eggs to be true to name, fresh, and to arrive in good condition. Single sitting, \$1.00 per 15; \$1.75 per 30; \$3.00 per 50; \$5 per 100.

MISS KATIE THOMPSON
Route 1, Clifton Station, Va.

13-6

BLUE RIBBON Strain of Choice



BARRED ROCKS

Pairs, trios and breeding pens for sale.

EGGS, \$3.00 per 13

H. C. HAND, Amagansett, N.Y.

13-6

ACME WHITE WYANDOTTES

Trap-Nest Bred for 15 Years and Are the World's Greatest Layers in This Variety

THEY ARE

Bred for Business—Are Full of It

Young and old stock for sale—all carrying the blood of 6 to 9 generations, 200-egg ancestry.

THEY LAY—AND THEY WIN

I can fit you for any competition, with birds which will COMPEL the attention of the judge; for there is in the "ACMES" the quality which speaks. Bred strictly for merit, they are sold on honor. Write for my illustrated catalogue.

JOHN W. BOSWELL, Jr.

Acme Poultry Plant
Box 2010 BECKWITH, TENNESSEE

14-2

ARNOLD'S COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

WON THE CHAMPIONSHIP PRIZE AT
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN 1906 and 1907

AUG. D. ARNOLD Box H Dillsburg, Pa.

15

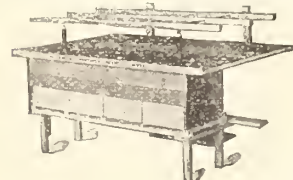
BIGGER POULTRY PROFITS FOR YOU

If you know the secret of picking the layers from the non-layers, the loafers in your stock. The Potter System teaches you this: keep only layers, they are the payers. 20,000 poultrymen now use our system and make more money. Send for free circulars about it, also large 64-page catalog, telling all about Poultry-house Fixtures, V. B. Roosts, Perfection Feed Hoppers, Trap Nests, etc. If you want to know how to have complete, convenient, and sanitary quarters for your fowls, and how to make more money on them, don't delay in writing us for our catalog. Potter Poultry Products are for Particular Poultry People. Are you Particular? Then write us at once, for you are losing money every day you delay in learning what we offer.

T. F. POTTER & CO.

BOX 11

DOWNERS GROVE, ILL.



Hints to Breeders of Buff Cochins



BE SURE your cock bird is up to standard weight, for on him depends more than one-half in regard to size of chicks, and as the tendency is to run to white all the time, it is important that he should have good, solid under-color and surface-color a shade darker than the female. Never mate a female and male that both have the same defects. If you should mate both male and female that were undersized, you would be bound to produce small, scrawny chicks. So, if you can not have the cock bird up to weight, then be sure that your hens are.

Don't discard a bird because of a little black or white in wing or tail if other points are good, for sometimes such a bird is worth more in the breeding-pen than some show specimens. The writer thinks that shape is the most important factor in breeding Buff Cochins, and every one who undertakes to produce chicks of this breed should stamp this upon his mind, for we find any amount of small breeders losing sight of shape and paying the most attention to color. Color is all right, and an important factor too, but the fine, golden-buff color without the shape is no Cochin at all.

After you get the short, blocky shape, the type that is so much sought after now in Cochins, then you can turn your attention to feathers and color. Cochins must have plenty of feathers, the more the better, as you can not get one too heavily feathered if they are fine and soft. A Cochin should be so feathered that you could scarcely see between the legs, but the feathers must be soft and fluffy. Beware of vulture hocks, and be sure your breeders have plenty of toe feathering, for no difference how good the specimen may be in other particulars, still, without the middle-toe feathering it would be of little use unless mated to a specimen that is extra good in this particular, and to get really high-class show colors in Cochins you will have to inbreed to a certain degree, for, if you cross strains every year, you will find that you are liable to get the bad qualities of both strains in your offsprings. But do not inbreed too closely, as this is liable to decrease the vitality of the chicks and make them less hardy and more subject to disease. When it is required to introduce new blood I think the best way is to do it through a hen of some other good strain. Mate one of your best males to this hen and save the best cockerels from this mating and breed them to the females of your flock. The results will generally be good, and I think you will find this a much more satisfactory way than to introduce a new male bird with your hens to start with, as in this way the cross is not made too sudden.

Mark your chicks so that you can tell just what you are doing and make no mistake in this. Have a purpose or aim in view and work all the time to that end, and time will tell whether or not you have done your work well.

Remember that the haphazard mating of Buff Cochins will never produce a show specimen unless by chance, so be sure and watch your matings well, as upon this depend the fruits of your labor.—Edgar H. Swain, Martinsville, Ind.

Before Putting Eggs in Your Incubator Examine the Thermometer—the Vital Part of the Machine—and Make Sure that it is A Wilder Thermometer

Did you ever stop to think that the best incubator in the world will not turn out profitable hatches, but will waste money and time for you, unless it is equipped with a good, sensitive, accurate thermometer?

Why Take Any Risk?

Do you realize that the little thermometer is the **ruling factor** in your successful or unsuccessful hatches?

You spend a good many dollars for an incubator, you put into it a good many choice eggs, you devote three weeks of care and attention to each hatch.

Look For The Name

Now, are you **sure** that the thermometer in your machine won't spoil it all?

There is a good deal at stake. It isn't wise to take any chances on so small a thing when it's just as easy to be sure.

Look for the name "Wilder" on the thermometer.

If it is there you are safe.

If it is not a Wilder Thermometer you can't afford to use it, because it may register the wrong temperature and spoil all or part of your eggs. It may tell you

that the temperature is at 103° when it isn't 103°.

A Wilder Thermometer never lies.

Every Wilder is truthful, accurate, it guards your eggs to a fraction of a degree.

That kind of a thermometer costs the incubator manufacturer a few pennies more than the other kind—

And it puts many dollars more into the poultryman's pocket.

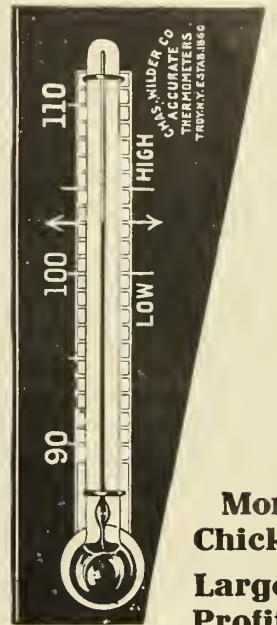
Leading incubator companies use Wilder Thermometers. Experienced poultry raisers demand them.

Have one put in the new machine you order—get one for that old machine, and you'll get bigger, better hatches.

Remember Your success or failure depends upon this little vital part of your incubator. Do you want to trust a cheap, untested, hard to read, unknown thermometer that is "assembled" in a careless, hurried manner, without being certified by any reliable standard—Or will you guard your hatches with a thermometer that is standardized by the National Bureau of Standards of Washington—a sensitive, accurate, reliable, easily read Wilder Thermometer, into which has been put two generations of thermometer experience and which is backed by the guarantee and reputation of the Wilder Company? Don't take only our word for all this. Ask the poultry raisers and the incubator makers of national reputation. We are willing that you should take the advice of these men that know. Do It Now. It's Important.

A Wilder Never Lies

Ask Those Who Know



More Chicks Larger Profits

Charles Wilder Company, Troy, N. Y.



CHAMBERLAIN'S PERFECT CHICK FEED

Hen Feed, Mash Egg Feed, Ever Green Clover Meal, and Pigeon Feed. The Standard Poultry Supplies of the World. The ONLY Original Dry Chick Feed. Sold Everywhere. Please write for prices and name of nearest Agent. W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (The Perfect Chick Feed Man.) ST. LOUIS, MO.



BUFF ROCKS

Won at the great Washington, D. C. Show on 2 entries: 1st cock, 2d hen, 3 specials, including Buff Rock Club Special on cock. At Hagerstown, 1907, won 1st cock, 3d hen, 1st cockerel, 1st and 4th pullet, 1st pen. Club special on cockerel. Eggs the same that I hatch from, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30. Other eggs, from good stock, \$2.00 per 15.

B. H. KNEPPER

Box 82 Clearspring, Md.

100% HATCHES

The Angell System of Securing FERTILE EGGS

is, positively, the greatest discovery of modern times. Think of getting 100 chicks out of 100 eggs. No medicine, no patent poultry foods, no expense to you, just BRAINS put into practical operation to carry out Nature's secret. Write for full particulars on how you may secure this great money saver.

NEW JERSEY POULTRY JOURNAL

Box C, ORANGE, N. J.



EDGEWOOD FARM

GEORGE B. INCHES, Proprietor

SILVER GREY DORKINGS

COLORED DORKINGS

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS

Nelson Vaundell, Jr., Poultry Manager

North Grafton, Mass., U. S. A.

14-5



The Thomas Convertible Brooder

Is the Most Practical Invention in the History of Artificial Brooding. Can Be Instantly Converted into a Single or Double Brooder

I have no costly brooder parts for sale; absolutely nothing but my plans and specifications, which are so plainly illustrated and explained, and the brooder is so simple to construct, that anyone with a saw, hammer, and square, and the material, which can be had in your community for a little or nothing, can make it in a few hours. (You don't need the help of a tinsmith or plumber either.) Look into this matter to-day. It will pay you.

Read what A SATISFIED CUSTOMER says

Mr. H. J. Thomas: Dear Sir—Thanks to your brooder, I have had greater success than ever this season. To be able to use brooder either as a single or double, is a wonderful help. Your brooder is a Godsend to the fraternity, and I predict a great future for it. Yours, R. G. HUTCHISON.

To be exact, my brooder cost me \$2 to make, and I raised over 300 chicks in it. I'm satisfied. Send 2c. stamp for Booklet; or, better still, save time by sending 50 cents (I prefer express or P. O. money orders to stamps) to get plans and specifications. You run no risk. If brooder is not all it is represented to be, return plans and get your money back (less postage). Could I be more fair? I don't propose to have a dissatisfied customer. Make It Yourself. Plans and Specifications, 50 Cents. H. J. THOMAS, Dept. L., 24 Bedford Court, Detroit, Mich. 13-7

Strong, healthy chicks are sure results with THE WHITNEY

\$5.00 Prize Brooder

Best of low-priced hot-air machines, an ideal indoor and outdoor brooder, easy, safe, and economical to operate. Send for catalog to

SCHOLTON & STREETER West Main Street, Gouverneur, N. Y.

13-7

"You may give a man an office, but
you cannot give him discretion"

NOW IS THE TIME

to buy your breeding stock, 1000 head to select from. The best we ever bred. Barred White and Buff Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns, Large Bronze and White Turkeys, Big Toulouse Geese, Embden White and Brown China Geese, Large Pekin, Rouen, and Muscovy Ducks. Largest poultry farm in Ohio. Valuable catalogue. Prize stock Eggs for hatching from choicest pen matings. 43 firsts, 2 thirds, 1 fourth, and 1 fifth prize won by our birds at the big Cleveland and Akron shows, January 8th to 12th, making the two exhibits at the same time and Gold Special for best display. CHAS. MCCLAVE, Box 100, New London, Ohio. 13-5

NORTHUP'S MINORCAS SINGLE AND ROSE COMBED

Eggs from 30 grand pens, guaranteed to hatch, regardless of distance. 28-page, 1908 catalogue free. New hook, Minorcas of Every Comb and Color, 106 pages. History, Mating, Rearing, Fitting for Show, etc., price 50c. Our Single Comb Black Minorcas have never lost a special for large size, and have won more than 3,000 prizes for our customers in strong competition. Our Rose Comb Black Minorcas have won more 1st and 2d prizes than all competitors combined at Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and the World's Fair.

GEO. H. NORTHUP & SON, RACEVILLE, WASH. CO., N. Y., R. F. D. 5 1f

Birds, Poultry, and Poultry Supplies

Young Parrots and Canaries just received from abroad. Maltese and Angora Kittens. Beautiful Birds and Pets of all kind for Spring mating. New catalogue ready for delivery.

EDWARD S. SCHMID'S

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Sole Agent for D. C. for the Pralris State Incubators and Brooders. Bone Grinding Machines, etc. Send for my illustrated catalogue. 1f



LISK'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

Again repeat the trick of winning the firsts for himself and customers. I have furnished birds that won the firsts at the largest shows in America this season. My matings this season are the best I ever had. Pure white, and the best of shape. Every bird the picture of health and vigor. Come to headquarters, and buy eggs from stock that win as well as lay. Best eggs, \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30. A few more cockerels to spare.

FRED. C. LISK

Box A

ROMULUS, N. Y.

13-12

SPECIAL ORPINGTON SALE

S. C. Black Cockerels, \$3 and \$5 each. Large, stocky-built birds; good color, fine heads, and clean legs. Sired by 1st cock at Paterson, N. J., and 1st at Rockville, Md., 1906. Also Buff Orpingtons at interesting prices. Circular free. Stock shipped on approval.

WOODLAWN POULTRY YARDS BOX 90, SANDY SPRING, MD. 1f

MONMOUTH POULTRY FARMS FRENEAU, MONMOUTH CO., N. J.

Again the "Monmouth Strain" proves its superiority, winning over 50 prizes at the recent Madison Square, N. Y., and Paterson, N. J., shows, including Specials for shape and color; also the Purlina Cup for the highest score bird in the show, and the Plymouth Rock loving cup for the best cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet. Our Buff Leghorns have no equals, and we have proved this by our winnings the past two years.

We are now looking egg orders. Write for catalog. Breeders of S. C. White and Buff Leghorns, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks.

J. COURTNEY PUNDERFORD, Owner

ROBERT DODDS, Supt. 1f.



F. W. Corey, Mgr.

A WORLD'S RECORD NEVER EQUALLED ON OUR VARIETIES

At the Jamestown Poultry Show in competition with the best birds from thirty-three different states, and among the largest classes in the show, our White Wyandottes won best display with almost as many points as all our competitors; our S. C. W. Leghorns won best display, capturing fifty-nine out of eighty-one points possible; our Silver P. P. Rocks, won best display, capturing all the firsts, and all the seconds but one; our Buff Cochins Bantams won best display, getting more points than all our competitors, and our White P. Rocks won second best display.

Thousands of these birds for sale. Send to-day for prices.

ROCK HILL POULTRY FARM

OSISING, N. Y. 18-3

This Picture Free

It's an exact reproduction of the original painting, exquisitely colored and true to life. An extremely cute subject in the popular panel shape, 12 x 20 inches in size, on heavy litho. paper and suitable for framing. This picture contains no advertisement.

JUST TO INTRODUCE US

Farm and Home is the best and most practical farm and family semi-monthly published, a recognized leader in the farming world; its contributors are recognized authorities and its editors practical men who know what farmers need. The three great editions—Eastern, Western and Southern—cover the entire country, each editorially adapted to its respective section. Each issue goes to more than 2,000,000 readers in all parts of the world, and a year's numbers (24 issues), a volume of over 600 pages, cost only 50 cents. Sample Free on request.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER

To introduce Farm and Home into thousands of homes where it is not now taken, we will send you the paper until November, 1908, for only 20 cents (two dimes or ten 2-cent stamps). Further, if you send us at the same time the name of one other person to whom we can send a free sample of Farm and Home, we will send you postpaid the beautiful work of art here illustrated free.

Agents wanted everywhere. Steady work, good pay, extra cash prizes. No money required—you can devote all or only a portion of your time—particulars free.

Address either office, mentioning this paper
Springfield, Mass. FARM AND HOME Chicago, Ill.

The Value of Houdans

In the November issue of the *Poultry Advocate*, a Mr. Spearfish, of South Dakota, asks the following question: "In our state paper a writer is praising up the Houdans as fine hens and hardy, good layers, chicks two pounds at eight weeks old, which latter would be a requisite out here, as we have a fine market for them. I am working into the breeding of Rhode Island Reds, but have not had experience enough yet to tell how I like them. Do you know much about Houdans?"

To this Editor Hunter replies as follows:

"Keep away from Houdans if you want good, practical fowls. Some unscrupulous breeders of them are booming them, so as to sell stock and hatching eggs at boom prices. You will find the standard American breeds, the Rocks, Wyandottes and R. I. Reds, are better all-purpose fowls, which will lay better, and you can readily grow the chicks of your Reds to two pounds at eight weeks old if you breed and feed them right.

"We know something about Houdans, having visited the largest breeders of them in England and France, and in France visited the largest growers of them in the town of Houdan, from whence they take their name. We say, frankly, we do not want them, and for American poultry growers the American breeds are better. One disadvantage of the Houdans is the top knot on the head. That gets wet easily, does not dry out readily, and that causes them to catch colds."

Mr. Hunter, in his reply, shows ill will towards the Houdans. The Houdans were first brought to notice to any extent in this country by breeders in the northern part of New York, where the weather is very cold. These breeders we have visited, and can testify to the fact that the Houdans would produce eggs when other hens failed, and all were kept under the same conditions. Houdans are one of the very best varieties of market poultry. Houdans have made a name for themselves in the world that no one can take from them, and we believe that if Mr. Hunter would stop to consider the information that he has about the Houdans, he would have said to the man in Dakota, "Perhaps the American breeds are much better for your cold locality; the Houdans, having originated in the warmer climates of France, might not do well under exposed conditions." During the past few months we have personally handled and weighed specimens of the Houdan breed that weighed more on the average than the American breeds. The crests of Houdans may be objectionable when they become water-soaked, but Houdans have sense enough to shake all the water out of their crests when the rain ceases, and their plumage dries very promptly from the fact that it is open and porous about the head. The Houdans are no better than American poultry, but they are fully the equal of any poultry if properly handled.

"Will the articles that have been appearing in *The Feather* on Science of Breeding be published in book form? They are of great interest and value."—Chas. C. Rankin.

Feed Reeve's Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write CHARLES H. REEVE, 187 Washington Street, New York. 13-8



COLORED LEG BANDS

FOR POULTRY, PIGEONS
12-25c 50-85c 100-\$1.50
Catalogue and Sample for 2-c stamp
A. P. Spiller, Dept. F, Beverly, Mass.
13-8

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

I won at the Great Washington Show: 1st and 2d cock, 1st hen, 1st, 2d, and 3d cockerel, 1st, 2d, and 4th pullet, in very strong competition. Fowls and eggs for sale.

CLEMENS B. KROGMANN, JR.

2002 Fourth Street N. E.

Washington, D. C.

13-8

Utility, Single Comb White Leghorns, Superior Quality for Introducing New Blood or Starting, 8 hens that have laid over 200 eggs in 365 days, \$10 each; 20 hens that have laid between 175 and 200 eggs in 365 days, \$5 each; 65 hens that have laid between 150 and 175 eggs in 365 days, \$3 each; 100 hens that have laid between 120 and 150 eggs in 365 days, \$2 each; 150 pullets, all laying, from the above stock, \$2 each; 200 pullets that have not yet started to lay, from the above stock, \$1.50 each. Several good cocks and cockerels for either show or breeding, from \$2.50 to \$10. Will sell the above, either all, or any number desired, at the prices quoted. GLENOLDEN POULTRY YARDS, Glenolden, Pa. 1f

White Wyandottes

PURE NIXON'S STRAIN. Get on the right line. Stock and Eggs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. T. FOSTER, Woodstown, N. J.

13-8

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I have sold to
Mr. JAMES EDWIN AVERY, Beltsville, Md.,
Proprietor of the

BELTSVILLE MARYLAND STOCK AND
POULTRY FARM, all our

Prize Winning "Single-combed Brown Leghorns" at the leading Eastern and Southern Fairs, and recommend all our friends and patrons to him.

ROLAND C. BOOTH
BROWN LEGHORN SPECIALIST
Washington, D. C.

12-6

Bossert's Barred P. Rocks are winners. At the Perkeomen Valley Poultry Show, Pa., Dec., 1907, made 6 entries, won 1st cock, 2d and 3d cockerels, 2d hen, and 2d pullet. At the big Philadelphia Poultry Show, Pa., Jan., 1908, made 9 entries, won 5th cock, 1st and 3d cockerels, 2d hen, 5th pullet, and 3d pen. 4 special prizes, including the loving cup offered by the American Barred P. Rock Club for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet; silk badge on 1st cockerel for best color male. Cockerels for sale. Eggs from yard headed by 1st cockerel at Philadelphia, \$3.00 per 13. Other yards, \$2.00 per 13. S. S. BOSTERT, R. F. D. No. 2, Spring City, Pa. 13-6

Buff Rocks

Winners at Scranton, 1907, Anhorn, N. Y., 1908, first cockerel and second pullet; Wilkes-Barre, 1908. Eggs booked now, \$3 and \$2 per 15. Express paid on two or more settings.

A. L. Fawcett, New Albany, Pa.

BOX 4

13-6

PASTEUR VACCINE CO. RATS VIRUS SCIENTIFIC EXTERMINATOR

NOT A POISON! It is a virus, on-bait and disease-contagious and mortal disease that only affects rodents. Both the virus and disease are harmless to domestic animals, pets, game, poultry and man. No odors. RABBIT - Baiting Culture \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00. Eucampheol Ideal Disinfectant. All household and veterinary uses. Traumatol (iodo-resin). Germicide, Non-Toxic, Non-Irritating. Human and Veterinary Surgical and Industrial uses.

PASTEUR VACCINE CO., L. P. PARIS, 7 Rue Meyerbeer.
Sole Representatives in U.S.A. - LANSBURG PASTEUR, PARIS, Biological Products
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Address Department E

FOR SALE

Elsgant Country Home and Established Poultry and Pigeon Plant

Brick dwelling, 14 rooms, with modern conveniences; barn, up-to-date chicken-houses, 150 ft. long; pigeon house, 60 ft. long; incubator house, incubators, brooders, colony-houses, fixtures, and stock of chickens and pigeons. Ten acres of choice land, plenty of shade, fine orchard, pure spring water.

Finely located, overlooking the Delaware River, on Philadelphia Rapid Transit trolley, from Chester to Media, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. More land if desired.

Address, Fontaine Poultry & Pigeon Co.
Box 75, Chester, Pa.

12-6



Houdans—All about Them



HE spirited controversy among the members of the Houdan Club has brought this breed more prominently into notice than it has been for many years. Having been present at the Boston meeting of 1907, and being familiar with the unsettled opinion as to what

the real Houdan fowl was, we addressed a letter to Mr. Will Brown, of England, and had him prepare for us the following description as to what the Houdan was in his country, and the different uses made of the fowl there:

"Origin.—As with many other breeds of poultry, the early history of the Houdan is to some extent a matter of conjecture, but without going at all full into the evidence here, it may be taken that this breed is probably the result of a cross between the Polish fowl (through the Creve Cœur) and the common five-toed fowl of Northern France, and that it has been known for at least a hundred years in the chicken fattening center of Houdan. The breed was introduced into Great Britain about 1850, and called at first the 'Normandy' fowl. It was expected, as the excellent economic qualities of the race became better known, that it would achieve a wide and lasting popularity, but owing probably to its possessing a feathered crest, and on that account being somewhat susceptible to cold in the moist climate of England, this expectation was not justified. In France its popularity has somewhat diminished; however, it is still one of the best breeds for crossing that we have, and as such it is likely to maintain its position, as the economic advantages of first-crosses become better known and appreciated.

"Appearance.—The Houdan is a handsome bird, possessing a distinctive black and white mottled plumage;

a feathered crest, surmounting the curious leaf-shaped comb, the head also being furnished with beard and whiskers; pinky-white legs, mottled with black, having five toes. The English and French types differ considerably, the former having a larger crest and more defined comb, being much darker in color of plumage, and having lighter-colored legs. This last point is an improvement on the French type, which, for utility purposes, is otherwise to be preferred. Indeed utility breeders should never purchase large-crested birds, as they are quite

unsuitable for any other purpose besides that of exhibiting. The cocks resemble the hens in general appearance, but are rather darker on the back as well as having greenish-black feathers in the tail. The weight of the adult male is seven to nine pounds, and that of the female five to seven pounds; thus it will be seen that the breed is of no use for the production of large-sized table birds, but, having regard to their excellent laying powers, it would be a mistake to unduly breed for size alone.

"Suitable localities.—Houdans are by no means delicate birds, as far as constitution goes, but bearing in mind the feathered crest, it is inadvisable to keep them in damp localities with a heavy rainfall, as the crest becomes soaked, and severe colds result. Some breeders remove the head feathers, but this is a troublesome process, one that many persons would not care to undertake, and therefore unless plenty of shelter can be provided for the birds, and the soil is of medium strength and fairly dry, it is better to select another breed. If the conditions are suitable, and care be taken to choose only small-crested specimens, there is no difficulty in keeping this breed in perfect health and profitableness. A further advantage with Houdans is that they will thrive well, either with full liberty or in confinement, although under the former condition they are usually somewhat wild.

"Economic qualities.—The breed's chief claim to the consideration of the utility poultry-keeper is its value in producing excellent first-crosses—prolific layers and very good table birds—but even as a pure breed, it is very good in the former capacity. The eggs are dull white in colour and large in size, weighing with adults about two and one-fourth ounces. In passing it may be mentioned that the smaller-sized hens are generally the better layers. The table qualities are also extremely good, considering the size of the birds, the flesh is white



A GOOD TYPE OF ENGLISH HOUDAN



MR. HENRY EDGE'S ENGLISH PRIZE-WINNER

"Houdan-Minorca.—This cross can be mated either way, but in the majority of cases it is preferable to employ the Houdan on the male side. If the Minorca-Houdan is preferred, however, not more than eight hens of the latter breed should be mated with the one cock, but with Minorca blood on the female side as many as ten to thirteen may be run with perfect safety. The chickens from this cross are fairly strong and develop quickly; hence, it is necessary on this account to separate the sexes as soon as it is possible to discriminate between the two. This cross is essentially one for producing layers, although if killed young—as spring chickens—the early-hatched youngsters can be sold at a good figure, as they are tender and plump and have small bones. The eggs from this cross are large in size; rather larger than the average found on the usual markets.

"Houdan-Indian Game.—Birds from this excellent table-cross do not require fattening as a

ing less affected by cold and wet than either of the breeds used in their making.

"In conclusion it may be said that the Houdan is preeminently a breed for the utility breeder, as although classed among the laying or non-sitting races, it yet possesses many of the qualities of a good table bird, whilst its adaptability for crossing it is almost unlimited. It has been said, indeed, 'You can never put a Houdan in the wrong place.' But the importance of selecting only those birds that have small crests, while being otherwise true to type, must never be overlooked, as besides being more delicate, for the reason already given, hens with large crests are found to be more timid, probably because they can only see immediately in front of them, and this leads to a higher percentage of infertility."

The above article from the pen of Mr. Brown tells plainly of the origin, the appearance, suitable localities, and economic qualities of the Houdan, as they have it in England. The illustration sent us by Mr. Brown shows the English Houdan with the true leaf comb, the long heavy body, the short legs and the valuable market qualities. When this type of English Houdan is compared with the game type so frequently bred in this country, our readers will understand why it is that the Houdan is so valued in England as a market fowl, and of so much less value here for the same purpose. It will be noticed that Mr. Brown credits the weight of an adult male to from seven to nine pounds; of the females from five to seven pounds.

In the article to follow, the practise of claiming overly large weights for Houdans is severely condemned. We think that this is right, for whenever a fowl is forced to an extravagantly large size beyond what nature intended, they are too frequently robbed of both appearance and utility qualities.

We received a lengthy article from the pen of the Rev. C. E. Petersen, West Pembroke, Maine. Mr. Petersen is one of the oldest breeders of Houdan fowls in this country. We regret the necessity of cutting from his article some allusions that cast reflections on others. This is not the time, nor our pages the place in which to discuss these matters. Mr. Petersen has been a diligent student of the origin of the Houdan fowl.



A PETERSEN COCKEREL, QUITE DARK IN PLUMAGE SHOWING THE ANTLER-COMB

general rule, as if taken direct from the run; they are usually plump enough for killing, excepting in case where the very best birds are wanted. The pullets are very fair layers, but should, if possible, be allowed entire liberty, as birds with game blood in them do not stand confinement well. They are handsome birds and good foragers.

"Houdan-Buff Orpington.—As a first cross, combining to a high degree both table and egg-producing qualities, that between these two breeds takes a foremost place. While the resultant chickens will not be quite such good layers as the Houdan itself, and a percentage will be liable to broodiness, yet probably a large number will lay tinted eggs, and more, will make bigger and finer table birds. On the other hand, the fecundity of the Buff Orpington will be greatly enhanced; there will be more rapid development and greater hardiness of constitution, and broodiness, often a marked and sometimes troublesome characteristic in the Orpington, will be considerably diminished. The chickens from this parentage are hardy and quick feathering, besides be-



A PETERSEN PULLET

and tender, and the proportion of offal small. This suitability for table purposes gives the Houdan a great advantage over the Leghorn and other popular non-sitting varieties, as the cockerels can be marketed when young at a very fair profit. As a breed for crossing the Houdan has no superior, as it can be employed for improvement in egg-laying or flesh properties according to the breed with which it is mated. For egg production the Houdan-Leghorn is one of the best; for the table, Dorkings, Indian or Old English games, mated with Houdans, give first-class results; and for general-purpose birds the Houdan-Buff Orpington can be thoroughly recommended. It is not claimed, of course, that the table birds thus produced are equal to crosses between the best of the recognized flesh varieties, such as the Old English-Game-Dorking, but it must be remembered that the fecundity of the Houdan is higher than with the table birds proper, hence the cross-bred offspring are more numerous; they are much earlier in development, and possessed of greater hardiness than would be the case with pure-bred chickens.

"Houdan-Leghorns.—The advantage of crossing the Houdan with the Leghorn to produce layers is considerable, as prolificacy and vigor are thereby greatly increased, and hence for the production of heavy-laying pullets this cross is an excellent one; in addition, the cockerels possess improved table qualities, and therefore they can be sold at a higher figure. Pullets of this cross often commence to lay when about sixteen or seventeen weeks old; however, this should not be encouraged, as the eggs are inclined to be smaller in size, and, moreover, it is a great strain upon the birds themselves. The eggs are of course white in colour, of medium size, and are produced in large numbers, although exactly how many will be laid depends naturally upon the special egg-laying powers of the parent strains. The germs are very strong and the hatching percentage is generally highly satisfactory. This cross does well both in confinement or at liberty, but as they are light in body and good foragers, they are perhaps more suitable where a free range is possible. A Houdan cock mated with ten or twelve Leghorn hens will produce good results, though it is usually found that the larger the run allowed the more pullets can be run with each male.

The question of the leaf or butterfly or the V-comb has been considerably discussed throughout the world. Notwithstanding all this, the fact cannot be denied that the original Houdan of France had the leaf or butterfly comb, and that the first English Houdans that came to this country brought with them the leaf or butterfly-comb, and the present English Standard describes the comb as well defined, even, smooth, leaf-comb in shape, somewhat resembling a butterfly placed in the center of the head, neat, of medium size.

All Houdans which do not have this character of comb undoubtedly have a very strong influence to pull with it the antler-comb and the very black plumage now seen too often on the American Houdans.

Mr. Petersen writes as follows:

"That the Houdan is a very desirable fowl no one can deny; that it will lay a plentiful supply of finely flavored, large-size eggs, and lay them not only in the summer season, but during our cold winters when eggs are at a premium and bring high prices, is also true. But we cannot help but feel that much harm is done out of a mercenary spirit by enlarging these claims out of all proportions to what really is fact.

"Outside of the Minorca, there is no bird that will lay as large an egg as the Houdan, and will lay as many of them during her second, third and fourth years, for we have hens in our breeding yards at these ages that we value highly as breeders, and that we would not sell at any price, not only because they have won us numerous prizes in the show-room, but because their blood is a valuable asset in our business of producing fine Houdans.

"As to size, I never saw a Houdan that would weigh twelve pounds, although I have visited the largest shows in the country for the space of a good many years, and any judge is challenged to give a single instance of such weight in a Houdan. Even if such weights were possible, they are not desirable, as they would be detrimental to their egg-producing qualities, as every breeder well knows.

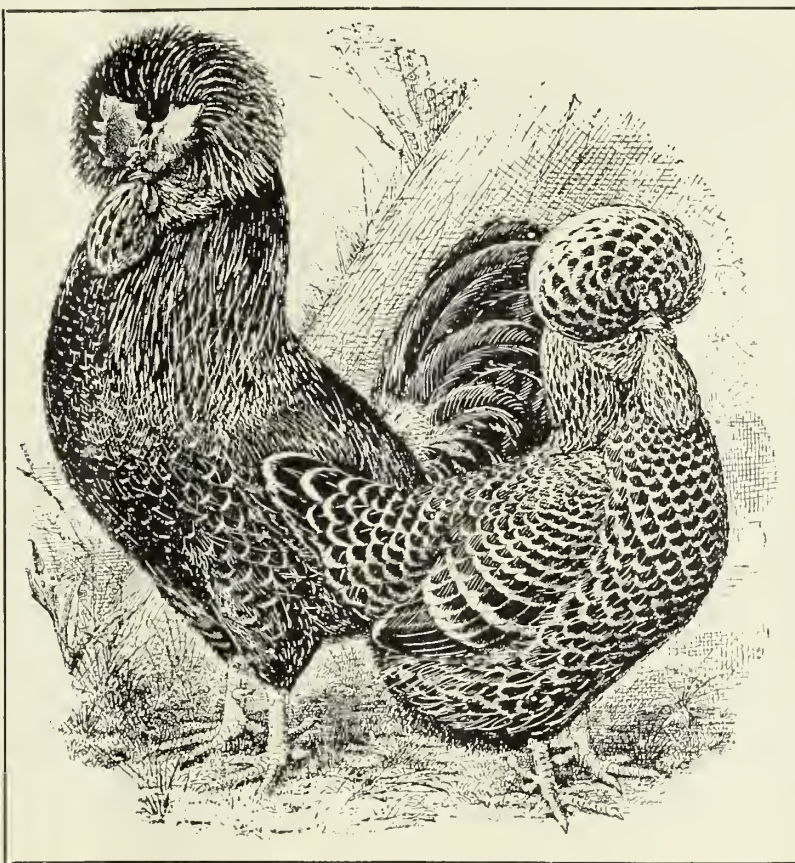
"The standard size is about right, and when it exceeds a pound or two all well, but such specimens are rare in the show-room or out of it. We have hens to-day that weigh from seven and a half to eight pounds each, and they are wonderfully big hens at these weights, and we don't want them any larger, as at these weights they are all that can be desired.

"As a table fowl the Houdan ranks with the Dorking, not only for the amount of fine-flavored, juicy meat, which is particularly abundant on the breast, but which is supplied at less cost, for the Houdan is a very small eater, will plump out at a few weeks old into a fine broiler, and when older will fatten readily, and when dry-picked make as fine an appearing carcass as could be imagined.

"I have bred the Houdan here in Maine for a good many years, where the thermometer runs many degrees below zero during most of the winter months, and where the sun hides its face for days at the time, and where the snow covers the ground for weary, long months. One year we had our first snow the 19th day of October, and it never left the ground till the following April, but we have never had a case of roup in our

flock, never a single case of the gapes among our chicks, and a healthier and happier lot of fowls it would be hard to find anywhere than the hardy Houdan, which will accommodate itself to any climate and any conditions under the sun.

"It has again been said that the crest would get wet and cold and roup would be the result. I have had my young stock out in all kinds of weather during the summer, and it has done them no harm. To-day while writing this article it is a drizzly, rainy day, but the birds were let out into the orchard this morning; they don't look as pretty as they did yesterday when the sun was shining, but they are equally as happy, equally as contented, and they will not suffer a bit of harm; they are hardy and will stay hardy if not coddled to death. Of course, if in the dead of winter they should be left out in cold drenching rainstorms soaked to the skin, with no adequate shelter, it would hurt them, as well as it



TRUE ENGLISH TYPE, WITH THE LEAF-COMB

would any other breed of fowls, but no sane person would treat his fowls in this way and expect to make a success with them; even a veritable mongrel hobo of a fowl would not be any better for such treatment as we are well aware.

"The chickens, when hatched, are hardy, sturdy little fellows that in a few days' time will, if given the chance, hunt all over the farm, come in at night with a crop so full that it virtually sticks out in front of them, but still ready for a little more.

"They have no danger periods in their growth like a number of other breeds are said to have, but they will continue to grow without let or hindrance till maturity.

"I may here make mention of the fact that the Houdan chick looks not at all like the mature birds when hatched; they are lemon-colored, with a black back and a few black specks on the head, but in a well-established, large-crested strain, the crest will be noticeable as soon as out of the shell, and so will the muffling.

"What we have already said applies largely to the people who want meat and eggs and care little for feather in a fowl, and they have all that in the Houdan, but the fancier has something more, for he has one of the finest exhibition birds in the world, providing they are bred with this purpose in view.

"Let us begin with the head, the top of the head. An exhibition Houdan without a good, full, large, smooth crest is no good for the purpose of exhibition, and it is really surprising how few there are who really know what a good crest looks like. It should be made out of feathers similar those in the hackle on the male, long, narrow, and so many of them that the crest looks full and compact, and high in front. No awry feather should be there; what I mean by that is, the whole crest should be entirely smooth in front, and falling over backward on the head, in an unbroken mass of feathers.

"After much searching, we obtained the only book ever written on the Houdan, by Lee, a noted English breeder—a book of some two hundred pages, and I may here say that I know of no other copy of this book than the one in my possession in this country, and I found that my memory served me right, that the crest I remembered was the right one, and of the right shape. All the American pictures had the crest divided in the middle, and the topsy-turvy kind, and from that moment we began our crusade against this form of a crest, and I am glad to say in the better bred specimens we find now the much-desired shape and strength of crest, and I say strength because the crest is the main strength of an exhibition Houdan; no matter how good in all other points, if it fails here, it fails all over.

"The beard and the muffling is entirely separate. The muffling is a large bunch of feathers that looks very much like a mustache, very full and bushy at the ends, the beard coming down in the center full, long, and pendulous.

"The comb has stirred up much controversy, and even now, with the V-shape as the exacted form of a comb in the Standard, many judges seem to think it was a mistake to go away from the so-called butterfly-comb, which to them was a distinctive feature of the Houdan. In the Standard of 1876, over thirty years ago, it calls for 'Comb, antler-like, like two leaves of a book, having the appearance of an ill-shaped, long strawberry.'

"A sort of an amalgamation of several kinds of combs, which were finally separated one from another, and as the V-comb, on the authority of the late Harrison Weir, England's noted Grand Old Man, and an authority on poultry, a careful student into its history, and a poultry artist of world-wide fame long before Franklane Sewell was born, whose written works are still works of authority, wrote me in a personal letter, that the V-comb was present to a more or less extent in the early Houdans, but that finally the English fancier agreed on the butterfly comb, which is now the accepted English type.

"The same thing took place in Daniel Pinckney's yards. He noticed the V-shaped comb cropping out in his flock again and again, and one time when Mr. James White was visiting him, he urged Mr. Pinckney to mate up the V-

combed birds so as to produce a strain that would breed a V-comb, and this he did, and when, because of this fact, The Poultry Monthly, in the year 1900, got out a Houdan special, dedicating same, by the authority of the Houdan Club, to Daniel Pinckney, as a kind of tribute to his work in perfecting the V-comb.

"In connection with the V-comb, we have been amused of late to read in papers here and there the following: 'Positively no Creve or Polish blood in our Houdans.'

"It is simply a phrase to throw suspicion on other men's birds, make it appear as if Creve blood or Polish blood was something out of the way when it is well known, that at some early period of the Houdans Creve blood was used for an out cross, and that the V-comb comes from this outcross.

"If they had only stated it as follows: 'No recent introduction of Creve or Polish blood,' it

would, in a sense, have been correct, as that applies to all our present-day Houdans, but no breeder with common sense would use Creve blood to-day, when the Houdan breeds true to its characteristics, for with the exception of the V-comb—and we have that already—the Creve would be a very undesirable cross to use for any purposes. Such statements reveal nothing but entire lack of the knowledge of at least suspected facts of Houdan precedence.

"In color the bird should be a nice black and white, neatly mottled all over the surface of the body, but the wings I very much prefer of a solid black, though the first two or three flight feathers may be solid white, but any white or part white feathers in the wing bars is not at all desirable.

"Let the fifth toe be correctly shaped and separate from the others, curving gently upward, and let the color of the feet be flesh color mottled

with dark spots, though in very dark birds black feet are frequently seen and permitted.

"In shape, it should have a square and blocky form rather low on its feet, with a long keel indicative of a good supply of breast meat.

"It should carry its tail medium low, as a high-tailed bird is not good style in a Houdan.

"Another thing worthy of notice, and which has been woefully overlooked by both breeders and judges, is an abundant supply of furnishing feathers, such as hackle and saddle and tail feathers, which make up fullness of shape and of style, which is, however, very rarely seen. But without these abundant furnishings, the bird looks stilted and long-necked and out of style. The English birds are wonderfully well furnished in this direction, and so are a very few noted strains in this country, which for years have bred for this feature so necessary in a show bird."

Artificial Incubation



IN OUR issue of October, 1906, we told of early-day methods of incubation; we illustrated the form of oven used for hatching thousands of years ago in Egypt; also the present day methods as they are carried out in China.

These two articles covered the greater portion of the ground relative to early-day incubation. When at the New York Show one of the most thorough incubator experts of the day called our attention to these two articles, and asked if there was any link between the Egyptian, the Chinese, and the present-day methods of artificial incubation.

In reply to this query, we answer through our columns that we have in our possession a book, the title of which is: "The Art of Hatching and Bringing Up Domestic Fowls of All Kinds at Any Time of the Year, Either by Means of the Best Hot Beds, or That of Common Fire, by M. De Reaumur, London. Printed for C. Davis, Over Against Gray's Inn Gate, Holbourn A. Millar, and J. Nourse, opposite Katherine Street, in the Strand, 1750."

We found this book in a second-hand book store, marked on the inside of the front cover-page, "Very choice and dear."

The original owner made a memorandum index with his own pen. The illustrations in this book have been carefully made. They illustrate a barrel severed in twain and transformed into incubators; barrels arranged with shelves, in which were placed in tiers wicker baskets with a round hole in the center, through which a long thermometer, made expressly for the purpose, stood erect. These baskets were filled with eggs and placed one above the other, and suspended in mid air, not touching or resting upon each other. This provided for a free circulation of heat continually about the baskets.

Another type was of ovens built of brick with enclosed casing in which movable carriages passed in and out. These rooms prevented the means of heat which was used (manure heats) from coming against the trays, or the eggs placed within the barrels. The brooding coops were sunk into manure, as hot-beds are made for growing plants, and heat was furnished from the sides and bottom for the brooding of the young chicks. All of these and many other devices are described both for indoor and outdoor brooding.

This book fully describes the link between the Egyptian method, which is virtually the same as used to-day in China, with slight changes in the apparatus used with the present-day artificial methods.

The methods used to-day are the most practical, cleanest, the easiest of operation of all that have been applied. We have the hot water, the hot air, both of which can be heated by the use of either oil or gas. Some plants are run and the entire brooding house heated, and the incubators and brooders kept working, through the use of gas made from plants that manufacture gasoline. In addition, we have the modern method recently brought forth for the creation of much stronger and healthier, and much more likely to live chicks, as described and illustrated in our February issue, and, also, the power of electricity has been harnessed and made to serve as the heat-giving power for warming both the incubator and the brooder.

But our readers are naturally more interested in the management of their own incubators and brooders than to have a rehearsal of the plans and methods that have been applied from the creation almost to the present time.

Incubators have been used within the past few years for hatching eggs produced by Bantams, standard size fowls of all kinds, as well as ducks, geese, turkeys, and ostriches. No one need wait upon the disposition of the hen to have the possibility at hand for producing young chicks. Broody hens may come as they will, and be made use of, but when the eggs are ready, they can be placed in incubators, of which there are many kinds to select from and hatched almost as well as would they be at the same season of the year if placed under hens. The term "fertile," "unfertile" eggs has been used to a great extent. We think a better term than this is "hatchable eggs." In cubators will bring a living chick from every egg that is hatchable; they cannot produce strong, healthy, or even living chicks from eggs that are not hatchable.

The meaning of hatchable, as applied in this case, refers to eggs that have health and vigor within them equal to the continued growth of the germ for three weeks within the egg-chamber of the incubator, vitality equal to the breaking of the shell and issuing as a living chick. If the germ is not strong enough to grow to maturity, it is not a hatchable egg. If the vitality is not equal to the strain of the last three or four days in the machine and the burst of the shell and coming forth as a living chick, it is



YOUNG CHICKS IN THE RUNWAY



FEEDING DUCKLINGS IN THE BROODER

not a hatchable egg. This is an explanation that can be easily understood, and when the term hatchable egg is employed, our readers will understand fully to what we refer.

It is not to be expected that every egg that might be hatched by a hen would be hatched in an incubator. The cause for this is very reasonable, indeed. On the one hand the mother hen represents nature to the fullest extent; on the other hand the incubator is highly artificial in its working. When the warm natural heat of the mother hen nurtures the germ into existence, it is cared for in the most careful and natural way that can possibly be accomplished. For this reason, some germs will grow to a living existence beneath the mother hen that would not be hatchable under artificial methods. Thus, it is most necessary that the strength and vitality of the fowls that produced the eggs be absolutely perfect, or as near so as is possible under nature's laws. Such fowls in the strength of health and vigor will produce a much larger per cent. of hatchable eggs for the incubator than will those that have not equal vitality for the work.

It is useless waste of time for us to rehearse here the plans and methods of operation which are so well presented in the catalogues and books of directions that are issued by the manufacturers of incubating machines. All who may be interested in the subject and who lack information had best secure and study the catalogues issued by the incubator companies, rather than to hope to gain the information from a journal or an individual person. There never was so much of interest published in catalogues of this kind as will be found in those sent out this year. Our readers can have any of those mentioned in the advertising columns of our paper by writing to the manufacturer and asking for them. In this, and in no other way, can the fullest information be gained.

We have been asked within the past few months whether it would be possible to grow ducks, geese and turkeys artificially, and whether they would do as well in brooders of the present type as they will in the care of the mother that lays the eggs. We can answer this by saying that three-fourths of all the ducks grown at the present time are reared in brooders and brooder houses. Thousands upon thousands of them are grown each year in this way, and to show our readers the possibility of the artificial brooding of young ducks, we illustrate from the photograph of an outdoor brooder in actual use, the attendant almost hand-feeding the young ducks—they are so tame and anxious for attention.

In the same way young goslings may be raised, the only trouble being that the goslings are so large that but few of them can be kept, and at the present time, to our knowledge, a brooder capable of handling goslings has not

been made, but it is scarcely necessary to use artificial methods of growing geese, from the fact that but few geese lay many more than a nest of eggs in a season. These they are always anxious to brood themselves, and by the time that the geese are hatched the weather is usually warm enough for the mother goose and goslings to live naturally upon the ground. Geese are not brooded as are other fowls; they go up close together in clusters about the mother, and keep themselves warm in this way. We have seen large Cochin and Brahma hens attempt to hover goslings, but with very poor success. Goslings had better be raised in the natural way. Whenever there is a surplus of the eggs, more than the mother geese themselves can brood, place them in incubators or under large-sized chicken hens, and as soon as the goslings are hatched, give them all to the mother goose to rear. Ducks seem to take naturally to artificial incubation; so, far, goslings do not.

Our illustration of the outdoor brooder shows



OUTDOOR BROODER IN USE ON U. R. FISHEL'S FARM

small yards or enclosures where these brooders are placed, these yards being about sixteen or twenty feet square. This keeps the young chick closely confined until about four weeks old. They cannot wander away and become caught in heavy rain-storms which may come up; they are always under the eye of the one in charge, can always be fed handily and be easily counted, so that no loss may occur. In this way they are grown and cared for until four weeks of age. In our next article, which will tell of natural incubation by the mother hen, we shall illustrate a parkway purposely constructed for caring for numbers of chicks that have matured either in the brooders or with the mother hens. These illustrations are made from one of the most complete poultry farms that we have ever visited, where thousands of chicks are grown each year to a most successful maturity; health, strength and vigor grows within the chicks as they wander over the large expanse of grass-covered fields that are well shaded.

The picture of the young chicks scattered about over the ground shows several enclosures of the same character. All of these chicks were hatched in incubators, and reared in brooders. If we can count correctly, there are forty-two young chicks in this one enclosure, the number actually grown to this size of the fifty placed in the brooder. This would be called most satisfactory results; these are results that would be obtained wherever the health, strength and vigor of the parent stock is equal to the production of what we described in the fore part of the article as hatchable eggs. We presume that it would not be right for us not to mention the one great scourge of the present time in the rearing of young chicks. This is the scourge of white diarrhea. We do not pretend to be able to say what causes this, nor are we capable of telling how to prevent or cure it, nor does there seem to be in the entire list of poultry experts throughout the world anyone who has shown the ability to grasp this question and overcome it. The

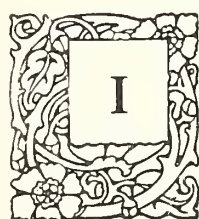
points that seem to balk the solution of the proposition is the fact that eggs laid by the same lot of fowls may part of them be placed in the incubator, the balance of them placed under hens. The chicks will be hatched, and those hatched by the hens absolutely escape the scourge of white diarrhea, while, on the other hand, those hatched in the incubator will almost all be destroyed within three weeks by this white scourge. Now, the question is, what causes this? What is the reason for it? The reason usually advanced, and perhaps the one most to be considered, is the application of too much heat to the incubator during the period of hatching the eggs. This is a most reasonable cause, and one that should be considered by every one who makes use of an incubator. Be honest with yourself. If you notice

that the heat in your egg chamber has gone above the normal degree and beyond what is bearable for the eggs, accept the proposition as your own fault; blame no one but the person who permitted the heat to get beyond control and to overheat the egg chamber and cause the derangement.

Another matter that all of us can experiment with is the studying of the proposition as to whether it is best to feed the young chicks so soon as they will eat, or whether it is better not to feed them until the third day from the eggs. Some have advanced the theory that if the chick is not offered feed until the third day the yolk of the egg will have become entirely consumed and assimilated, whereas, if they are fed immediately, the yolk, which does not seem to assimilate so thoroughly from the incubator as from the mother hen, does not absorb as it should. For this reason, the theory is advanced that we should not feed till the third day. Others claim that there is no difference in hatching the chick by the incubator or the hen.



Market Geese at a Profit



IN THIS article we will endeavor to answer questions received relative to the problem of producing geese at a profit, and when and where this can be accomplished. Geese can be made to readily respond and profitably to the effort expended toward their cultivation, providing conditions and environment are the best for their speedy growth.

Geese must be provided with plenty of water in which to swim, or their eggs will not prove fertile, and they must have a free range over lands that provide a plentiful supply of herbage of a character best suited to their growth. The best of these grasses occur in swampy places that are the lowlands of rough lands upon which there is a swimming pool, plenty of island grasses growing in the lowlands, and a rich growth of other grasses with clover on the upper or higher lands. Thousands of such rough places are unprofitably used for pastures, which should be used for growing geese at little expense, the result being good profits.

But our purpose here is to inform ruralists or gentlemen farmers, as they are often called, how to best make use of geese as advantageous producers of market or family poultry from these rough places often found upon farms. Remember, these lands cannot be too rough or too stony, providing they have the demanded requisites of a swimming pool—lowlands for plentiful grass supplies of a succulent nature, and uplands which grow stronger and more nutritious grasses, including some clover.

The only buildings needed for this purpose is a pen as shelter for the geese, into which they may go when bad weather and storms prevail. With these so built that the front can be closed up and confine the geese on a straw-covered floor in very cold weather during the nights, nothing else is needed, excepting the fence which confines the geese to the fields which are intended for their use.

We hope to describe and to illustrate the most profitable kinds of geese for market poultry. The first of these to be considered is the China Geese, of which there is the White and the Gray variety; these are known as the Bantam Goose, being the smallest in size of all the varieties of

standard-bred geese. The standard size of these is reckoned at from eight to twelve pounds, live weight, while that of the African is from fourteen to twenty pounds, live weight. This illustrates our meaning, when we state that the China variety is termed the Bantam Goose.

The most attractive and most frequently grown variety is the Whites; these dress beautifully, even though the down may not be entirely removed from the carcass. They dress at from seven to nine pounds when properly finished, and are delicious table poultry. These are grown with the least trouble from the fact that



PAIR OF AFRICAN GEES

they mate either in pairs or a male with a number of females. They hatch and rear their young, which are hardy and of quick growth.

Following these, we would consider next in favor, growing in their purity, the Wild Canadian, the African, and the Chinese, as shown in our illustration. For delicate poultry having the wild flavor, nothing is more admired than the carcass of the Canadian goose. These are tractable and easily confined in pastures and fields, providing their wings have been pinioned. They hatch and rear their own young when per-

mitted to do so, will build their own nests on the edge of the banks, where they will deposit their eggs, hatch and rear their young. These are most desirable from the fact that they are easily reared and cared for on any estate where the proper amount of range and water may be found.

In growing geese, some prefer to have the large heavy-weights like the Toulouse and Embden. These take more range, food, and water than the other varieties; they grow of much larger size, and need more thought and care to complete their growth, and are really larger in size when dressed than is usually needed by families at home. When a greater amount of meat is desired two or more of the smaller sizes can be dressed for the table.

The most desirable variety of all the geese family for table fowls is the African variety, from the fact that they can be used in so many ways. When bred in their purity, they are of quick growth and desirable market poultry. When made use of for crossing with the Canadian variety, they produce the finest of Mongrel geese. These prefer, as far as possible, to breed or mate in pairs; they will, however, mate in trios, or as many as three geese to one gander. Their young grow very fast, and it is not unusual for them to produce two sets of young in a single year, either when mated together or with the Wild Canadian for the production of mongrel geese.

Our illustrations of the Canadian and the African variety show the most desirable features in both of these. Compactness of form of the African, the length and depth of formation of the Canadian makes a union that produces the most desirable formation that is always present in the mongrel goose produced from the cross of the African and the Canadian.

The appearance of the mongrel goose is quite like the Canadian. To be successful in producing these the male Canadian should be mated to the female African. When once they have become thoroughly mated they should be permitted to live and breed as a pair so long as they exist. These will usually produce from five to seven young in a nest, and oftentimes two broods a year.

The Canadian goose has been made use of in the same way through mating with the White Embden female or the Toulouse. Often a mat-



MR. AUSTIN'S WLD CANADIAN GEESSE

ing of this kind with the Chinese variety has been attempted; none of them, however, have proven so valuable in results as the cross-mating of the Canadian and the African variety.

We had an opportunity a short time ago to photograph a pair of Mongrel geese, the product of cross-mating the Canadian and the African female. This pair we have had carefully retouched, and exhibit their valuable qualities in our pages. You can compare the quality of the African and the Canadian separately, and then the result of the union of these as market poultry. Nothing can equal the latter as a dressed goose for the table. We have had experience in seeing them grown, fed, and dressed for the table, as well as enjoying them later as part of the feast, and can speak in the highest terms of their quality as table poultry.

To succeed with any of these varieties, the conditions above described are necessary. They can be grown on level fields, but wherever grown there must be a plentiful supply of green food for them to graze upon and a swimming pool deep enough for them to swim about in and feed from the bottom. In addition to this, they must be quickly grown and nicely fattened for market. To feed them during the growing season, it is only necessary to provide a proportion of their food, which can best be made from ground meals made from corn, oats, and bran. These, mixed with milk of any kind, or water into a dry mash, can be fed to them in boxes or troughs once or twice a day during the entire time of their growth. They will exist and grow without any prepared food after three weeks, as long as there is a full supply of grass for them to feed upon. But they mature better and are better table poultry when fed during their entire existence.

The time to market geese of this kind is between the 15th of November and the 1st of January. After that the laying and breeding season is so near at hand that they do not make such good table poultry. For this reason the greater portion of all the geese that are grown are marketed at that season of the year.

When the time comes for using them for table poultry, or selling them to market, they should be confined in a limited space, provided with a building for shelter only, water to drink, and be fed all they will eat of a dry mash made one-half corn-meal, one-fourth bran and midlings, the balance of ground oats; this mash better mixed with boiled milk, buttermilk, sour milk or skim-milk which, when thoroughly well cooked, can be mixed into the meals to make the dry mash, and fed as above described. In addition to this, a small amount of green food—the

best of grass, rye, or clover—may be provided; they can do without this, but a little may be better.



PAIR OF WHITE CHINA GEESSE

A goose that is being fattened for market should never be permitted to swim in the water or to wander any distance. The closer they are

confined, as long as they have a pen for sufficient exercise, the better table poultry they make.

To keep them clean while being fattened, cover the floor of the building in which they stay at night with a thick covering of straw. Remove this in the morning with a pitchfork, either into the open air or sunlight, or into another building, where it will dry. Thoroughly scrape the floor, and cover it with dry sand or earth; as night approaches throw down the bed again, and in this way they can be kept perfectly clean, and under these conditions they will improve much faster.

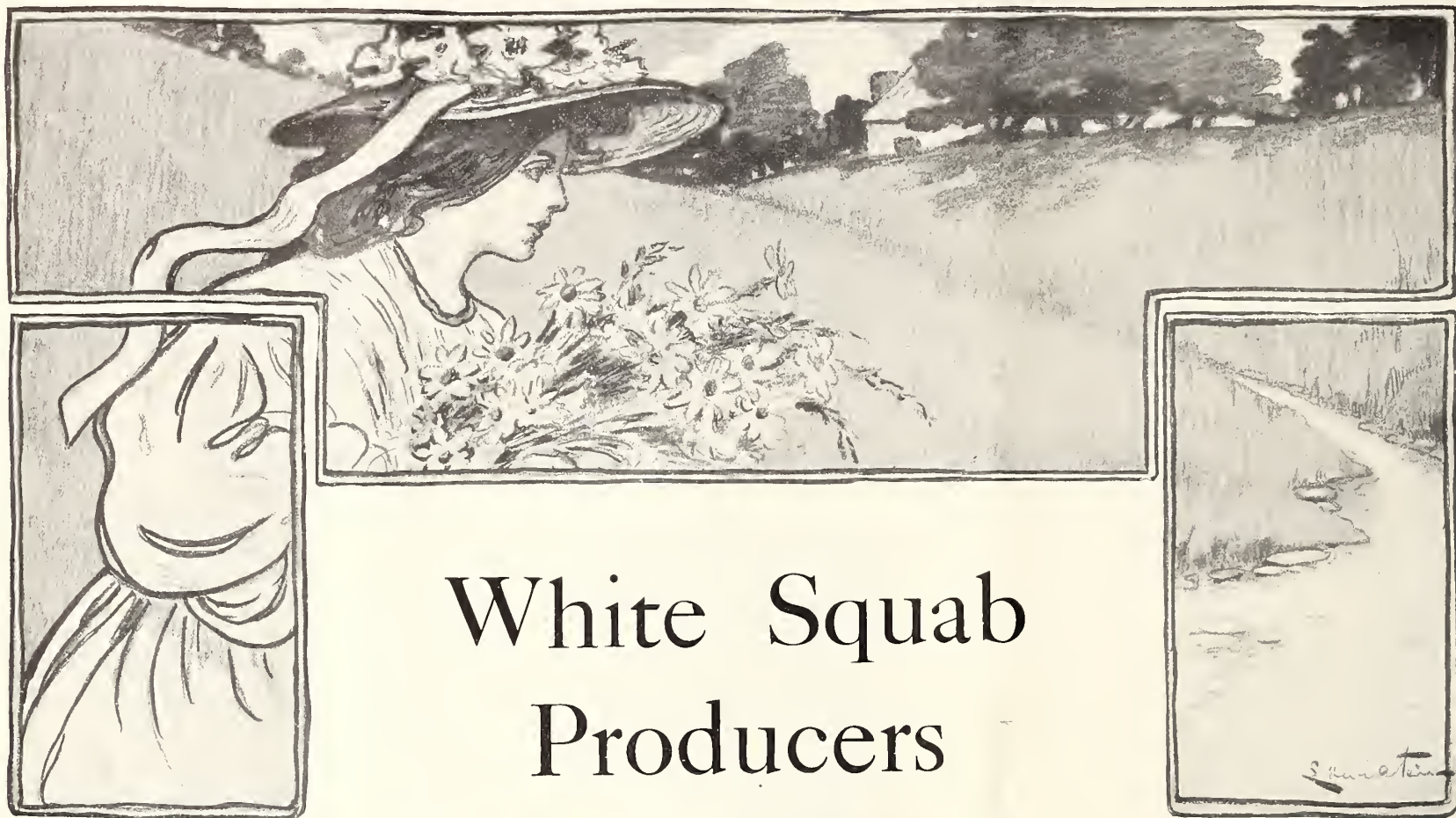
We know that thousands of geese are fattened in open yards with little better care and treatment than that given to hogs. This will do where there is a splendid place in which the geese can be thoroughly washed before the feathers are removed. Dirty, badly soiled goose feathers do not sell well in the market. For this reason and for other reasons quite evident, the goose will be better when finished for the table where cleanliness is followed than can possibly be produced under less favorable conditions.

This concludes our series of articles on water-fowl. The one prior to this on geese and ducks was a careful treatment of the subject as it can be most profitably followed on the farm or in any locality where water-fowl are grown. Each person should grow a few of these for home use, the balance to be distributed among their friends or through the nearest market.

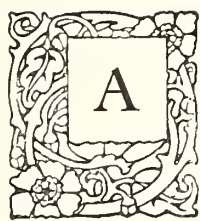
It was most gratifying when passing through the state of Missouri a few months ago to see the large flocks of geese that were grazing over the fields. This was the first week in December; the weather was beautifully bright; the fields provided plenty of pasture grazing for cattle, horses and geese as well; large flocks of geese roamed about, usually in fields, but in some localities they divided the grazing with horses, cows and sheep; in a few instances hogs were grazing in the same fields with them. Missouri has become a great state for the production of poultry. Within the past few years ducks and geese have been added to their products to a large extent.



WILD CANADIAN, AFRICAN, AND CHINA GEESSE



White Squab Producers



SHORT time ago we were entertained by a gentleman who came from Sussex County, England, to this country for the purpose of establishing throughout the West gathering stations and finishing plants for handling and making the finest qualities in dressed poultry. In talking with him relative to the best kinds of varieties of fowls to be made use of, he stated that there seemed to be at the present time throughout the world a leaning toward rearing the white-feathered fowls of all kinds for market poultry. The fact that pin feathers of white fowls are the least objectionable has much to do with this. "Why," said he, "in dressing pigeons for market and in preparing squabs for market, white-plumaged squabs will be grabbed for by the pickers, who claim that they can do more of them in an hour than of the darker-plumaged kind."

A large portion of this preference grows from the fact that white down will not show as much as the darker-colored feathers, but when a dark-plumaged fowl or squab is attractive, you have full assurance that it has been perfectly prepared, whereas the down might be left on the white-feathered fowl and not be noticed. This fashion, if we might call it so, has spread into growing squabs as well as poultry and water-fowl of all kinds. People are anxiously seeking for white-feathered pigeons from which to grow their squabs. The article from the pen of Mr. A. A. Goodall, of England, on the Montaubau Pigeon, illustrates the desirability of white-plumaged breeding throughout the world. The beautiful illustrations presented by him shows the marked difference in the light and dark-plumaged producers. These exquisite varieties are very expensive to produce at the present time. The best possible substitute for them is the White Homer, if they can be secured of large size and perfect vigor.



WHITE HOMER, FROM KEYSTONE GIANT PIGEON CO.,
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There are many White Homers grown throughout the country. Hundreds of them can be secured, but entirely too many of them are undersized, having been produced from crossing almost any kind of a white pigeon with a White Homer. White Homers, to be valuable as producers, must be fully as large as any of the Blue Homers, or larger, if possible. In every instance, the hens must be large, strong, vigorous specimens, very full in breast and broad at shoulder, and with thighs set well apart, showing great strength and vigor. It never pays in the squab business to use any other kind of females for producing young for market. Thousands of squabs are sent to market that do not weigh to exceed seven to eight ounces each. These are always sold at a loss. Squabs that weigh less than ten pounds to the dozen will never prove profitable. Twelve pounds to the dozen is often obtained; these are the kind that

sell at a profit in the market at all seasons of the year. Any one can produce this kind who will select large, vigorous females as above described, and who will mate them with good, sturdy males, and feed liberally throughout the entire breeding season. If it is possible for the parent birds to fly at large an hour or so each evening, this will greatly improve the quality of the young, but where squabs are grown in great numbers this cannot possibly be practised.

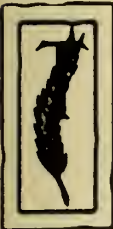
In looking for squab-producers with white plumage, any kind of a white pigeon will do that is large in size and built along the lines above described. The desirable qualities in squab-producers are length and depth of body, fullness of breast, length of breast-bone, heavy thighs set well apart, affording room for growth of a full, plump breast development. Great breadth of shoulders shows constitutional vigor. In selecting any or all kinds of squab-producers, remember that the general make-up of the producers is of the greatest necessity.

We have had our attention called to the fact within the last few months that hundreds of people had gone into the squab business and failed. Hundreds of people have gone into all kinds of business and failed, and there will be hundreds more embark in business of all kinds the coming year and make a failure from the fact that they do not understand the business in which they embark, nor do they give sufficient time or attention to the undertaking. Those who purchase the cheapest breeding stock they can secure—those who believe a man can produce and sell them good squab-producers at a dollar a pair are almost certain to make a failure of the squab business. If the breeding stock is selected as we describe it, is cared for as it should be, and the products properly marketed, profitable results will always come from growing squabs; but, on the other hand, where shiftless, careless methods are applied by those who do not understand the requirements of the business, failure is certain.

Science of Breeding

By T. F. McGREW

When lecturing in the state of Missouri our attention was called to the necessity of an article relative to the possibilities of producing exhibition specimens with a large egg record.—McG.



THE QUESTION of the egg production of fowls has largely filled the pages of many poultry journals for the past year. The consideration of utility qualities versus exhibition qualities has been strongly argued. The facts seem to be that the utility people desire that actual egg production and market qualities shall be considered in placing awards in the exhibition hall. They might as well ask that the milk production should be considered in the placing

peculiar in nature; that is, as soon as you begin training or breeding any kind or variety of fowls for a large egg production they seem to naturally drift towards the conformation of the European fowl and away from the exquisite type of the American or other varieties foreign to the European kind. This was strongly illustrated in the strain of White Plymouth Rocks that were for years bred by Mr. F. E. Dawley, of Fayetteville, N. Y. These were selected originally from among some of the most exquisitely formed White Plymouth Rocks. For years the best laying pullets were



FIRST AT BOSTON THREE TIMES IN SUCCESSION

of awards on fat cattle at the live-stock show, or that market qualities should be considered in the dairy cow wherever considered.

There is no other animal that fills a similar position with the hen. Her delicate formation makes possible the production of the most wonderful product of the world—the egg. The carcass of the hen becomes fat for the table. Some imagine that a hen should lay two hundred eggs a year, hunt for the largest portion of her own living, and at the expiration of the egg production be ready for slaughter and go to the table as perfect poultry meat. These conditions are an absolute impossibility.

The original natural egg-producing hens are the European fowls called Leghorns, Minorcas, Polands, Hamburgs, and other fowls that produce eggs having the white shells. There must be something

selected and used as egg producers, and only male birds from the best laying hens employed. This was carried on for a number of years until a surprising egg yield was the result in the average flock, the shape of which became very much like an overly large White Leghorn. There was no other choice made, excepting that of egg production, and resulted in fine birds capable of filling the egg basket, but utterly destroyed the Plymouth Rock shape and reduced their value as market poultry.

In training Light Brahmas and Cochins with no other purpose in view than the egg basket, the same results have followed, only not to such an exaggerated extent as in the Plymouth Rocks, nor was ever the average egg yield of these in any number as large as that obtained from the Plymouth Rocks.

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WYANDOTTES. This valuable volume was written by T. F. McGrew. It contains ten colored plates of the several varieties of Wyandottes, and other illustrations in black and white. It is for the benefit of breeders of Wyandottes that this book is issued, and it should prove of considerable value to all interested in these fowls.

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PLYMOUTH ROCKS, by T. F. McGrew, contains six colored plates of the three varieties of Plymouth Rocks, and other illustrations in black and white. The book has been carefully prepared, and as it is issued for the benefit of breeders of this variety of fowls, it should prove of considerable value to all interested in them.

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These illustrations are made use of as a prelude to that which follows. There is nothing so unreasonable as for the utility people to demand that an exhibition fowl shall be a highly cultivated and most successful egg producer. The fact that in all instances where egg contests have been carried on for a year or more none of them have been won except by some variety of our standard-bred fowls proves the adaptability of these fowls to the purpose intended. When it is known that these standard-bred fowls alone are capable of producing these large egg records, and when we stop to consider the fact that all of these have been created by the fancier, first for the exhibition hall, then for utility purposes, we have only to reason this fact to know that the exquisite show-room qualities are the safeguard of success in either line selected, whether the descendants of these are trained for egg production or market poultry.

The time may come, but we question very much whether it will ever come, when a breed or variety may be produced in which individual specimens will produce two hundred eggs in a year and

which the specimen is hatched is of a large size for a Leghorn or a Plymouth Rock, a Wyandotte or an Asistic, the specimen produced from that egg will be of naturally good size, providing they are properly fed during the period of growth. If the hen which produces the egg is under-size or small for the breed or variety to which she belongs, no amount of feeding will ever make that offspring of even the average size of the breed. The size must come from the female, color and finish from the male. To produce an egg-producing strain, select the hens of the best size that conform to the egg-producing type, even having in mind the fact that there should be an even poise of body fore and aft the thigh, plenty of crop and breast for consuming and handling the grain, an equally generous abdomen and body for the formation and production of the egg. This should be true in every kind and variety of hen selected for making an egg-producing strain.

In the meat-producing fowl, the full, plump, round breast, body and abdominal formation is an absolute necessity. The greater width between the thighs and the



HOUDAN HEN OWNED BY AMOS FULK

finish up the year by gracing the table with the most attractive carcass for food. This is not a reasonable demand, however, for any one to make. A fowl that produces two hundred eggs in a year is scarcely the best for table poultry. Nor is the well-shaped, plump carcass ready for the table the most likely proposition for the largest egg production.

This is the age of individuality. Hens that are strong as egg producers and that transmit this feature through several generations, are not the kind to which we would naturally turn to gain the best of market poultry. Nor is the beautiful, rounded carcass ever ready for the spit, the type that one would select from which to gain the large egg yield. The egg-producing type and the meat-producing type are quite unlike; each should be cultivated for the purpose intended. Both will be more readily produced direct from the most carefully bred line of exhibition fowls of the variety one would select for the purpose.

Size in all these can readily be governed through the female. Remember that size always comes from the mother hen. If the hen which produces the egg from

greater length of keel the greater proportion of white meat produced. Narrow-bodied, close, compact specimens do not produce an equal amount of meat as do those of the broader, more complete conformation. Where the keel is short and the space between the thighs is narrow, the meat production will be less. The longer, broader, deeper and fuller the formation of the fowl the more market meat will be the result. Such fowls may be profitable egg producers, but rarely if ever will they produce the large egg yield so much talked of.

The exhibition fowl of any kind or character are the dress-parade specimens of that variety; the egg-producers and the market meat producers of the same variety are the branch organizations, bred in line from these for the purpose intended. The foundation comes from rich, strong blood of the true type and breed characteristics; the results obtained are the reward to those who carry on the process of breeding, having in mind either of the utility branches with the hope of coming close to both in some of the specimens for producing the result, like the blue ribbon in the show-room, proving of advantage to the grower.

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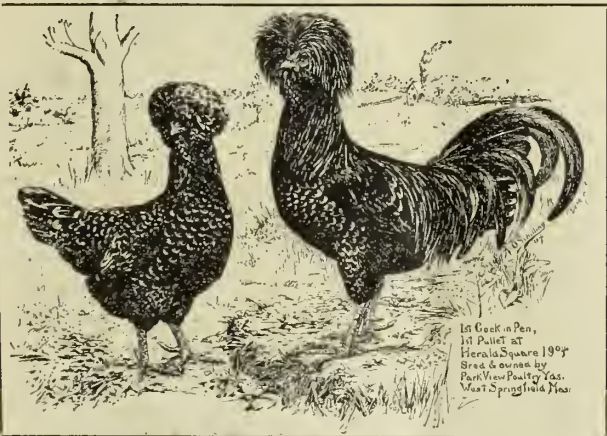
Why Houdans Should Be Popular



ALTHOUGH thirty years a breeder of poultry, my experience with Houdans began a little over fifteen years ago, when I sent an order to Mr. Daniel Pinckney for a yard of fifteen birds, to be as good as he had for disposal. They certainly were beautiful, of medium size, full-breasted, and long Dorking-shaped bodies, but somewhat lighter in color than bred at present. The first year they were kept alongside of Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks, and proved themselves meritorious layers, but it was not until a few years later, when trap-nests were adopted by me, that I was able, by actual egg records, to decide on the superiority of the Houdans over my strain of American breeds. They were also very attractive to me as chicks, from the breaking of the shell, with their cute bonnets, to maturity. I found them of quick growth, great for-

last month at the Boston meeting of the American Houdan Club. Some breeders of the Houdan, by careful crossing with the Polish and Creve, have produced an ornamental strain of Polish type with Houdan marking, which have been given awards at our shows, much to the disgust of the breeders of the good old Dorking type, which, perhaps, is not as ornamental and showy as the Polish mixture. Other breeders, in articles of reading matter and advertisements, have made incredible claims for their egg-production, their winter laying, and recommending them as a farmer's utility bird, and so on, that buyers of stock or eggs expect so much that they are doomed to disappointment, and forthwith drop the breed.

As an ornamental fowl on a gentleman's estate or suburban home, none compare with the Houdan. As a farmer's utility bird, on account of their heavy crest and color of flesh, they are not to be desired. In spite of these harmful influences that



A PAIR OF ATTRACTIVE HOUDANS

agers in the field, and content wherever they were placed, interesting themselves around the poultry-house and runs, and ornamenting my suburban lawn. The chicks feather early and mature rapidly, and are most excellent table fowls, carrying more breast meat than any of the American breeds. The flesh is of the finest quality, and well developed in the finer parts of the body, with small bones and tender flesh. They are good layers of large, white eggs, and are non-setters. They are very hardy, both as chicks and fowls, and may be raised to standard weight quicker, and at much smaller expense, than any other breed, except, possibly, the Leghorn. I am not in favor of heavier weights than the Standard calls for, my experience having been that extra size meant more feed without any increase in size or quantity of eggs.

I am very often asked, with all these good qualities in the Houdan, why we see in the poultry papers, in reports of many shows, such remarks as, "The small exhibit was not worthy of the breed" and "Unless breeders of this meritorious fowl take hold and come to the front, they will soon vanish from our show-room." The explanation is simple, and was fully discussed

have for the past few years worked detriment to this noble bird, both in the show-room and to the honest breeder, the demand for Houdan stock and eggs for hatching steadily grows, and reliable breeders will tell you, as they have me, that they have annually more orders for stock and eggs than they can fill, which must be considered a great endorsement of the merits and popularity of the Houdan.—Edw. L. Smith, Pres. American Houdan Club, Prop. of Park View Poultry Yards, W. Springfield, Mass.

"Enclosed find 50 cents for extension of my subscription to The Feather. I like the paper very much. Although I am not in the fancy this year, yet I think it is the neatest, cleanest poultry paper I get."—J. H. Swisher.

"I saw a copy of your paper in Lorain, Ohio, two years ago, and afterward got it through the Successful Poultry Journal. Beg to say I would not do without it. I show it to every one interested in poultry, and trust to send some new subscribers for it."—O. F. DeLong.

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PLYMOUTH ROCKS

100 White Plymouth Rock Pullets for Sale. We breed Fishel's strain, the best in the world. Eggs for hatching, 15 for \$1.50; 100 for \$6. Fifty acres devoted to this splendid strain. We breed no other kinds. THE WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK POULTRY FARM, Theo. S. Green, Prop., Woodbury, N. J. 13-7

White Rocks Exclusively—Strictly High-class. White, large frame, and correct type. None better. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write me. F. P. KLOTZ, Neffs, Pa. 13-8

Barred Rocks Exclusively for Eighteen Years. Finer than ever. Stock and eggs for sale. Fine pullet-breeding cockerels. Prices right. F. S. WEIN OLD, Denver, Pa. 13-6

Look! Write and Ask C. J. SPEECE, of 1012 Joseph Avenue, Scranton, Pa., what he has in Barred Rock cockerels to offer. 13-6

Walnut Hill Poultry Farm Breeds "Best Ever." White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Light Brahmas, and Houdans. Prices reasonable. Stock guaranteed. F. B. FRIEDNER, Bremen, Ohio. 13-6

Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Wyandottes, exhibition and utility stock. Eggs in season. Send for my circular, stating winnings at leading shows. JOHN HAGEMAN, Charlotte, Mich. 13-6

Oak Grove Poultry Yards—Barred, White, Buff P. Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns. Choice stock for sale. For prices write MRS. R. P. HINES, Olney, Md. 13-6

Buff Rocks (Nugget Strain), Extra Fine Breeding cockerels and pullets; vigorous and healthy, at prices you can't refuse. BUFF ROCK POULTRY YARDS, Washington, N. J. 13-6

White Rocks, Eggs From Blue Ribbons, Heavy layers, pure white, and vigorous stock. Fifteen for \$2. Utility, \$1. BERTRAND MILLER, Spartansburg, Pa. 13-7

Buff Plymouth Rocks, Nugget Strain, Direct. Eggs from prize-winners. \$3 and \$2 per 15. FRANK T. PHILLIPS, Lonacouling, Md. 13-7

26 Eggs, \$1; \$3.50 Per 100. Thompson's Ringlet strain of pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rocks. Write for circular. FRANK MOORE, Madison, Ind. 13-7

Buff Rocks, Winners at Cleveland, Erie, Carlisle, and Wilkesbarre. Eggs, \$3 setting. Incubator eggs, farm range, \$5 hundred. Wm. R. BOYER, Danville, Pa. 13-8

Eggs for Hatching From White and Barred Rocks, bred for utility and beauty, at ELLIS BURET'S POULTRY FARM, R. F. D. 1, Frenchtown, N. J. 13-7

White Rocks, Fishel Strain Direct. Pure White, large, good layers. Eggs, \$1 per 15. E. C. PURDY, Box 2, Croton Falls, N. Y. 13-7

A Remarkable Offer to Introduce My Great layers and Standard-bred White Rocks and White Wyandottes. Eggs, 75c per setting. C. L. YERGEN, Douglassville, Pa. 13-7

Defandorf's White Rocks Again Winners at the Great Washington Show, January, 1908; 4 firsts, 2 seconds. He has bred them 14 years, and they are better than ever. Eggs, \$3 per 15. Stock for sale. J. F. DEFANDORF, Garrett Park, Md. 13-7

For Sale—Fifty Exhibition Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets, mated in trios and pens not akin. EDEN HILL FARM, Stockbridge, Mass., has a reputation of breeding Barred Rocks second to none, considering the time we have been at it, winning nine first prizes out of ten competed for, and all specials. These birds were all bred and owned by us, a guarantee in itself of quality and superior individuality. This is a good time and chance to start a foundation flock. Start right. There is more money in good chickens to-day than in any other stock you can raise, at a great deal less expense. Write today. All correspondence cheerfully and promptly answered. Expert advice given gratis in the starting and laying out of new chicken ranges, location of buildings, etc. Address all communications to H. P. Wookey, Stockbridge, Mass. 13-6

Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns. Stock for sale. Eggs by setting or hundred; prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. CRESCENT FARM, R. J. Cadle, Reisterstown, Md. 13-7

Barred Rock Ringlet Strain, from Prize Stock. Good size, good color, good layers. Eggs for sale. Berry plants, etc. Catalogue free. J. W. HALL, Marion Station, Md. 13-7

Columbian Plymouth Rocks, Combine Rock Utility with Brahma beauty. Eggs from grand matings, my original strain. F. M. CLEMANS, Mechanicsburg, Ohio. 13-7

Buff Plymouth Rocks—My Buffs Were Successful in winning high honors at the recent Buffalo great show. Can sell you a good breeding pen for \$5, a better one for \$8, and a splendid one for \$12. Eggs for setting, from my pen that contain Buffalo winners, \$2 per 15; \$3.50 for 30; \$8 per 100. G. H. SWEET, East Aurora, N. Y. 13-7

Eggs from Pure-bred, Large, Handsome Barred Rocks, selected, \$2 per 15. Incubator, \$4 per 100. H. W. ROBERTSON, Bel Alton, Md. 13-7

Buff Rocks—Eggs from Winners at N. Y., Providence, Stamford; State Silver Cup, '06, West Haven. Special for best shape and color. \$2 setting. F. ZWICK, Route No. 3, Seymour, Conn. 13-7

Exhibition and Utility Barred Rocks. All Breeders raised from Bradley's Best Eggs. \$2.50 \$1.50, \$1.00 Settings. THEO. H. BOULTON, 343 Morris Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J. 13-8

Buff and Barred Rocks—Buff, 1st Pen at Rochester, 1908. Barred Nonpareil; good layers; stock and eggs for sale. Write your wants. MRS. A. D. BRADT, Clifton Springs, N. Y. 13-8

Madison Square Garden and Washington Winners. Partridge, Silver Penciled, Barred, Golden Barred Rocks; Black, White, Columbian Wyandottes. Free illustrated catalogue. Eggs and stock for sale, reasonable prices. HILLCREST FARMS, Oakford, Pa. 13-8

Barred Rocks, Birds that Have Bred Winners for Trenton Fair. Heavy layers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$6.00, 100. R. A. GRAFF, Jamesburg, N. J. 13-8

Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs for Hatching, Bradley, Miles, Wells Strains; \$1 per setting; \$5 per 100. GEORGE HOWARD, JR., South Bound Brook, N. J. 13-8

Barred Plymouth Rocks Exclusively at Washington D. C., Jan. 1908. First Pullet, Fourth Cock, two specials. Eggs and stock for sale. GEO. SCHRADE, Sykesville, Md. 13-8

Marburger's Barred Rocks Have Narrow, Straight, ringy bars to the skin, correct color, size, shape. Won eight regular prizes and special (nine entries) at the great Allentown Show. Also winners at Hagerstown, Littleton, and Carlisle. Prize Winner's Eggs \$3.00 per setting; others \$1.50. A. W. MARBURGER, Box 36, Denver, Pa. 13-8

Buff Rocks Exclusively. Eight Entries at Schenectady; seven prizes. Eggs, \$2 for 15. Also some nice cockerels. FRED ARMET, Ballston Spa, N. Y., Box 986A. 13-8

White Rock Eggs for Hatching (Fishel Strain) Pen One, \$2.00; Pen Two, \$1.50. 15 Eggs. Incubator Eggs \$5.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed; prize winners at the leading shows. H. P. SMITH & SON, Woodhull, N. Y. 13-10

Eggs \$1 and \$2 per 15. Barred and White Rocks and Brown Leghorns. Send for mailing list free. S. V. WILLIAMS, Union Bridge, Md. 13-8

Barred Rocks that Are Barred Rocks. They Are strictly pure. Eggs for hatching, \$1 per 15. We want to show you. R. KEYS SHIREY, Custer, Ohio. 13-8

"Ringlet" Barred Rocks in Their Purity. Breeding stock for sale on approval at reasonable prices. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 and \$2 per 15. J. M. DRUMM, Mercersburg, Pa. 13-8

Buff Rock Cockerels and Pullets for Sale. Eggs in season. \$1.50 per setting. G. EVERETT WALLIS, Annapolis Junction, Md. 13-6

Eggs for Sale, \$2 for 13, from Hawkins and Thompson's Barred Plymouth Rocks. Your money back if not pleased. A. J. CHEEK, Henderson, N. C. 13-8

Barred Rocks. America's Leading Strains. Send for my show record of 1907. Have won four silver loving cups. Cockerels and pullets very reasonable. Booking orders for eggs now. Guarantee satisfaction. H. L. Flke, Meyersdale, Pa. 13-11

Eggs for Hatching from McCullough's White Plymouth Rocks will hatch you winners. They are the kind that's different. They are "correct" in every way. They are the "peaches and cream" of the country. Fishel strain "the best in the world." Beautiful illustrated circular and mailing list free. PLUMMER McCULLOUGH, White Plymouth Rock Specialist, Box H, Mercer, Pa. 13-7

White Rocks, Winners 1907-8, Washington and Hagerstown, 1st, 2d, and 3d pullet; 1st and 2d cockerel at Rockville. Eggs from select pen. \$2.50 per setting. Utility eggs, \$1.50; \$5 per 100. C. E. GIBBS, Mt. Vernon, Va. 13-6

Barred Rocks and Single-combed Buff Orpington pens, mated by first and second prize winners. Eggs, \$3 per 15. J. H. WORLEY, Mercer, Pa. 14-5

Pure-bred, Blue-barred Plymouth Rocks. Ten years' breeding from separate matings. Six pens now mated, all beauties. Eggs, \$2 for 13; \$4 for 50; \$7 per hundred. Fifty cockerels, barred to skin, standard weight; \$4 to \$8 each. JOSEPH J. BROADHURST, Langhorne, Pa. 13-8

Jersey Strain White Rocks Were Leading Winners, Philadelphia, 1908. Circular free. Eggs, \$1.50 and \$3 for 15. PAUL G. SPRINGER, Route 4H, Bridgeton, N. J. 13-8

Buff Rocks, Winners Scranton, Auburn, Wilkes-Barre, Cockerels, \$3 up. Eggs, \$2 up. Ten years with Buffs. A. L. FAWCETT, Box 8, New Albany, Pa. 13-8

I Have Some Fine Ringlet Barred Rock Cockerels, hatched from eggs direct from Thompson. Price, \$5 to \$10. Eggs and chicks for sale. THOS. D. GANNAWAY, Washington, D. C. 13-8

If You Want a Sure Hatch and Vigorous Chicks, try Nopp's B. P. Rocks. Eggs and stock. Write for prices. IDEAL POULTRY FARM, Hineckley, Minn. 13-6

White Rocks, Fishel Strain. Pure White and good layers. Hens, \$2, or 3 for \$5. Eggs, \$1 per 15. RALPH S. EASTMAN, Hartford, Mich. 13-6

Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs, \$2 per 15. I Won the Barred Plymouth Rock Club special for the best colored female; 2d cock, 2d pullet; three specials at the great Philadelphia show. My yards are headed by 1st cockerel at Washington, 1st cockerel at Hagerstown, 2d cock at Philadelphia. F. G. ZIMMERMAN, Limekiln, Md. 13-8

White Rocks; None Better; Fishel's; Eggs, \$1.50 and \$2.50 per 15; incubator, 100, \$5. DR. E. E. WEBSTER, Woodhull, N. Y. 13-8

Buff Plymouth Specialist. Fourteen Years. The world's greatest prize winners. Shipped on approval. Eggs, \$5. World's best. Write. EDGEWOOD FARM, Ballston Lake, N. Y. 13-8

Golden Rod Strain Buff Rocks. Buy Eggs from the winning and laying strain at \$1.50 per 15. ALFRED S. SMITH, Patchogue, N. Y. 13-8

White Rocks, Fishel Strain, Scoring to 96. Barred Rocks, Bradley strain, scoring to 94. Eggs, 15, \$1; 45, \$2.50; 100, \$5. Why pay \$5 for eggs no better? BOWKER POULTRY FARM, Dublin, Ind. 13-8

Riley's Barred Plymouth Rocks Are Champions, winning every first at the great Philadelphia Show. Get my mating list before buying. HENRY D. RILEY, Strafford, Pa. 13-6

County Line Poultry Farm Breeds Barred Rocks and S. C. Buff Leghorns. Prize-winning matings. Stock and eggs for sale. \$2 per 15. Route 10, Medina, N. Y. 13-6

White Plymouth Rocks, Bred for Exhibition and utility. Winners wherever shown. Stock for sale. Send for booklet. BRIERWOOD POULTRY FARM, Sewickley, Pa. 13-12

For Sale—Prize Winning White Plymouth Rock cockerels at a bargain. JAY B. BRIGGS, Elm Street, Washington, Pa. 14-2

East View Poultry Yards, Box D, Ballston Spa, N. Y., have exhibition and heavy-laying White Plymouth Rocks for sale. Fertile eggs, 15, \$3; 30, \$5. 14-1

White Rocks (Fishel's Best Direct)—Greatest layers, snow white, large and vigorous, blue-ribbon winners. Eggs, \$1, \$3, and \$5 a setting; \$5 to \$25 per 100. CLARION FARM, Greenwich, Conn. Box 63f. 13-8

LEGHORNS

Twilight Poultry Yards—Standard Rose-combed Brown Leghorns; sixty eggs, \$4.80. Red Carneau Pigeons, heavy squabblers, mated pairs, \$3. Imported. S. H. EVERETT, prop., Stockton, N. J. 13-7

N. Y. Winning Strain, S. C. Silver Duckwing and S. C. Red Pyle Leghorns. Eggs in season. CHAS. F. SCHWAB, Foster Brook, Pa. 13-12

Blanchard, Wyckoff, Single-combed, White Leghorns. Strains separate. Stock direct from above breeders. Winners at state poultry shows. High-scoring, breeding stock. Hens, pullets, cocks, cockerels. Wonderful laying strains. Hatching eggs. Day-old chicks. Circulars. C. N. REYNOLDS, Canton, Pa. 13-6

Black Leghorns, Young Stock, at Reasonable prices. Eggs booked at \$1.50 per setting. If you want show birds and layers, get Black Leghorns. We have hens in our yards scoring up to 96½. Write us. HEILMANN & OAKS, Box F, Norwalk, Wls. 13-6

Rose-combed Buff Leghorns—The Only Genuine flock of Gold-dust strain (original) in the world. No better layers, and the hardest of all breeds. Write for booklet. Address F. BOOMHOWER, Gallupville, N. Y. 13-6

Adairondack Strain S. C. White Leghorns (Wyckoff foundation). None finer. Winners everywhere. Five hundred yearling breeders for sale. Choicest hatching eggs, \$2 per 15. Handsomely illustrated catalogue free, with "secret" information you are paying others for. Write to-day. ORCHARD GROVE POULTRY PLANT, (W. E. Adair, Prop.), Box J, Coboceton, N. Y. 13-7

Single-combed White Leghorn Eggs From Finest mated pens, \$1.50; from utility, \$1 per 15. Stock after August 1. E. J. FAIRBANKS, Jay, N. Y. 13-8

Single-combed Brown Leghorns—Standard-bred, heavy layers, special matings, 15 eggs, \$1; 100, \$4. MISS MAGGIE SWORD, Pekin, Ind. 13-7

High-scoring, Single-combed Buff Leghorns. Eggs, 15, \$1; 50, \$3; 100, \$5. Safe arrival and satisfactory hatch guaranteed. JAMES PEARCY, Route 16, Martinsville, Ind. 13-7

Single-combed Brown Leghorns a Specialty for fifteen years. Best new blood every year. No other kind on the farm. Eggs, \$1.50 for fifteen; \$5 per hundred. JOHN FLETCHER, Clearville, Pa. 13-8

I Have 10 Buff Leghorn Cockerels for Sale Cheap. They are extra fine birds. Eggs, \$2 per 15. GILBERT E. NICHOLAS, Brookside, N. J. 13-7

Rose-combed White Leghorns—Winners at Newark, Morristown, and Dover. Choice young stock and eggs for sale. BONNIEBROOK FARM, Stillwater, N. J. 13-7

Winners at the Great Hagerstown Fair. R. C. Brown Leghorns. Stock and eggs in season. EMMERT SHEELY, Mason & Dixon, Pa. 13-7

S. C. White Leghorns—Hundreds of Select, High-scoring, heavy-laying birds. Wyckoff strain, in free range colony-houses. Eggs, 15 for \$1; 50 for \$2.50; 100 for \$4. Circular. CLOVER-NOOK FRUIT FARM, Chambersburg, Pa. 13-7

My Buff Leghorns Again Win First at Johnstown and Springfield shows, held same date. Stock and eggs, \$1 up. C. H. WILCOX, Worcester, N. Y. 13-7

Single-combed Brown and White Leghorns. Winners at Dallastown, Little, Hagerstown and Hanover. Stock and eggs for sale. Circular free. S. J. HARLACHER, Hanover, Pa. 14-1

You Can Buy Some of the Best S. C. White Leghorn eggs from me at reasonable prices. Write R. L. SEITZ, R 2, Glen Rock, Pa. 13-7

Rose-combed Buff Leghorns, the Greatest Winter layers on earth of large, white eggs. Stock direct from F. L. Zwick. Eggs, \$1 for 15. E. M. CARTWRIGHT, Amagansett, Long Island, N. Y. 13-8

Rose-combed Buff Leghorns—Originator, and Sixteen years a specialist; first one to show these beauties, and winners of 400 prizes at America's leading shows; greatest layers on earth. Eggs, \$2 per 13. F. ZWICK, Route No. 3, Seymour, Conn. 13-7

For Sale—S. C. White Leghorns, Wyckoff Strain. April-hatched cockerels and pullets, bred from prize-winning birds. D. H. SCHALLER, Clark, Mercer Co., Pa. 13-7

Rose-combed Brown Leghorns. Prize Winners Bred 18 years exclusively. Size, quality, beautiful; 15 fertile eggs, \$1; 45, \$2.50. W. C. RUMMEL, Columbiana, Ohio. 13-8

Single-combed White Leghorns. These Birds Are large, strong, stay-white; bred for egg-production. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. R. A. GRAFF, Jamesburg, N. J. 13-8

Single-combed White Leghorns and Buff Wyandottes. Every bird scores ninety or better. 15 eggs, \$2. R. M. RENFREW, Route 1, Fayetteville, Pa. 13-8

Pride of Jersey Buff Leghorns. Catalogue Ready. CLEARVIEW YARDS, Ramsey, N. J. 14-1

Single-combed Buff Leghorns Exclusively. Eggs, \$1, \$1.50, \$3, \$5 per 15. If you want to raise winners try eggs of my best pen. WM. SHIFFER, Milton Grove, Pa. 13-8

Leghorns—Single-combed Whites, Buff, Brown. Eggs \$1 and \$2 per 15, from large, vigorous stock. Also Barred Rocks (Bradley). CHAS. E. BOSTON, New Midway, Md. 13-8

White Leghorn Eggs for Hatching—Young's, Knapp, Wyckoff Strains. \$1 per setting; \$5 per 100. GEORGE HOWARD, JR., South Bound Brook, N. J. 13-8

Buff Leghorns! I Have for Sale 1 Cockerel, 4 pullets and 5 hens. Solid buff and good layers. A bargain. Write for prices. DR. E. C. HAMILTON, Abingdon, Va. 13-6

Rose-combed Buff Leghorns. Stock and Eggs. Write C. S. CRUMBLING, Marysville, Pa. 13-8

Single-combed Buff Leghorn and Single-combed White Minorca Eggs! C. S. CRUMBLING, Marysville, Pa. 13-8

Single-combed Leghorns—Whites, Black, Buff, Brown, Duckwing. Utica winners from America's foremost strains. Circular. RALPH E. OWEN, Route 6B, Fulton, N. Y. 13-8

Wyckoff's Single-combed White Leghorns. Hatching eggs, \$5 per 100. Little chicks, \$10 per 100. Fine stock for sale. Circulars. LOCUST POULTRY FARM, Canton, Pa. 14-1

"The Breed that Lays is the Breed that Pays." Pure-bred Single-combed White Leghorns. Best layers. Eggs for hatching and stock for sale. Write us before placing your order elsewhere. WHITE LEGHORN POULTRY YARDS CO., Route 32, Waterville, N. Y. 13-8



The Production of a Laying Strain

Address by T. F. McGrew, of Washington, D. C., at the Poultry Institute at Jamestown Exposition, October 29, 1907



THE production of a laying strain of fowls of any kind may be accomplished by any careful handler of poultry who will give attention to such of nature's demands that are absolute necessities in the establishment of a strain of laying hens. The same may be done with ducks, geese, and turkeys, at the will of those who may be disposed to gain from any of these an increased egg-yield. The calculation made some twenty years ago accredited the average egg-yield of

The first egg-laying contest of any size was conducted by the Agricultural Department in the state of New York, in which two thousand two hundred hens, handled in a number of lots by the growers themselves, were carried through the contest of twelve months, showing an egg-yield of 129 and a fraction eggs from each hen. During the past year in Australia, there were numerous egg-laying contests. I have selected from five of these the ten leading pens in each. From these five classes, ten pens each were selected, making 300 hens in a yearly egg-laying contest, each producing 195 eggs.



GEDNEY FARM POULTRY-YARDS BUFF ORPINGTONS
MADE FROM NEW YORK SHOW WINNERS

the hens of the United States as being 30 eggs per hen. The last census accredited to the hens a production of 70 eggs per hen.

It has not been possible at any time, nor is it possible now, for any one to gain a large egg-yield from a promiscuous lot of hens, bred without consideration of quality, character or breed. The American Poultry Association was the pioneer in the improvement of fowls of all kinds for every purpose for which they might be intended. Poultry for broilers, roasters, heavy-weight fowls, for egg-production, and for pleasure must all be selected from some one of the recognized standard breeds that have been fostered to their present standing by this association. The breeders themselves make up the American Poultry Association, the breeders themselves have improved the association and the breeds, and up to the present time no high record for egg-production has been gained from any other fowls than from some one of the recognized standard varieties.

The average for 36 ducks in the Australian contest was shown to be 167 eggs from each duck. At Alexandria, Va., Mr. Starnell conducted a yearly contest from the first day of October, 1906, to the thirtieth day of September, 1907, gaining an average of 211 eggs from each hen.

To illustrate how Mr. Starnell gained this average, we would state that some five years ago he selected some Barred Plymouth Rock eggs from which to hatch the beginning of his strain. The careful handling of these birds finally produced the wonderful hen Rose, who is credited with having laid 291 eggs each year. From this hen Rose were hatched the chicks that produced the wonderful record of the past year. Care in selection, care in feeding, and handling close to nature's laws produced for him this strain of hens. They are kept throughout the entire year in almost an open shed. The only close shelter they have is at night, when a loose canvas curtain is drawn in front of a roughly made roosting place

These hens are continually fed in deep straw where they must hunt and scratch for their food. Only the eggs from the best egg-producers have been used for hatching. Rose, in her third year, proved the equal of any of her daughters in egg-production. She is a strong, heavily built, vigorous Plymouth Rock hen, and she and her product have proven conclusively that the American Plymouth Rocks may be made the greatest egg-producers of the world.

In the Australian egg-laying contest, the 50 pens selected showed that White Leghorns are credited with 21 of the winning pens, Brown Leghorns with 11, Black Orpingtons with 7, Langshans with 1, Golden Wyandottes with 2, White Wyandottes with 1, and Silver Wyandottes with 7 winning pens. Each one of these, save the 1 pen of Langshans and the 7 pens of Orpingtons, is of American origin, showing that the Plymouth Rocks, the Wyandottes, and the Leghorns are the natural great egg-producers of the world.

Any one who may be interested in carrying on the proposition of creating a great strain of laying hens may well follow the example of those who have succeeded in Australia and America, begin by selecting their best egg-producers, and from these breed in line for an increased product, always selecting for the male birds the son of the best laying hen to head the flock, changing the mother of the male birds each year, so as to have an infusion of strong, vigorous blood to improve the vitality and the laying ability of the hens. Inbreeding cannot be followed as an adjunct to an increased egg-production. You must increase the vitality through enriching the blood with an infusion of new life, always selecting

that new life from the best hen of the flock, changing as above stated year after year, to another mother of the male birds to keep up the strength of the flock.

Let me call your attention to the value of the producing hen. Hens that have shown themselves to be producers of a large number of eggs are the only kind to be made use of. The records should be taken while they are pullets, and the breeding from them should be carried on through eggs produced by those hens in their second year. Do not trust the proposition with eggs laid by pullets. Keep the pullets from which to gain the large egg-yield for market purposes, reserving the best of these pullets into the second year so as to have the strength of motherhood in the second year for transmission to the pullets that are to bring the golden profits from the large, heavy egg-yield that is most desired by those who would make a profit from the utility side of poultry culture.

Let us add to this the fact that the same mode of procedure must be carried out for the improvement of market poultry. Do not imagine that full-breasted, long-keeled, plump market poultry will ever come from narrow-breasted, contracted bodies, and ill-favored producing stock. The finest meat in the land is produced from the large, heavy-built, beef-producing cattle. The same will be true in market poultry of every kind and character. The specimen that produces the egg from which the market poultry is to come must be of mature age, of the proper formation that is desired, and they must have the strongest constitution, the full vigor of life, and be mated to specimens fully their equal in every particular pertaining to the best of market poultry.

A Protest against Dry Feed

The dry mash method of feeding poultry may be all right; I do not say that it is not, but I think it would have been dollars in my pocket this winter if I had let it alone. The reason may be owing to the fact that the chickens were not brought up on dry mash from the start, but the change was made gradually over four months ago. I have tried both ways of feeding, and had the dry method proved as satisfactory as the other, I would surely adopted it in all of my pens, as there is a great saving in labor.

The house in which the dry mash is fed contains about one hundred twenty birds in one flock, while the other houses are made up of smaller pens. No doubt but this fact has something to do with the egg-yield, but it should not make so much difference, as this month (January) the birds in my new house fed with a hot mash in the morning have laid seven eggs to every one laid in the dry fed flock.

The mash is made in the following proportions: Corn meal, forty pounds; mixed feed, sixty pounds; beef scrap, twenty-eight pounds; bone meal, twenty pounds; gluten meal, twenty-eight pounds; linseed meal, twenty pounds. (This mixture costs a little over one and one-half cents a pound.)

The mash used in the feeding of all my flocks is the same—the only difference being that where it is fed dry it is kept before the birds all of the time in slatted troughs, while the others have one mash in the early part of the day mixed with scalding water with sometimes a little milk added.

The birds in the house where the dry-feed system is practised are supplied with warm water; they have small grains in the litter to scratch for, they are fed a liberal supply of cabbage and mangolds, and their boxes are kept full of grit, oyster shells and charcoal. They have a good dust box, and the house contains a roosting closet. They are birds that should lay equally as well as the others. Possibly the fault is not with the dry feed, but this I know, fowls which have their warm morning meal on these cold winter days are laying splendidly, while those with a cold dry mash before them all day are not giving satisfactory results. —W. C. Lufkin.

Time Is Money

We need a year to grow a pig,
'Tis two before a steer is big,
The hens lay every day.

Alfalfa takes three years to spread,
A horse as colt four years we feed.
The hens lay every day.

A field of grain just once we reap,
A yearly fleece take off our sheep,
The hens lay every day.

A few weeks yield the honey store,
Then blossom, fruit and all are o'er.
The hens lay every day.

For other things, too long we wait,
Our life is short, and pay day late.
The hens lay every day.

—Farming World

Pure Wyckoff Strain Single-combed White Leghorn eggs, \$1 per setting; \$5 per hundred. J. STARK COOLBAUGH, R. 2, Tunkhannock, Pa. 13-8

Single-combed White Leghorns—Eggs from Large, high-scoring, heavy-laying birds, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. SAM' S. BLEEM, Pottstown, Pa. 13-8

My R. C. Brown Leghorns Won: Rockville, Md., 1907, 1st and 2d pens, 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st and 2d cockerels, 1st, 2d, and 3d pullets; Washington Show, 1908, 1st pen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet; trap-nest records. Eggs from prize-winners, only \$3 per 15. H. JANSSEN, Rockville, Md. 13-7

Leghorns—S. C. White or Brown. Eggs That Hatch \$1 for 15; \$5 per 100. Prize matings. \$2. "The best for the price—always." Circular. UPLAND POULTRY YARDS, Box G, Decatur, Ill. 13-8

S. C. Brown Leghorn (Eggs) from Burgott Best exhibition line, double mating; 15 eggs, \$1; \$5 per 100. Houdan males for sale. LESLIE D. SMITH, Charlottesville, N. Y. 13-8

Little Chicks from Heavy-laying, Prize-winning Rose-combed Brown, and Single-combed White Leghorns, 10 cents each. Free circulars. LEON L. HOUGH, Box C, Canisteo, N. Y. 13-8

Single-combed White Leghorns—Eggs from Two-hundred-egg hens, \$1.50 per setting; \$6 per 100. Orders filled promptly. A. D. VERNELSON, Petersburg, Va. 13-8

S. C. W. Leghorns—Eggs, per 100, \$4; Day-old chicks, \$2.50 for 25. Breeders stock 90 to 95. WEJA LEGHORN FARM, Box 31, Kenton, Ohio. 13-8

S. C. Buff Leghorn Eggs and New Hatched Chicks from prize stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. HOLLIDGE, Route 3, Rockville, Md. 13-6

Rose-combed White Leghorns of Finest Quality. Winners at Madison Square Garden, Chicago, Indianapolis, Hagerstown. Great winter layers. Remember we have the quality at a lower cost than others. Good hatch and prompt delivery guaranteed. \$1 per 15; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100. A. C. NESTER & SON, Pottstown, Pa. 13-8

Black Leghorns; Osborne's Strain Direct. Send for winnings, Madison Square, New York, Ontario. Stock and eggs from pure yellow-legged stock. BROCKVILLE POULTRY YARDS, Brockville, Ont., Canada. 13-6

S. C. White Leghorns. Winners at Hartford, Meriden, Springfield, Holyoke, and Boston; In shape and color they are second to none; eggs, \$2. W. J. BLAKE, Burnside, Conn. 13-6

White Leghorns Exclusively. Van Dresser-Wickoff heavy layers, and a grand exhibition strain. Pure white and winners. Choice stock reasonable. LE ROY SUTTON, Box 303, Morenci, Mich. 13-6

McElheney's Single-combed White Leghorns Stay white and are bred to lay. Stock and eggs for sale. FRANK L. McELHENY, Box E, Cuba, N. Y. 13-12

America's Best Single-combed Buff Leghorns Win for others, will win for you. Exhibition and utility stock for sale. BUFF LEGHORN POULTRY YARDS, Annapolis, Pa. 13-12

4,000 S. C. W. Leghorns. Large, Healthy, Line-bred white birds. Bred for heavy egg-production. Breeding and utility stock and eggs for hatching for sale at fair prices. BELLE HILL WHITE LEGHORN RANGE, Elkton, Md. 13-10

WYANDOTTES

"Useful and Beautiful" White Wyandottes. Exceptional layers. Fine in form and feather. Healthy, vigorous, cockerels. Eggs, \$2 setting. Circular. F. H. WOOD, Cortland, N. Y. 13-6

Wilson's Wyandottes, Buff and Columbian—Winners this season at Holyoke, Mass. Special cockerel sale, \$3 to \$10 each. E. S. WILSON, So. Haunmond, N. Y. 13-6

White Wyandottes! Let Me Send You Photo of each pen—you choose, and get your choice. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15. J. WARD SOMERS, Box 2016, Brookville, Ohio. 13-12

White Wyandotte, Extra Nice Breeding Hens and pullets, \$1.50, \$2 each. Prime cocks and cockerels, \$3 each. HENRY M. HACKER, Lynn, Mass. 13-7

Columbian and White Wyandottes and Houdans. Prizes at Hagerstown, 1907, and Washington, D. C., 1908; 1st and 3d cock, 1st cockerel and pen, 3d and 4th hens, 2d and 3d pullets, Columbian; 2d pen White Wyandottes, and 1st cock, hen, and pullet, and 2d cockerel, Houdans. Stock for sale. Eggs, \$2 for 15. J. D. SUMNER, Kensington, Md. 13-8

Stagg's Range Farm White Wyandottes, One of the best laying strains, developed in eleven years of careful breeding. Write for my circular, giving full information of this business strain before you place your order. HENRY W. KRAMER, Glenville, York Co., Pa. 13-7

Black Wyandottes, Original Clemans Strain. Always winners. Large, prolific, hardy. The coming Wyandotte. Eggs, \$4 per 15; \$7 per 30. Circulars. F. M. CLEMANS, Mechanicsburg, Ohio. 13-7

High-class, Line-bred, Black Wyandottes Exclusively; 20 prizes won at four shows; eggs, \$3 per 13. C. H. NESBITT, Riverhead, N. Y. 13-7

White Wyandottes. Eggs for Hatching from My Eastern prize winners 1908. \$1.50 for 15, \$6 per 100. Other pens, \$1 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. C. WARMAN, Washington N. J. 13-8

Silver Wyandotte Eggs for Hatching. \$2 per 15. 1 won 4 firsts, 3 seconds, 1 third at Washington, D. C., 1908. H. A. BACON, Branchville, Md. 13-8

White Wyandottes. These Birds Will Excel others for quality, egg-production, and market fowls. Eggs: \$1.50, 15; \$6, 100. B. A. GRAFF, Jamesburg, N. J. 13-8

Heavy Laying Strain White Wyandottes. Pullet lays 25 eggs, 30 days. Eggs, \$2 per 15. DOGWOOD POULTRY YARDS, Westfield, N. J. 13-8

Eggs—Strongly Fertile, From Ten Pens of Large lumpy white birds, \$2 per setting. Try them. They will please you. GRANDVIEW POULTRY FARM, Grove City, Pa. 13-8

Want Quality? Consult Me. Eggs, \$2 per 15. WHITE, the White Wyandotte Man. Hyattsville, Md. 13-8

1,200 Duston White Wyandottes, Nugget Buff Rocks, line bred for show points and eggs. Must be as described. ALLEN SECHRIST, Port Trevorton, Pa. 14-5

25,000 Fertile White Wyandotte Eggs, \$4 per 100. Day-old chicks. Safe arrival guaranteed. FOREST HILL FARM, Box A, Burnwood, N. Y. 13-8

Buff Wyandottes, Winning at Rochester, N. Y., January, 1907, and 1908, on five entries, won 1, 2, 3, 5. Fifty birds in class. Circular. MRS. R. BOWDEN, Clifton Springs, N. Y. 13-8

Columbian Wyandotte Eggs—Direct From Madison Square winners. \$2 per 13. No stock for sale. Address SYCAMORE POULTRY YARD, Croton Falls, N. Y. 13-6

For Sale—From My A No. 1 White Wyandotte pen, bred for size and color; \$2.50 per 15 eggs. E. S. ALTHOUSE, Blooming Glen, Pa. 13-8

Partridge Wyandottes Exclusively—Rich Mahogany color, clear pencilling, yellow legs; Standard shape, blue ribbon winners wherever shown. Our exhibit the main attraction at the great Dallastown show. Eggs from best mating, guaranteed fertile, \$2 for 15; \$5 for 50. ENTERPRISE POULTRY FARM, Yoe, Pa. 13-8

Silver-laced Wyandottes, Winners this Season at Allentown, Wilmington, and Washington. Eleven prizes from eleven entries. Eggs, \$2 for 15, from prize-winners; \$1 from farm flock. T. K. McDOWELL, Rising Sun, Md. 1 have moved from Oakford, Pa. 14-5

White Wyandottes Exclusively—Bred From Egg-laying strain. Stock and eggs for sale. Prices reasonable. R. G. HARKINS, Hickory Hill, Pa. 13-8

A. W. CLOSE, Scranton, Pa., Breeder of Columbian Wyandottes exclusively. Madison Square and Scranton winners. Eggs from best matings, \$3. Satisfaction guaranteed. 13-8

Buff Wyandottes, Just Won Nine Firsts, Nine seconds, seven thirds, at two shows. Show and breeding stock for sale. Circular. J. E. WILLMARTH, Amityville, N. Y. 13-7

Silver Wyandotte Specialist for Ten Years (Beckett's blood only). Clear white, open-laced pullets, \$1.50. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.75; 60, \$5. D. LEWIS, Keyport, N. J. 13-6

Columbian Wyandottes, Cockerels, Hens, and Pullets. Bred from my New York, Chicago, and Boston winners. Good birds at low prices. Eggs for hatching, \$3 for 15. Send for circular of winnings. HAZELMERE POULTRY FARMS, Knightsville, Cranston, R. I. 13-8

Golden Wyandottes, Prize-winners Wherever shown. Write for my list of winnings. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$4 per 45. WM. H. EDELER, Box B12, Bel Air, Md. 13-8

Buff Wyandottes—Eggs from Small Matings of exhibition stock, mated right. Stock for sale. Bargains in cockerels. Circulars free. J. E. WILLMARTH, Amityville, N. Y. 13-7

Columbian Wyandottes—On Two Entries I Won first pullet and fifth cockerel at Great Kansas City Show, 1908. Eggs, \$3 per setting. F. A. RECTOR, 312 North West, Nevada, Mo. 13-8

Try Nopp's Snow-white Wyandottes; Heavy-laying strain, and large, vigorous birds. Write for prices on stock and eggs. IDEAL POULTRY FARM, Hincley, Minn. 13-6

Bred-to-lay White Wyandottes. Am Retiring from business; will sell 100 choice hens and pullets, \$1.50 each. These birds laid 1,328 eggs during January. An opportunity to get fine stock cheap. EDWARD H. LEWIS, Magnolia, N. J. 13-6

Partridge and White Wyandottes. Two Trios Partridge, one trio White, \$7 each. Pens, as above, \$10. Guaranteed well bred. Moving April. Must sell. E. H. PROTHERO, Da Bois, Pa. 13-6

Brinsler's Columbian Wyandottes. Young Stock at \$5 per trio. Send for free circular, which describes my fowls in full. H. D. BRINSLER, Columbian Wyandotte Specialist, Manchester, Va. 13-8

White Wyandottes—Keeler's and Andrews' strains, direct last season; 2 firsts, 1 second, 5 specials, Kingston, N. Y., 1907. \$2 setting. Mating list. E. C. ELMORE, New Paltz, N. Y. 13-8

Eggs—Silver-laced Wyandottes Exclusively. We will book orders from now until April 15, at \$1.25 per setting of 15. Address MONTROSE STOCK FARM, Deanwood, Va. 13-8

Columbian Wyandotte Eggs. Eggs from Pen No. 1 (bought direct from Aug. D. Arnold), \$1 per setting. Pen No. 2, raised from Pen No. 1, fine birds, \$1.50 per setting. Also a few good cockerels for sale cheap. A. B. TERRY, Drug-gist, Amagasset, N. Y. 13-8

Columbian Wyandottes, Prominent Winners at New York State Fair. Binghamton Industrial Exposition, Ithaca, Moravia; four grand pens. Write for mating list. A. L. JENKS, Ithaca, N. Y. 13-6

Buff Wyandottes Exclusively. They Have the Wyandotte shape, good combs, and even color of the right shade. A few extra good breeders and some fine young stock for sale at reasonable prices. W. P. PRATT, Chatham, N. Y. 13-8

Columbian Wyandottes of the Best Prize-winning strains. Eggs from two yards. \$2 per 15; \$3.50 per 30. Fowls in season. ISAAC M. LANGWORTHY, Box 451, Alfred, N. Y. 13-6

Black Wyandotte Prize-winners; Stock and Eggs in season. GEO. H. BOYD, 1507 G Street S. E. Washington, D. C. 13-11

Wetzel's Silver-laced Wyandottes, Best Strain in America; win wherever shown; furnished winners for Altamont, Penn Yan, Owego, Canandaigua, Afton, N. Y.; Wilkesbarre, Milton, York, Pa.; Hagerstown, Frederick, Md., this season. Satisfaction guaranteed. Stock and eggs for sale. Several hundred to select from. HARRY WETZEL, 350 West North Street, Carlisle, Pa. 13-8

Buff Wyandottes, Silver-cup Winners at Blandon. Winners at Reading and Saratoga shows. Fine cockerels at \$2.50, great in tail and wings. Eggs, \$1 per setting. F. H. YARNALL, Pottstown, Pa. 13-8

MINORCAS

Single-combed Black Minorcas for Sale—Prize winning cockerels and pullets of standard weight, also few choice pens of yearling stock. Bred to produce large white eggs, and many of them. Begin with the best. State your requirements. CHARLES G. PAPE, V. P. Am. Black Minorca Club, Fort Wayne, Ind. 13-8

Rose and Black Minorcas—Eggs From First prize Madison Square Garden, New York, winners. Guaranteed to hatch. Illustrated price circular free. G. A. CLARK, Seymour, Ind. 13-9

S. C. Black Minorca, and Pure White Wyandotte eggs, from prize winners, and excellent layers. Mating list ready. L. G. PLATH, York, Pa. 13-7

Rose-combed Black Minorcas, Northup Strain. Winners at Madison Square, Rockland County Fair, Hackensack, Paterson, Rutherford, and Englewood. Eggs and stock. SUMMIT POULTRY YARDS, Dept. B, Hackensack, N. J. 13-10

Single-combed Black Minorcas Exclusively. Have never failed to win. Young stock and eggs from prize winners, at Cleveland and Cincinnati. AL. RENNER, Coshocton, Ohio. 13-7

S. C. White Minorcas From Two Grand Pens. Eggs from pen No. 1, \$2 per 15; pen No. 2, \$1.50 per 15. FAIRMOUNT POULTRY YARD, 443 Fairmount Avenue, Jersey City. W. C. Bates, Prop. 13-7

This Way for Your High-class S. C. Black Minorcas; good shape and size. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. S. FEGLEY, Gilbertsville, Pa. 13-7

Rose-combed and Single-combed Black Minorcas, 1908 winners; 11 entries, 11 prizes; 6 specials, 4 Rose-combed club ribbons; 4 grand pens. Eggs guaranteed, regardless of distance. Circular free. E. CROUCH, Twinning, D. C. 13-8

Rose-combed Black Minorcas, Northup Strain. Eight fine pens. Eggs, \$5, \$3, and \$2 per setting. EUGENE C. LOISEAU, Spring Valley Avenue, Hackensack, N. J. 13-6

Rose-combed White Minorca, 6-1-2 and 8 Pound. Rose-combed Buff, Rose and Single-combed White Orpingtons. Eggs, \$2 per 15. B. WENK, Washington, Ill. 13-8

Black Minorcas, Rose and Single-combed. Eggs guaranteed to hatch. Circular describing this valuable variety free. BLACK MINORCA FARM, Geo. F. Pratt, Manager, Leraysville, Pa. 13-8

Single-combed Black Minorcas Exclusively (Northup strain). 15 eggs, \$1.50; \$7 per 100. Breeding cockerels, \$2; also pullets. B. C. DEYO, New Paltz, N. Y. 13-8

Rose-combed White Minorcas—Eggs. Write C. S. CRUMBLING, Marysville, Pa. 13-8

R. C. White Minorca Eggs for Hatching. From Our prize-winners, \$3 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Large, white stock. H. P. SMITH & SON, Woodhull, N. Y. 13-10

S. C. Black Minorcas Exclusively—Northup Stock. Winners at Hagerstown, and wherever shown. Standard weight. Eggs, \$2 per 15. B. B. YOUNG, Cumberland, Md. Member Black Minorca Club. 13-8

Another Great Victory for My Rose-combed Black Minorcas at Quincy, Ill. Send for list of winnings. 15 eggs, \$2. WM. J. MENKE, 713 N. Thirteenth Street, Quincy, Ill. 13-6

Buff Minorcas—S. C. Buff Minorcas, Originated by me; well up to standard requirements; golden-buff in color; prolific layers of largest white eggs; make money by handling this grand, new variety. Eggs, \$10 for 13. S. C. White Minorcas, blue ribbon winners. Eggs, \$2.50 for 13. J. V. BOSS, 105 Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md. 13-6

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Join The Rhode Island Red Club of America. Send \$1 to GEO. P. COFFIN, Sec'y, Freeport, Me., with your name and address. Become a member, receive the club catalogue—Red Hen Tales—and compete for club prizes. The only up-to-date club. 13-11

Shove Will Sell a Few of His Best Breeders of Rhode I. Reds, Houdans and Pekin Ducks, at very low prices, to make room for his young stock. Send for prices. D. P. SHOVE, Fall River, Mass. 13-8

Iroquois Strain, Single and Rose-combed R. I. Reds. Winners at Rockville, Hagerstown, Hanover, Carlisle, York, Dallastown, and mid-winter shows, and specials wherever offered. Stock and eggs in season; \$2, \$3, per 15. Special mating, \$5 per 15. Write your wants. Will try and please you. A. J. SPAHR, Spry, Pa. 13-6

To Talk Intelligently Upon Rhode Island Reds you should have line descendants of my Madison Square Garden winners, at \$10 to \$25 each. WALKING FRUIT FARM, West Medford, Mass. 13-6

Rose-combed Reds. I Won at Washington Show, D. C., Jan. 6, 1908, on five entries; 1st, 2nd cockerel, 1st, 2d, 3d pullet. Cockerels of same breeding for sale. Eggs for hatching. DUNCAN McCULLOCH, Glencoe, Baltimore Co., Md. 13-8

Thornwood Farm Rhode Island Reds, Single-combed; Lester Tompkins strain. Eggs, fifteen, \$1; hundred, \$5. Stock for sale. S. R. MILLER & SON, Chambersburg, Pa. 13-7

Eggs From Splendid Shaped, Even, Red Colored, Single-combed Reds, bred from winners in biggest shows, \$2 a setting. C. H. ROBERTSON, Rockville, Md. 13-7

S. C. Rhode Island Red Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Best strains for show and utility. A. P. BENJAMIN, 816 Woodlawn Street, Scranton, Pa. 13-10

Eggs for Hatching—R. C. R. I. Reds (Tuttle strain), W. Wyandottes, Clement and Pike strain, \$1 setting; \$5 per 100. H. E. GERBIG, Chambersburg, Pa. 13-8

Rose-combed Rhode Island Reds—Winners at Juniata Exposition, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Trenton, and wherever shown. Eggs for hatching. Send for circular, showing matings and winnings. LOUIS ANDERSON, Bloomsburg, N. J. 13-9

Rose and Single-combed Rhode Island Reds. Eggs for hatching, \$2 per 15; \$8 per 100. Stock for sale. A. REDFERN, Asbury Park, N. J. 13-7

S. C. Rhode Island Reds—America's Best Strain of egg-producing and prize-winning stock. Breeding stock for sale on approval, at reasonable prices. Eggs for hatching, \$1 per 15, or \$5 per 100. J. M. DRUMM, Mercersburg, Pa. 13-8

Rhode Island Reds, Lakenvelders, Dutch Belted Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Hampshire Swine. Write for illustrated catalogue. HORNING'S IDEAL STOCK FARM, P. I. Horning, Prop., Alden, Minn. 13-8

R. C. Rhode Island Eggs for Hatching, \$1 per setting, \$5 per 100. Turtles and other good strains. GEORGE HOWARD, JR., South Bond Brook, N. J. 13-8

Single-combed Reds—Eggs From Prize-winners, \$5 and \$2 per 15. Send card for mating-list, and egg circular. CHAS. C. ROSS, Blair, Nebr. 13-8

Rhode Island Reds Exclusively, Both Combs. Selected eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Satisfaction and quality guaranteed. C. F. MAURER, Box 126, Dublin, Pa. 13-8

Rhode Island Reds—Single and Rose-combed. Strong, lusty, vigorous cockerels from \$3 up. Hens and pullets low. Eggs for hatching, \$2 and \$3 for 15. Send for circular of winnings. HAZEL-MERE POULTRY YARDS, Knightsville, Gaston, R. I. 13-8

My Reds Still Lead, Winning Eight Firsts at Providence and Woonsocket. Eggs from Rose or Single Combs, \$2 per setting. EDW. CORNFORTH, Slatersville, R. I. 13-8

Single-combed R. I. Reds, Prize-winners at Washington Show. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30, from selected pen. H. B. McDONNELL, College Park, Md. 13-8

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

The R. I. Whites Equal the Leghorns as Layers and for quick maturing. For dressed poultry their yellow skin and plump carcass make them an ideal fowl for market. Free circular that tells about their origin and show record. Address HOME OF R. I. WHITES, Wakefield, R. I. 13-6

BANTAMS

Bantam Specialist—Buff, Black, White, and Partridge Cochins, also Light Brahmas. I ship on approval. Circular free. GEO. C. SALMON, Port Dickinson, N. Y. 13-8



Business World

The Brown Fence and Wire Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, writes us that they have made a number of improvements in their fencing, which is highly acceptable to all stock-growers. This fence turns poultry, large and small, and stock of all kind, and is very strong and durable. It is the great poultry, garden, and live stock fencing; in fact, an all-round general-purpose farm fencing, being stretched in the same manner as other fencing, with posts from twenty to thirty feet apart. This company pays the freight and delivers to your nearest railroad station in any part of the United States. Write them for full particulars. Tell them to send the circular mentioned in THE FEATHER, which tells of all their new labor-saving fencing for all kinds of live stock.

Mr. Gene M. Simpson, of Corvallis, Oreg., has issued a little book on Pheasants, which tells about the possibilities of growing Pheasants wild or in domestication in many parts of the country. This book and a year's subscription to THE FEATHER will be sent for 50 cents. Every one interested in growing Pheasants should have this book.

Mr. Ernest Kellerstrass, proprietor of the Kellerstrass Farm, R. F. D. No. 1, Kansas City, Mo., writes us that he won five firsts and all seconds in a very strong class of White Orpingtons at the recent Chicago Show, and in addition to this won special on cockerels in the American, Mediterranean, and English classes. This means that his White Orpington cockerel was the best cockerel shown at



THE "THREE GRACES"

Mr. A. E. Jones, Ekland, Pa., writes and encloses us the following, a part of his 1906 catalogue:

"A Houdan, if pure bred, is as tough and rugged as a dung-hill and as active as a Leghorn. They are as densely feathered as a Cochins and as heavy-bodied as a Rock or Wyandotte. There is no fowl that possesses the natural qualifications for heavy egg-production, especially in winter, as these Houdans do. They have nothing to freeze—no combs, no gills—and they are alive every minute of the day. They positively never set, and will lay in a cold, changeable winter in unheated coops, when all other breeds stop. The Houdan from one day to extreme old age is rugged, hearty, healthy, vivacious, and they breed very true, hardly any culls. Especially is this true in color, and they will keep their color for years."

Mr. Jones is a breeder of high-grade Houdans only, as evidenced from a cut of some of his birds which appears in this issue, and from what he writes.

His egg customers, he says, have all been more than pleased with the results they got; getting good percentage of show fowls from only a few eggs.

His "Three Graces" are said to be three of the finest Houdans ever produced in this or any other country.

Note his ad elsewhere.

the Chicago Show in all the American, Mediterranean, and English classes. Quite a victory for the Orpingtons.

Mr. Frank W. Gaylor, manager of the Gedney Farm Poultry Yards, at White Plains, N. Y., has patented a new device, called the Fire-Fly Egg Tester. This is made for a business egg tester and not for a plaything. If you will write to Mr. Gaylor, Box 98, R. F. D. No. 1, White Plains, N. Y., he will send you full information as to this appliance, his poultry remedies and his egg-record cards.

Gedney Farm Poultry Yards were among the fortunate exhibitors at the late New York Show. As usual they had a splendid display of Orpingtons, which won their fair share of prizes. Address Gedney Farm Poultry Yards, White Plains, N. Y., for full information.

The United States Poultry Breeders' Directory, issued by G. A. Rinehart & Co., 537 Second Street Southeast, Washington, D. C., has just reached us. It contains a list of breeders of standard varieties of poultry from all sections of the country. The publishers will be glad to furnish full information on application to them for particulars.

Mrs. T. W. Turner, of Baltimore, Md., is one of the successful exhibitors of the



RESULT OF CYCLONE—CHICKS HATCHED PLENTIFULLY IN STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATORS WHICH WERE UNAFFECTED BY THE STORM.

country. She won many prizes during the fall and winter shows on her White and Columbian Wyandottes, has won over one hundred prizes, regular and special, with birds raised by herself. She writes us she has mated her pens and they are the best she ever had, Number 4 pen being almost equal to pen Number 1.

Jas. Mayo & Son, Pittston, Pa., are mailing their new circular telling of ideal Silver-spangled Hamburgs. They breed a prize-winning strain which has won in many localities under a number of judges the past twenty years.

Something over a year ago we stated in the columns of our paper that it would cost \$1.50 per year to sustain a pair of squab-breeders that would prove profitable. We have just received from Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station a bulletin written by Prof. C. K. Graham, on Squab Investigations. Among the tables presented therein it is shown that the average cost of sustaining fifty pair, at a loss, being fed on cheap grain, was \$1.03 per pair, the average value of squabs for each pair of breeders being \$2.10, while under other conditions twelve pairs were kept at a profit, being fed on better grain, the average cost of feed for each pair of breeders, \$1.96, the average value of squabs from each pair of breeders, \$3.13. Those who breed squabs might well write to Storrs, Conn., for a copy of this bulletin, which contains a world of information.

Mr. Jos. H. Winkler, of Oakland, Ill., lectured a short time ago to a Farmers' Institute in that locality. Not being pleased with what others said relative to matters considered he wrote a strong article in favor of the American Poultry Association, and in favor of poultry and the value of same to the farmers. This paper is too long to print in our columns, but we think Mr. Winkler would furnish a copy to any one who might be interested in this subject.

At the annual meeting of the Dorking Club, held in Boston, January 18, Mr. Henry Hales was elected president; Mr. Robt. Officer, of North Grafton, Mass., secretary. This club is doing a great work for Dorkings.

We have just received from Mr. Howard L. Davis, 1315 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa., a little device which comes by mail. When you open the envelope out pops a beautiful little chick. Mr. Davis represents the Geo. H. Lee Co., in Philadelphia, and votes early and often for the "Mandy Lee."

Mr. Elbert Hubbard, of East Aurora, N. Y., writes of the great men from his locality, and places Mr. Chas. Cyphers

on the pinnacle of fame among the great men from the time of Herodotus to the present. This article was published in the Horseman and Stockman, of Minneapolis, Minn.

We have word from Mr. U. R. Fishel, of Hope, Ind., that he showed at Columbus, Ind., during the week of January 20, and won first, second, and third cockerel and hen; first and second pullet; first and second pen; silver cup for best bird in the show of seven hundred; silver cup for best hen American class; also silver cup for best cockerel American class. All won on the Fishel White Plymouth Rocks.

Bulletin 150, issued in October, by the Kansas State Agriculture College, Manhattan, Kans., tells of the hen's place on the farm. This is a complete bulletin on poultry, containing a world of information with a number of good illustrations.

The H. M. Sheer Co., Quincy, Ill., received a letter the other day which tells a most novel story. It is so unusual and interesting we reprint it for the benefit of our readers. The writer of this letter is Mr. John Waser, of Beacher, Ill.:

"I will tell you what I have done with this wonder of mine. A farmer had advised me to buy a machine of another firm. He said the machine cost \$41, and the reason they charged so much money for it, was because it was the leading machine on the market; but I didn't think so. I bought the machine I thought was the best. It was three weeks later my neighbor burned out, the cause being incubator lamp exploded. I went to him a few days after and told him I had a machine that would run in the hay mow of a barn, and I would guarantee I would not have to stay with the machine from start to finish, except to go in and attend to the eggs; so he bet me \$10 that I could not do it, and it was done. The machine was set in the hay barn with hay all around it. Just room enough for me to get in and out again, and the hatch was run successfully with no damage done to hay or barn. He will be one of your new customers this spring. Since that test my machine is very popular in this neighborhood, and you will have quite a few customers in this locality this spring. I expect, my brother, Mr. Leo Waser, has sent to you for a machine by this time, or if he hasn't, he will send for one, as he witnessed the test also. Wishing you great success, I remain,

Yours very respectfully,
JOHN WASER,
Beacher, Ill.

Note—Mr. Waser built his machine from plans and fixtures purchased from H. M. Sheer Co., Quincy, Ill. Their ad-

Bantams—34 Varieties—Send 2c Stamp for Circular. Japanese, Sebrights, Cochins, Games. Egg orders booked. A. A. FENN, Box 92, Burlington, Wis. 13-6

Silver Duckwing, Buff Cochins, and Black-tailed Japanese Bantams. FRANK L. PECKHAM, 343 Thamee Street, Newport, R. I. 13-6

Partridge Cochins Bantams, the Blue Ribbon Kind. Fine shape, extra heavy toe feathering. Some fine cockerels for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. E. MORSE, Taunton, Mass. 13-6

Polish Bantams—Golden-laced, Buff-laced, and White-crested Black. The original strain of rare and beautiful midgets that placed the Buffs in the Standard. A few trios, \$25. Eggs, \$10 per setting. PARK VIEW POULTRY YARDS, W. Springfield, Mass. tf

Golden and Silver Sebright and Buff Cochins Bantams. Choice cockerels, \$2 each. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. F. LAUX, No. 85, Lowell Street, Rochester, N. Y. 13-8

Choice White Cochins Bantams and Eggs for Sale. Write for prices. FRANK MARKS, Box 587, Wauseon, Ohio. 13-8

Have a Few Black Red Game Bants, Light Brahma Bants. J. HART WELCH, Box 4, Douglas-ton, Long Island, N. Y. 13-8

CHARLES JEHL, Long Branch, New Jersey, Buff Cochins Bantams. Eggs, \$3 per 13. Winners 88 prizes at the Great Madison Square Garden, New York. 13-9

Gold and Silver Sebrights, Buff and Black Cochins Bantams. The kind that wins. 500 birds cheap. Eggs, \$3. CLYDE PROPER, Schenectady, N. Y. 13-10

"Victor" Cornish Victorious at Chicago, 1908, in class of 70 birds; best display in America; 11 competitors competing; the Huey-Templeton Victor Co. entered 14 birds, winning 11 of the 23 regular prizes, and 12 specials. Stock always on sale. Mating list free. W. S. TEMPLETON, Box F, Dakota, Ill. 13-8

White Cochins Bantams Exclusively. Chicago, 1907, 3 first prizes, 2 seconds; Chicago, 1908, 4 firsts. Stock for sale. A. J. STAHLER, Forest Park, Ill. 13-6

Cook's Game Bantams Are Better Than Ever! Have a nice lot of youngsters in Pyles, tall and ready, ready for the winter shows, or next year's breeding-pens. Also some A1 old birds from which these were bred. Look up their winnings at New England's leading shows. E. W. COOK, Forestdale, R. I. 13-6

Buff and Black Cochins Bantams; Winners at New York, Stamford, and White Plains; 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet—Madison Square Garden on four entries in Blacks. These birds and others just as good in my yards. A few birds of blue-ribbon quality to spare. JAMES B. N. FITCH, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. 13-6

Light Brahma Bantams. The Greatest Bunch of these little beauties in America. Having had the best of success this season in hatching and raising, I offer some real bargains. Remember, this stock is from the New York and World's Fair cup-winners. Come early if you want any of Orr's Famous Light Brahma Bantams. Look up New York record for the past half-dozen years. More firsts than all others combined. WALTER S. ORR, Orrs Mills, N. Y. 13-9

Twenty Kinds Bantams and Eggs for Sale. My Black Cochins won special premium for best Bantam cock in show. E. O. BENJAMIN, Riverhead, N. Y. 14-1

Prize-winning White and Buff Cochins Bantams, \$2.50 a pair. Also eggs for setting. JOHN Q. ADAMS, JR., Riverhead, N. Y. 14-1

JAVAS

Jones, "The Java Man," Suffield, Conn.—Mottled Javas, Black Javas; the best there is in the United States. Am breeding from two 10½ pound cockerels. Eggs that will hatch, \$3 per 15; packed to go any distance. I am the originator of Rose-combed Rhode Island Red Bantams, Little Beauties; Rhode Island Reds every way with bantam size. Have bred them six years. Eggs, \$5 per 10. Circular free. tf

ORPINGTONS

Single-combed Buff Orpington Cockerels and Pullets, \$3 to \$10. All bred from my forty-five dollar trio, from WILLOW BROOK FARM. Jennie Milner, 700 N. Center, Bloomington, Ill. 13-8

Single-combed Buff Orpingtons—Chicago, St. Louis, State Show—44 prizes. Eggs, \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30. Catalogue free. MERRILL B. METCALF, Greenfield, Ill. 13-7

Breeder for Six Years; S. C. Buff and White Orpingtons; good colors. Eggs in season. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants. G. E. MILLER, Holmesville, Ohio. 13-7

S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Cook Strain, Direct. Eggs from best pens, \$2 per 15. Incubator eggs \$4.50 per 100. CHAS. F. HIGGS, R. F. D. 1, Timberville, Va. 13-7

S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Cook's Strain of Beautiful Golden Buff birds. Pullets and cockerels for sale. Eggs, \$2 per fifteen; \$3 per hundred. Also Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Here is the place to buy a fine tom to head your flock. Orders booked for eggs. MISS JULIA JONES, Tobaccoville, N. C. 13-7

Single-combed Buff, Bred from Three Generations of Madison Square winners. Write for free illustrated mating list. H. H. KINGSTON, Brighton Station, Rochester, N. Y. 13-7

S. C. Black Orpingtons for Sale—Reasonable. Large, vigorous utility cockerels, at \$3 each. Eggs in season. MRS. H. WEDDERSPON, Perthmoor Farms, Cooperstown, N. Y. 13-7

Single-combed Buff Orpingtons; Cook and Vass strains; greatest producers; best quality. Price low for such quality. Write wants. E. R. SPAULDING, Jaffrey, N. H. 13-8

Blue Ribbon Poultry Yard—S. C. Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Black Orpingtons; from my prize winners, \$2 per 13 eggs. KNUT SPONEM, Mt. Horeb, Wis. 13-8

Buff Orpingtons—Winners 1907-8. Washington and Hagerstown, 1st, 2d, and 3d pullet; 1st and 2d cockerels; 1st pen at Rockville. Eggs from select stock, \$5 per 15. Utility eggs, \$2.50; \$10 per 100. C. E. GIBBS, Mt. Vernon, Va. 13-6

The Coming Fowl—64-page Club Catalogue, telling all about the Buff Orpingtons. Every one interested in poultry should have a copy. Mailed free. Address WILL H. SCHADT, Secretary, Goshen, Ind. 13-8

S. C. Black Orpingtons—Prize-winners. Eggs very reasonable. See January Feather, page 13. Send for circular. DR. GEO. B. EDWARDS, 26 Church Lane, Lanedowne, Pa. 13-8

Single-combed Buff and White Orpington Eggs, \$2 per 15. W. Cook's strains. W. E. POULSON, R. F. D. No. 1, Northbend, Ohio. 13-8

S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Winners at Kingston and Hudson. Eggs, \$2 per 15. Member National Buff Orpington Club. R. D. MILLER, Catskill, N. Y. 13-8

For the Best Orpingtons, Any of the Ten Varieties, you must send to their originators. Catalogue free. WM. COOK & SONS, Box 17, Scotch-plains, N. J. tf

Order Your Stock and Eggs from the Orpington Farm; originators, breeders, and exhibitors of White's Strain of Single-combed Buff, Black, and White Orpingtons; no better blood in the world; every sale guaranteed or money refunded; reference, any known man in our city. Write to-day for new catalogue and mating list. Eggs, \$3 per 15. Stock, \$2 each and up. JAMES B. WHITE, Pres., Fort Wayne, Ind. 13-6

BRAHMAS

RACE, Waterville, N. Y., Light Brahmans. Prices reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed. First-class, clean, healthy stock. Bargains on cockerels. Eggs in season. 13-6

Light Brahmans Exclusively. Bred from Best strains. Eggs, \$2 per 15. H. E. HAYDOCK, Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y. 13-7

Light Brahmans, Mammoth Strain. Great Winners in world's contests. Eggs from best mating, \$3 per 15. Fine stock, prices reasonable. H. T. ROGERS, Caineville, Mo. 13-8

FAVEROLLES

Faverolles—"The King of Utility Fowls"—Also Lakenvelders. Send stamp for circulars. DR. PHILIPS, Glou Falls, N. Y. tf

Lakenvelde, Faverolles, Buff Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks, Brahmans, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Pekin Ducks. Eggs from prize and laying matings. New York winners. LISETTE POULTRY FARM, Delivery 1, Passaic, N. J. 13-8

Bardwell's Salmon Faverolles, Importations from best yards in England; 15 eggs from choice matings, \$5. H. W. BARDWELL, Tunkhannock, Pa. 13-8

Salmon Faverolles, "Greatest Layers and Market fowls." Why not get the best? Eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Also Lakenvelders at same price. C. J. SWANSON, Sycamore, Ill. 13-8

DORKINGS

Silver-gray Exclusively for 19 Years, the Very best, as my records show. More first and special prizes won the last eleven years at New York, Boston, and the Pan-American, than all my competitors combined. Eggs from fine matings, \$2.50, 13; \$4, 26. WATSON WESTFALL, Sayre, Pa. 13-8

Dorkings—Boston, 1908, Took Challenge Cup for best silver-gray male; Challenge Cup for best cock bred and exhibited by member of "American Dorking Club." Cup for best hen by a club breeder. First and cup for Colored Dorking cockerel. White, four firsts. Stock and eggs for sale. HENRY HALES, Ridgewood, N. J. 13-11

LAKENVELDERS

Lakenvelders and Salmon Faverolles—Won First premium on both breeds at Hagerstown Fair, 1907. Eggs, \$3 per 15; 30. \$5. QUALITY HILL YARDS, Shillpenburg, Pa. 13-7

A New Breed; Best Layers and the Most Satisfactorily beautiful fowl yet discovered. A clean sweep at the Madison Square Garden Show, January, 1907, and winners of first and second in every class except one, December, 1907. Eggs and stock for sale. Send for circular. R. C. GRENE, Sayville, Suffolk Co., N. Y. 13-8

ANDALUSIANS

Blue Andalusians, Exhibition and Breeding Birds a specialty. Choice strain for heavy laying. Eggs and stock for sale. JOHN H. WHITE, 412 Jefferson Street, Anacostia, D. C. 13-7

Blue Andalusians, First Prize, Richmond, Jamestown, and Washington. Finest strain known. Wonderful winter layers. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Cockerels, \$5. V. H. COUNCIL, Warrenton, Va. 14-2

Prize-winning Blue Andalusians—Won 1st Cockerel, 1st pullet at Peoria, January, 1908. Eggs from my very best birds, \$1.75 for 15; \$3 for 30. Pens are headed by Peoria and Madison Square prize-winning males. All handsomely faced, and have that rich blue sheen. Don't fail to place your order with me. E. M. HUFNAGEL, R. D. 1, Box 65, Bradford, Ill. 13-8

COCHINS

High-class Golden Buff Cochins. Buff to the skin. A fine lot of cockerels and cock birds for sale. EDGAR H. SWAIN, Martinsville, Ind. 13-6

Partridge Cochins. The Unexcelled General-purpose fowl—bred to lay—Mitchell strain. Eggs, \$2 per setting. RIVERSIDE FARM, W. F. Allen, Milan, Mich. 13-7

Fine Partridge Cochins—Good Breeders, \$3 Each; \$5 per pair. Exhibition trios at special prices. Eggs, \$2 per 13. DR. H. F. BALLARD, Culion, Ill. 13-8

Buff Cochins—Bred from Imported, Prize-winning stock. Buff to the skin. Fifty early-hatched pullets and several fine cockerels for sale. R. WILLARD BAER, Tipton, Pa. 13-7

White, Black, and Partridge. Seventeen Regular prizes and grand special (Assoc. cup) for best display in Asiatic class at Wheeling, W. Va., Jan., 1908 (a Pa. show). Stock for sale. Four fine pens Black Orpingtons (low down and rich green color), and White-crested Black Polish (mammoth crests). Full description of male and females with all egg orders. Eggs, \$3 and \$6. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular. D. C. PEOPLES, Uhrichsville, Ohio. 13-12

GAMES

Free. Pleasure and Profit Circular. Heathwood's Irish Black Reds, Tornadoes, White and Cornish Indians. Buy now, save ex. C. D. SMITH, Fort Plain, N. Y. 13-6

Games, Gaffs, Cocker's Supplies. Stamp for Catalogue, portraits of famous pit winners, notes on training, heeling, etc. H. P. CLARKE, 200 Mansur Block, Indianapolis, Ind. 13-6

All Varieties, Exhibition Games for Sale. Some grand birds to dispose of at once. Eggs for hatching. Orders booked in turn. JOHN A. CLARKE, Box 112, Pittston, Pa. 13-7

Cornish Indians, Thoroughbred Exhibition Stock, scoring to 94½. Bred from best winter layers. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. S. A. WHITE, Timberville, Va. 13-9

Games, \$1 per 13 Eggs; Irish Black Reds, Tornadoes, Heathwood's Cornish and White Indians, \$2. Circular free. Fowls all times. C. D. SMITH, Fort Plain, N. Y. 13-8

Exhibition Black-breasted Red Games; Most Modern type and style. Forty years' experience breeding these for the show-pen. E. R. SPAULDING, Jaffrey, N. H. 13-8

LANGSHANS

Black Langshans—Winners, Layers, Beauties. Hardy stock that will please you. Eggs \$1.50 for 15, packed to carry any distance. FRANK I. ALBURN, Laurel, Md. 13-12

Thoroughbred Croad Black Langshans. Young stock and eggs from Madison Square and Boston winners. Prices reasonable. W. B. FREEBURN, Sparkill, N. Y. 13-7

50 Black Langshan Cockerels, Hardy Stock, \$1.50 and up. Eggs, \$2 per 20. Five White Wyandotte pens, \$10 each. ROSE LAWN POULTRY FARM, Auburn, Ind. 13-8

White Langshans, Eggs and Stock for Sale. MRS. MARSHALL RICE, Route 3, Box 62, Hickman, Ky. 13-8

POLISH

Imported Silver-bearded Polish. "The Best in America." Fowls and chicks always on hand for sale. Eggs in season, at \$4 per 15. GEORGE E. PEER, Chili Station, N. Y. 13-9

White-crested Black Polish. Single Birds, Pairs, and trios. Show birds and breeding stock. Write for circular. Polish exclusively for twenty-five years. CHAS. L. SEELY, Afton, N. Y. President of Am. Polish Club. 13-8

HOUDANS

Houdans—Send for My Houdan Book and Photographs of the finest Houdans grown. I have birds of quality. W. D. GAY, Essex, Ia. 13-7

Get Your Eggs of a Specialist. Thirteen Years in breeding famous Houdans. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.50 per 30. LOUIS FALLER, Newton, Ill. 13-8

We Have Bred Houdans for Seven Years—Eggs, \$1.50 for 13. R. J. BRINKERHOFF, 408 Union Street, West Springfield, Mass. 13-6

Houdans—Smith's Premier Strain—Large, Dark, heavy-crested birds, bred by trap-nest system; winners at New York, Boston, and other shows. A few trios, \$10. Eggs, \$3 per setting. PARK VIEW POULTRY YARDS, W. Springfield, Mass. 13-7

"Good" Houdans Exclusively. Winners at the shows. Excellent layers. Eggs, \$3 per setting. L. L. LITTLEFIELD, Box 735F, Delavan, Wis. 13-8

Houdans—Eggs for Sale from Pen Containing 1st prize cockerel, 1st and 2d hen, 1st and 2d pullet at Philadelphia show, Jan., 1908. J. EMLEN SMITH, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-8

Houdans—"Faultless"—From World's Best Prize winning and egg record stock. Special system used for fertility. ARLEY METCALFE, 926 Light Street, Baltimore, Md. 13-8

Houdans—Ten Years Breeder. Hundreds Testimonials. Circular, two cents. Prices low, quality up. Eggs, \$1 setting. The great layers. CHAS. E. REMINGTON, Perryshurg, N. Y. 13-6

For Sale—Eggs from Highest Egg Record Houdans, and prize-winners. Two pens, prices \$3 and \$5 a setting. Correspondence solicited. MRS. A. McMULLEN, Deborgia, Mont. 13-8

Cockerels, 5 Month Old, 6-14 Pounds. Pullets same age, laying. Bred from America's best. A pen of A. E. Jones' best, purchased by me for breeders, are superb. FRANK J. REVELEY, Lock Box No. 41, East Haven, Conn. 13-6

Pippin's Imported Houdans Won 4 Firsts, 3 Seconds, 1 third, at Effingham, 1907. Eggs, 1st pen, \$3; 2d pen, \$2; 3d pen, \$1.50. W. H. PIPPIN, Newton, Ill. 13-8

Houdans for Show Room and To Fill Egg Basket when eggs are eggs. Winning at Rochester Jan., 1907 and 1908. Circular. MRS. R. BOWDEN, Clifton Springs, N. Y. 13-8

BUCKEYES

Pride of Jersey Buckeye Reds. Send for Catalogue. CLEARVIEW YARDS, Ramsey, N. J. 14-1

ANCONAS

Kemery's Anconas are Winners. Try a Setting of eggs this season and get the winning habit. I am hooking orders for eggs now. V. MAX KEMERY, Johnstown, Pa. 14-1

Ancona, Thorniley's Strain, Best Winter Layers in existence. Yellow shanks, evenly mottled, and dark under color. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Circular free. WILLARD J. THORNILEY, Marietta, Ohio. 13-7

DOMINIKES

DR. HARWOOD, Chasm Falls, Malone, N. Y., breeds the best strains of Dominiques in America. No stock to sell. Eggs next spring. Circular in January. 13-6

DAY-OLD CHICKS

Day-old Chicks and Ducklings—Wyandottes, Leghorns, Rocks. We ship anywhere, safe arrival guaranteed. Catalogue free. ECHO POULTRY FARM, Box 602, Great Valley, N. Y. 13-6

TURKEYS

Golden Bronze Turkeys for Sale, from Prize takers at Chicago, Indianapolis, and Virginia State Fair. Eggs, \$4 per dozen. MRS. SAMUEL F. BADGETT, Route 1, Farmville, Va. 13-8

Wild Tom Turkeys and Pure-white Muscovys. Good individuals, and prices right. HIGHLAND FARM, Bryn Mawr, Pa. 13-6

DUCKS

Black Cayuga Ducks For Sale in Pairs, Trios, or drakes. My strain of Cayugas are noted for their brilliant green-black plumage, and large size. Address S. D. MANDEVILLE, Sidney, Ill. 13-6

Pure-bred, Colored Muscovy Ducks. To Reduce stock, I will sell a few pairs or trios, at a low figure. Hatch of 1906 or 1907, as preferred. H. B. SCOFIELD, 677 Boston Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn. 13-10

Rouen Ducks—Won at Madison Square Garden, December, 1907; First on drake, first on duck. Birds and eggs for sale. BONNIEBROOK FARM, Stillwater, N. J. 13-7

Rouen Ducks, Winners at the World's Fair, Illinois State Fair, and many other shows. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13; \$8 per 100. Circulars free. F. D. FOWLER, Carlisle, Ill. 13-8

Rouens of Finest Quality. Winnings at the Late New York show, McClave, Judge; in the greatest classes ever exhibited in this country: 1, 2, young drake; 1, 2, young duck; 3, 5, old drake; 2, old duck; 2, pen (four competing); Spratt's special for best pair of any breed. Remember I never have shown a bird I did not raise myself, and all stock this season was raised from three single matings. I did not raise a poor bird; all are large, and more than half of them are equal to my New York winners. All but half a dozen are for sale, including all male winners and first-prize duck. I sell no eggs, and can, with propriety, sell my winners. F. D. BAERMAN, Dunellen, N. J. 13-7

Buff Orpington Ducks, Black East Indies, Duclair, Blue Swedish, Indian Runners, Rouen, Pekin. Eggs, \$2.50 per 11. JACKSON WATER-POW FARM, Forest, Ont. 13-8

vertisement offering plans free is elsewhere in this issue. Look it up—it will pay you to send for them.—[EDITOR.]

Mr. Frank M. Forbes, of New Hagers-town, Ohio, was most fortunate in his winnings at the recent Massillon Poultry Show. He captured fifteen single prizes and five special prizes on an entry of seventeen birds.

In the January issue of THE FEATHER we had an article on Artificial Incubation, claiming that the best results were secured with moisture. We have just received a letter from Mr. J. D. Carpenter, of Mechanics Valley, Pa., in which he furnishes the following information:

"On May 6, 1907, I put into my incubator, which, by the way, is the Cyphers Incubating Company's machine, 118 eggs. Not being able to get this amount from old hens I was compelled to take some of the eggs that had been laid by late hatched pullets. I was somewhat in doubt as to the vitality of the pullet eggs, but decided to give them a trial. On May 27 I had 59 chicks out, which is exactly 50 per cent. of the eggs put into the incubator. I put them into the brooder about noon on the 28th of May. On September 2 I culled out and sent my commission man 31 of them, and November 19 I sold 7 more, making 38 sold, and I still have 19 pullets and two cockerels. The pullets are laying nicely, thus showing that it is possible to raise to a marketable age all chicks hatched, if given the proper care and attention."

White Wyandottes have been among the most popular varieties shown the past season. Among the fortunate in the winnings is Fred C. Lisk, of Romulus, N. Y. Mr. Lisk exhibited his birds at Buffalo, Rochester, and Auburn, N. Y., winning the largest share of the prizes contested for. Mr. Lisk won not only the regular but a number of special prizes. At Auburn and Rochester in very strong competition he was most fortunate. At Buffalo, with but five birds, shown in a class of one hundred thirty, he won three regular prizes and shape and color special on pullet.

Progressive Poultry Culture is the name of the new book just issued by Dr. Arthur A. Brigham. This book is called A Standard of Progress. All poultrymen will remember Doctor Brigham as a pioneer in college work for poultry culture. This book has attracted considerable attention. We will furnish it with THE FEATHER for one year for \$1.50.

Farmer's Success is a monthly publication issued from Long Branch, N. J. This paper is a gentleman farmer's paper. They make a specialty of all kinds of live stock and pay unusual attention to the classifying of advertisements of eggs for hatching. If you address them as above, you will receive a sample copy.

Daniel P. Shove, of Fall River, Mass., is interested in Rhode Island Reds, Columbian Wyandottes, and Houdans. He is one of the most popular poultry judges, and is continually busy from the opening of the fall fairs throughout the entire year. For good poultry and competent judging he fills the bill.

Mr. Edgar Briggs, the author and publisher of the book, Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved, will move from New Rochelle, to Pleasant Valley, N. Y. Mr. Briggs has purchased a farm of sixty

6 YEARS IN SUCCESSION
Our Barred Plymouth Rocks have won 1st Pen at the great Brooklyn Fair, Poultry Book Pointers, with mating list free.
Lambert's Poultry Farm, Apponaug, R. I. 13-7

BEST BROODER

The Baltimore Model
Has no equal
Everybody delighted.
Circular free
S. H. MERRYMAN
TOWSON, MD. 13-7

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES Repeater Strain

STANDARD TYPE. SIZE. LACING

Their wins have demonstrated it. Eggs, \$3 per 15. Poor hatch duplicated at half price.
CHAS. S. SHIRK
Hanover, Pa. 13-8

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS WHITE AND BUFF ROCKS

Our foundation stock was from New York, Chicago and Boston winners, while birds of our own breeding have won at State Shows, State Fairs, etc.; 8 grand matings; eggs, 10 cents each; stock for sale. Route No. 11.
L. H. PERRY
Clay, N. Y. 13-7

CAPONS PAY

Capons are cheaper and easier raised, bring double price on the market. Caponizing is easy, and soon learned. Set prepaid with "easy to use" directions, \$2.50. Capon book free, tells how. Write for it today.
G. P. Pilling & Son Co., Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

QUALITY ORPINGTONS

Single Comb Black and Buff
Winners in 1907 and 1908 of 8 firsts, 4 seconds, 1 third, 2 fourths, 1 fifth, 5 specials. Eggs for hatching, \$3, \$4, and \$5 per 15. Special rates for large lots. All clear eggs returned prepaid, will be replaced once free. Breeding stock for sale. Full description of matings upon application.
E. L. SLOAT, Nicholson, Penna. 14-4

Hatch Chickens by Steam

with the
EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR
or WOODEN HEN
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Mr. W. D. Gay, of Essex, Iowa, is one of the most enthusiastic of Houdan fanciers. He guarantees entire satisfaction. Notice his attractive ad in this issue.

Mr. E. D. Crouch, Twining City, D. C., exhibited some beautiful Rose-combed Black Minorcas at the recent Washington Show. Judge Wittman pronounced them extra fine in plumage. He also won the specials offered by the Rose-combed Minorca Club.

Dr. G. W. Taylor, of Orleans, Ind., has been exhibiting his high-egg-record Houdans in the various shows and has won the majority of premiums. In November he won four firsts and two seconds at St. Louis. At the recent Chicago Show he won first cock; first, third, and fourth hen; third cockerel, and second pen. In Indianapolis in February he made practically a clean sweep, winning first cock, first cockerel, first and second hen, first and second pullet, and first pen. This is the greatest record that has been made on Houdans in many years, and goes to show the superiority of Doctor Taylor's prize-winning birds. Doctor Taylor is getting out a handsome catalogue of Houdans and would be pleased to mail it to all interested parties.

A letter from England tells us that Poultry World is to take the place of Pigeons and Poultry. This is a very old paper in England, and the Poultry World, weekly, of 154 Fleet Street, London, E. C., England, is a beautiful publication. The editor of the paper writes that he would like to have the American fanciers interested in his journal, the subscription price of which is ten shillings per year, postpaid. We imagine that if the American readers would write and remit ten cents in American silver they would receive a sample copy of this paper.

The American Leghorn Club held their annual meeting at Madison Square Garden during the week of New York show. W. F. Brace, Victor, N. Y., was elected president; W. W. Babcock, of Bath, N. Y., secretary-treasurer. The secretary will gladly furnish information to any one sending in a request.

The American Light Brahma Club recently elected their officers for the ensuing year, and have stated their determination to fight for the proper position of the grand old breed. All who are interested in Light Brahma matters will please write to the proprietor of East View Poultry Yards, Ballston Spa, N. Y., he being the third vice-president.

Mr. H. R. Hildreth, of Worcester, Mass., secretary of the Partridge Wyandotte Club, writes us that the annual club meeting will be held at Providence, R. I., the first week in December, 1908. All breeders are earnestly invited to join the club and go to the yearly meet.

The cost of living is to-day higher than it ever was before. It has advanced enormously in the last few years, and the

Jersey Strain Pekin Ducks. Winners, Gold Special, Philadelphia, 1908. Circular free. Eggs, \$1 and \$2 for 11. **PAUL G. SPRINGER, Route 4H, Bridgeton, N. J.** 13-8

Eggs from Thoroughbred Mammoth Imperial Pekin Ducks. \$1.50 per 11. Choice large drakes to improve your flock, \$2.25; Ducks, \$2; pair, \$4. **DR. IRA C. TYNDALL, Berlin, Md.** 13-6

Indian Runner Ducks, Heavy-laying Strain—Eggs. \$1.50 a setting. **CLARION FARM, Greenwich, Conn. Box 63f.** 13-8

Pekin Ducks, Mammoth Strain—Full and Half-blooded Japanese; eggs. \$1 to \$3 a setting; \$5 to \$6 per 100. **CLARION FARM, Greenwich, Conn. Box 63f.** 13-8

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Toulouse Geese, \$5 Pair; Indian Runner Ducks. \$2.50 pair. Both bred from prize winners. **Buff Cochins Bantama, Baldhead Tamblers, and Rollers.** J. M. MARTIN, Delanson, N. Y. 13-6

Toulouse Geese, Superior Strain! None Better! Eggs, \$2 per 7; \$7 per 25. Circulars free. **F. D. FOWLER, Carlinville, Ill.** 13-8

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"Pheasant Farming," 25c. Tells How to Raise pheasants. Many full-page half-tones procured expressly for this booklet. **SIMPSON'S PHEASANT FARM, Box F, Corvallis, Ore.** 13-7

Pheasants—Amherst and Golden. Guaranteed pure, large, healthy birds; bred from imported stock; easily raised; always attractive; prices reasonable. Strictly fancy standard-bred. **Partridge Cochins Bantams cheap. ENTERPRISE PHEASANTRY, Yoe, Pa.** 13-6

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Fancy Pheasants, Ornamental Land and Water-fowl, game birds, fancy pigeons, and pet stock. Write for price-list. **WENZ & MACKENSEN, Dept. 17, Penna. Pheasantry and Game Park, Yardley, Pa.** 13-7

Pheasants, Quail, Peacocks, Swan, Deer, Doga, Wild Turkeys, Ducks, Parrots, etc. Mated Homers, 70c pair. Standard poultry, 90c setting. Large illustrated price-list, how to breed Pheasants, etc., 25c. **G. VELTMAN, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.** 14-5

(Phoenix Fowl) Long-tailed Fowl of Japan; Eggs from 1st prize pen at Madison Square Garden. Eggs, \$5 a setting. A few pair for sale at \$10 each. **Cocks, \$5.** **JAMES V. MARSH, Greenwich, Conn.** 13-8

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Fancy Pigeons—Fantails, Jacobina, Magpies, Tumblers, Homers, Dragoons, and Turbints in all colors for sale. Write for prices. **L. E. TROXELL, Box F, Jefferson, Iowa.** 13-6

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Maltese and Hungarian Hen Pigeons, from Upper Austria, imported, genuine large and heavy birds, free board steamer New York, 5 pairs, \$25; 10 pairs, \$45; 20 pairs, \$80; 40 pairs, \$150; 100 pairs, \$350. Send money order. **H. UNZELMANN, Ottostr. 38 Hamburg, Germany.** 13-12

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I Offer Guaranteed Mated Homers, Any Quantity, at \$1 pair, and challenge aqush companies or dealers to produce better stock at twice my price. Beautiful White Homers, \$1.50 pair. **CHARLES E. GILBERT, 1563 E. Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.** 13-6

Bargains! Homer Hens! 100 Young, High-class, large, Homer hens, reasonable. Mix blood and secure better results. Mated, choice Plymouth Rock Homers, cheap. **SQUAB FARM, Marietta, Pa.** 13-6

Homers for Squab Breeding; Mated Birds; Profitable breeders. Demand exceeds supply. Free illustrated catalogue. **MISSOURI SQUAB CO., 3801 Shaw Ave., St. Louis, Mo.** 13-10

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A Bargain in Straight Homers—200 Pairs, mated, and 300 youngsters, Atlantic breed, in lots to suit purchasers, at selling prices. Address **C. M. GIBBENS, Winchester, Va.** 13-7

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Twenty-five Pairs Extra-large Squab-breeding Homers, age two to three years, guaranteed. First \$25 received gets this bargain. **II. CLARIDGE, Norwalk, Conn.** 13-11

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Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$2 per 40. From Thoroughbred Light and Buff Brahmas, Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, Reds and Leghorns; 13 varieties. Catalogue. **S. K. MOHR, Box 8, Coopersburg, Pa.** 13-8

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Turkey Eggs—Pure Wild and Half-wild, Prize-winning stock. White Wyandotte and Light Brahma eggs, \$1.50 for 15. **BERTHA M. TYSON, Rising Sun, Md.** 13-8

One Hundred S. C. Leghorn Eggs—Wyckoff and other good strains, for \$3.50. **H. PRUD'HOMME, Box 524 Westfield, N. J.** 13-6

Eggs for Hatching—Pure-bred Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Single-combed White and Buff Leghorns, Rose-combed Buff Leghorns, 15 eggs, \$1; White Pekin Ducks, 11 eggs, 75c. Satisfaction guaranteed. **FRANK G. WEED, Hightstown, N. J.** 13-8

Eggs for Hatching—Silver-gray Dorkings, W. C. B. Polish, Silver-pencilled Hamburgs, Gray Call. Colored Muscovy Ducks. **E. T. EDMUNDS, Ann Arbor, Mich.** 13-8

RABBITS

For Sale—Three Eight-months-old Black Lop-eared does. Also one doe nineteen months old, color black. **J. E. KENNEDY, 446 West South Street, Frederick, Md.** 13-8

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St. Bernards, Scotch Collies, Setters, Bull Terriers, Fox Terriers, White Silk Poodles, Toy Black and Tans. We handle all kinds, and can save you half the purchase price. **DAYTON BIRD STORE, Dept. 11, Dayton, Ohio.** 13-6

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For Sale—18-acre Poultry and Trucking Farm, 4½ miles from York, Pa., fronting on trolley line; 2-story frame house, large barn, chicken and brooder-houses, pigeon flies for 3,000 birds; 300 fruit trees; \$3,000. Write or call on **WILL K. REBERT, York, Pa.** 13-6

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Sale or Exchange—Two "Wooden Hen" (second band) incubators; capacity, 50 and 180 eggs, respectively. Write for particulars. **OLIVE H. FLINT, Ridgefield, Conn.** 13-6

Tumblers, Homers, Blondinettes, Dragoons, Guinea Pigs for sale at reasonable prices, or exchange for poultry, turkeys, peafowl, or rare stamps. WOODCREST FARM, Box 3134, Boston. 13-6

Will Exchange 100-chick Hot-air Brooder, Good as new, for 100 eggs of any thoroughbred variety. WILMOT MOULTHROP, Kenosha Lake, N. Y. 13-6

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Barred and White Rocks, Embden Geese, Rouen Ducks; good breeders, \$1 to \$5; exhibition birds, \$5 to \$10. WM. H. FATHAUER, Route 4, Moweaqua, Ill. 13-6

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White-faced Black Spanish Anconas, Indian Games, Buff Leghorns. Some fine pullets for sale. Eggs, \$1 a setting. Circular free. C. E. WILCOX, Federalsburg, Md. 13-7

Rose Lawn Poultry Farm—Buff, White, Silver Wyandottes, Rose-combed Rhode Island Reds, French Houdans, American Dominiques. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$8 per 100. W. H. FREY, Box 55, Milltown, N. J. 13-7

Sell Cheap Buff Rocks, Twenty-four Pullets, Five hens, one pair Golden Hamburgs, four Belgian hares, three does, one buck. GEO. SUMNER, So. Woodbury, Vt. 13-6

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Partridge Cochins and White Plymouth Rocks; a few birds for sale from my prize-winning stock. Eggs in season; can spare a few settings from my choice Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, and Columbian Wyandottes, Villa strain. MRS. ROSA J. HOLWAY, Villa Poultry Farm, East Sandwich, Mass. 13-8

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22 S. C. Brown Leghorn Eggs for \$1. Also Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Hamburgs, Brahmas, and other varieties at reasonable prices. Circular. J. A. RUBERCHT, Telford, Pa. 13-9

Barred Rock, Pekin Duck Eggs. Strictly First-class, only \$1 per setting. Bronze Turkey eggs, \$2.50 per 13. S. Y. BYRN, Cambridge, Md. 13-8

Parrots—Young Mexican Double Yellow Heads, each \$8; Andreasberger Roller Canaries, each \$3.50; Angora Cats, all colors, each \$5. White Silk Poodle pups, each \$8. Just a few of our specialties. DAYTON BIRD STORE, Dept. 11, Dayton, Ohio. 13-6

Guinea Pigs for Sale—First Prize and Cup Winners at Madison Square, Philadelphia, White Plains, and Paterson. ARTHUR DAVENPORT, Davenport Farm, Westchester Co., Armonk, N. Y. 13-8

White Wyandottes, Leghorns, Reds, Bronze Turkeys. Eggs from first prize winners, York and Dallastown shows, at reasonable prices. Matting-list free. FAIRVIEW FARM, Shrewsbury, Pa. 13-8

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Henry R. Minner, Hereford, Pa.—Golden, Silver, and W. Wyandottes, Silver-pencilled Plymouth Rocks, Buff Pekins, Games, and Partridge Cochins Bantams. All eggs \$2. 13-5

Buff Leghorns, Buff Rocks—Good Birds, Fertile eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Fair, square treatment in every way. Star compartment incubator, 100-egg, for sale. L. V. DAVIDSON, Alliance, Ohio. 13-8

Dark Brahmas, Mapleside White Wyandottes, Barred and Felsel White Rocks, Seabrights, White Polish, Buff Cochins Bantams. Eggs, \$1 np. WM. JAMES BEALE, Chapman Quarries, Pa. 13-8

Orpingtons, Single and Rose-combed, Cook's Strain. White Leghorns, Wyckoff's strain. Ideal Houdans, stock and eggs for sale. Circular free. POHATONG POULTRY YARDS. A. Merrill, Prop., Washington, N. J. 13-11

For Sale—Single-combed R. I. Red Hens, 75 cents; pullets, 60 and 75 cents. Barred Rock pullets, same price. Must be sold to close business. Northup strain. S. C. Black Minorca eggs, \$2 a setting. NEW CASTLE POULTRY PLANT, New Castle, Del. 13-6

Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$4 per 100. From Golden Wyandottes, choice matings; S. C. Buff Orpingtons, pure bred; S. C. W. Leghorns, parents, prize-winners at Madison Square. EMMAL FOLK, Willow Poultry Farm, Westminster, Md. 13-8

Black Javas, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Anconas, Silver-gray Dorkings, Single-combed Buff, Black, White Orpingtons, Houdans, Rose-combed Black Minorcas, Columbian Wyandotte, Single-combed Brown Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$2 per 30; \$5.50 per 100. I wish to thank my many customers for past favors. Circulars and winnings. M. R. CUMMINGS, Maryland, N. Y. 13-8

1,000 White Barred and Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns and R. I. Reds, at \$1.50 to \$5. Their real value, \$5 to \$25. We won 270 prizes and silver cups at leading shows. Eggs, \$1, \$6 per 100. KALTRIDER POULTRY FARM, Box 303, Red Lion, Pa. 13-8

Barred and White Rocks, Embden Geese, Rouen Ducks; good breeders, \$1 to \$5; exhibition birds, \$5 to \$10. WM. H. FATHAUER, Route 4, Moweaqua, Ill. 13-6

Bean's Buff Poultry Plant, Anoka, Minn. High-class utility and exhibition "Buffs," all varieties. Twenty years' experience. One thousand premiums. Write. Do it now. 13-6

Look! Great Sacrifice Sale—All Varieties Standard bred poultry. Bantams, specialty. Write your wants and get a list to-day. We will save you money, and guarantee satisfaction. Also Turner's Bantam Book, fully illustrated, price 25 cents. PLEASANT VIEW FARM, Horseheads, N. Y. 13-6

Eggs—Bronze Turkey, Barred Rock, White Wyandotte, White Orpington; from grand matings of prize-winners. Leading strains. Toms, cockerels. MISS C. L. SMITH, Croxton, Va. 13-6

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Catalogues, Circulars, etc. Received

The following have been received during the past month:

Clyde H. Proper, Schoharie, N. Y., circular. Monmouth Poultry Farms, Freeport, Monmouth Co., N. J., catalogue and mating-list.

Valley Farm, Chas. C. Wine, Prop., Mount Sidney, R. F. D. 1, Virginia, circular. Frank W. Gaylor, White Plains, N. Y., circular.

Robert Seaman, Jericho, L. I., N. Y., circular and mating-list.

Hillcrest Farms, Wm. F. Fotherall, Prop., Oakford, Pa., catalogue.

R. H. Stonehouse, Conklin, Mich., circular. J. T. Dew & Son, Summerfield, Ohio, circular.

S. A. Hummel, Freeport, Ill., catalogue. G. A. Clark, Seymour, Ind., mating-lists.

P. Boomhower, Box 4, Gallupville, N. Y., circular.

Gedney Farm Poultry Yards, White Plains, N. Y., mating-list.

A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass., circular. E. D. Crouch, Twining City, D. C., circular.

H. W. Rehmeier, L. B. 2, Shrewsbury, York Co., Pa., circular.

"The Feather is the best poultry paper that comes to my home, and I take a dozen or more."—H. Clay Fish.

"Your paper is certainly immense. I look for it every month. Read it from cover to cover, and it is, in my estimation, the best paper of the day for fanciers."—Chas. Jehl.

"Owing to all surplus stock being sold, and not wishing to sell eggs, I do not care to advertise any more until next fall, at which time I expect to be with you again. Results from my ad in your paper were quite satisfactory, and I thank you for all past favors."—Mrs. J. C. Rakes.

The Rose-combed Buff Leghorn—York Strain

The York strain of Rose-combed Buff Leghorns was originated by Rev. L. E. Crumbling, at Hall, York Co., Pa., about fifteen years ago. They are pure Leghorns. The first mating was a Rose-combed White Leghorn male and Single-combed Buff Leghorn female.

They are now bred with fine rose combs, good buff color, size and shape, and answer to the description of the Single-combed Buff Leghorns, the only difference being in the comb. The rose comb is much in their favor, because it does not freeze during the severe winter weather.

These fowls are most excellent layers of large, white eggs, are easy to raise and mature early for market. They are a splendid table fowl also. The York strain has become very popular, and the owner of this strain has shipped eggs and birds to nearly all the states in the Union, as well as to Canada. They have taken many first prizes at the leading American shows, such as New York, Boston, Washington, Hagerstown, Carlisle, Harrisburg, etc.—C. S. Crumbling.

HATCHING CHICKENS UNDER DIFFICULTIES

A Big Blow That Levelled Houses and Shook Up the Machines— But Still They Hatched, Though One Was Nine Years Old.

Steady must have been the temperature and superior the construction of the incubators that could withstand such battering as happened to the poultry houses referred to herein on January 19th, last, when the district was visited by a terrible windstorm. Mr. Sam McEwen writes about it as follows:

"Sysonby Gardens, Va., Feb. 8, 1908.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

I am sending you a view of our brooder house, inside and outside; also our hen house, 214 feet long; also our scratching shed, 214 feet long. We have Barred, Buff and White Rocks, also White Leghorns. We gathered about \$18.00 worth of eggs in January. We have eleven of your incubators. I have five 244-egg machines going now and one 144-egg. I am getting ready to set three more 244-egg incubators. They are the best I have ever seen. I bought my first one about nine years ago and must say they are the simplest I have ever used.

I am also sending you a view of the shed that was destroyed by an awful windstorm on January 19th. We had a hatch coming off on the 25th. When we went down to the incubator room at ten minutes to one we gave up hopes of any chicks from those incubators, as they were under the windows (both windows were blown open and the wind and rain pouring in), but the 27th found the chicks hatched hale and hearty—a good per cent. You can use this and the views if you desire. Our young chicks are doing finely.

Yours very truly,
SAM MCEWEN, Mgr."

Readers may wish to know more about these splendid incubators. If you are interested in the poultry business get all the information you can. By so doing you Make Money or Save Money. In buying poultry or eggs would you not like to see the faces of the men you deal with—the leading breeders? The photograph of a man reveals his character. Pictures of their poultry farms may help you. Views of the biggest duck plants are always interesting. Sayings and doings of Government Experiment Station Experts and illustrations of their plants will help you. In buying an incubator you should know how it is made; how long it will last; how easy it is to operate; how much it costs, and how it will hatch.

There are things in the poultry world you may never have heard of, such as the Cyphers Electric Hatching Machines, a new invention, but most simple. Just a case of hatch on your electric light wire and "there you are."

There are books on most subjects but we don't know of one that contains so much of ALL these subjects as the 1908 Catalogue of Cyphers Incubator Company. Certainly there is none so cheap, for although it contains 212 pages liberally illustrated it is FREE if you mention this paper. It contains full descriptions of poultry supplies, incubators, brooders, etc., made by this well-known and reliable firm. When writing for this big Free Catalogue address Cyphers Incubator Company, Buffalo, N. Y., Boston, Mass., New York, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Kansas City, Mo., or Oakland, Cal.

Incubators
and Brooders
will hatch and brood
your chicks, but


STEINMESCH
Extra Quality "Quick Meal"
CHICK FEED

is needed to raise them all—make 'em
grow and thrive like a Green Bay Tree.
STEINMESCH Chick Feed is a mixture
of cracked grains, small seeds—Beef,
Bone and Grit. Twenty different kinds,
especially prepared for the rearing
of chicks, from the time they are
hatched until ten weeks old. Feed
dry, always handy and ready for
use. No waste, always the same.
THE BEST, and no higher in
price than other feeds.
Price: 100 lb. sack, \$2.50.
Feeds 40 chicks 10 weeks.
Send orders to
Steinmesch Feed &
Poul. Supply Co.
322 Market St.,
St. Louis, Mo.

The Vital
Part



of any Incuba-
tor is the thermo-
meter. Insist on the
Taylor, backed by a reputation of 55
years, stamped with our flag
trade-mark. It is sensitive and reli-
able, it is tested and retested and
thoroughly seasoned so that it will stay
accurate. It is easy to keep tempera-
ture at 103° because point is emphasized
by a white line. Send 15 cents for sample
(prepaid.) Catalog "B" of all styles free.
Taylor Instrument Companies,
Rochester, N. Y.
Taylor Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Watertown Thermometer Co. Watertown, N.Y.
The H. Hoeft Co. Rochester, N. Y.




45 Varieties of practical and fancy pure
bred poultry. Beautiful,
hardy, vigorous. Largest, most successful
poultry-farm. Thousands to choose from.
By Profitable Poultry book tells all
about it. Quotes low prices on fowls, eggs,
incubators, and supplies. Sent for 4 cents.
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Especially Designed to Meet the Wants
of Many Readers

IT IS not often we are able to make such a
grand proposition as the one below, but we
are desirous of closing the season with not less
than 50,000 subscribers, and for that reason we
are straining every effort to supply the wants
of everybody. You know all about



and the grand work we are doing in the interest
of Poultry and Pigeons, and our aim will be
to even exceed our past efforts during the com-
ing year. The other paper,

FARM AND HOME

is the best and most practicable farm and family
paper published—unequaled for variety and excel-
lence. It is pure, bright, and practical all the
way through, teeming with all the latest and
most reliable information that experience and
science can supply. For village, suburban, and
rural residents, it will be found well-nigh indis-
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number being read by over two million readers.
This is a winning pair, and no family should
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714 Twelfth Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

100% HATCHES

Are desirable and good things to talk
about. A 100 per cent. hatch means a chick
from every fertile egg. But—please note
this—a 100 per cent. hatch is not everything
the user of an incubator desires. Of what
use is a 100 per cent. hatch if 75 per cent. of
the chicks die within the first few weeks? If
an incubator does not hatch **Strong Chicks
which will Live and Thrive** it would be bet-
ter for it not to hatch at all. Chicks hatched



In the Globe Incubator

grow rapidly, live to maturity and make money for the owner,
because the Globe Incubator has the best Heating System, the
Best Regulator and the Best System of Ventilation.

Here Is the Proof.

Mr. C. C. SHOEMAKER,
Dear Sir—Allow me to congratulate you and your Globe Incubator. It is in my estimation the best and
simplest machine on the market today. The chicks which are hatched are strong and healthy. I got 450
chicks from 600 eggs. I think this is doing well for my first. **The Globe Incubator will hatch every
fertile egg placed therein.**

February 4, 1908.
MRS. M. L. SHAVER, Monroe City, Mo.

Mr. C. C. SHOEMAKER,
Dear Sir—I wish to write to you about the Incubator we bought from you about a year ago. It is a
wonder. It runs the entire hatch without the regulator going above 104 or below 102. **It Hatched every
fertile egg.**

November 24, 1907.
HENRY OTTO, Morton Grove, Ill.

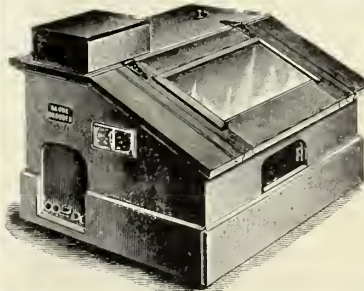
Mr. C. C. SHOEMAKER,
Dear Sir—Two years ago I bought an incubator from you and have had very good success with it.
The Globe Incubator is best for hatching strong, healthy chicks. **I have lost but 6 out of 700.** They
were raised to market size in a Globe Incubator.

February 11, 1908.
A. C. DILLER, Bluffton, Ohio.

Mr. C. C. SHOEMAKER,
Dear Sir—Please send me prices on your Brooders. **I have an Incubator I purchased from you
about 15 years ago.**

February 11, 1908.
A. C. DILLER, Bluffton, Ohio.

Some Make Claims, I Prove the Facts.




Incubator hatches every fertile egg, that the regulator works perfectly,
and that it is durable. I challenge the world to produce stronger evi-
dence than I can that **any** incubator is **as** (not **more**) dependable and
durable as the Globe. Send for my

FREE GLOBE INCUBATOR BOOK. It tells all about artificial
incubation, rearing chicks, feeding hens for eggs, fitting
fowls for market. Free for the asking. Don't buy an incubator until
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today. Colored plates, fine engravings. Worth money to any poultry
raiser and free of cost. Ask for it today.

C. C. Shoemaker, Box A, Freeport, Ill.

LET BIDDY SIT IN QUIET COMFORT




She'll break fewer eggs, hatch more chicks. In this coop rats,
skunks, hawks, etc., can't reach her nor chicks. Covers 20x12 inches,
and 20 in. high. Hen and brood have large exercise-run; her foot is
outside where she can't foul it. It is **storm-proof**, can be used out-
doors, is movable, weighing only 30 pounds. Shipped flat. Can be set up in
10 minutes. Costs \$2.50. Catalog free. There'll be more money in your
pocket, more chicks in the yard, if you'll order **Wigwam Setting
and Brood Coops.**

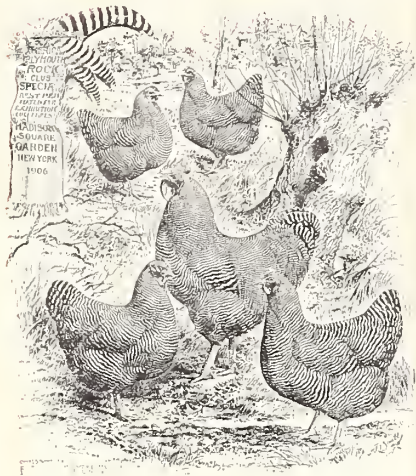
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BROODER
\$7.50

Complete 50-
egg all metal
Hatching and Brooding
plant for only \$7.50. Once
fitted the lamp hatches
the eggs and broods the
chicks.—Cycle Hatcher Co.,
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The "RINGLETS" Stand Alone—Victors of the Field

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THE IMPERIAL PRIZE OF THE SHOW, SPECIAL FOR CHAMPION MALE.

For more than 20 years at New York my "Ringlet" victories have been complete. Exhibited by me personally they have won a grand total of 114 prizes, 60 of these being firsts and specials, being more firsts and special prizes than won by any competitor in the history of the show. These include the \$100 Champion Trophy, won three times; the \$100 Association Cup, won three times; the \$100 Sweepstakes Cup offered by the President for best Plymouth Rock cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet, any variety.

The "Ringlet" world's record at New York four years in succession is a page of history. The "Ringlet" record of first on exhibition pen three years in succession is the UNDISPUTED CHAMPION.

My CLEAN SWEEP OF 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th PRIZES ON PULLETS has never been approached in MADISON SQUARE GARDEN and stands ALONE and UNEQUALLED.

1,000 grand breeding cockerels for sale; elegant hens and pullets in any number. Show birds fit to win in any competition. Richly illustrated 50-page catalogue upon request; it is full of original pictures from life. Eggs from the world's finest exhibition matings, one setting, \$6; two settings, \$11; three settings, \$15; four settings, \$18.

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By using **RUST'S EGG-PRODUCER** you can make your hens do as well. Being highly concentrated it is used in small quantities at small cost. Try it. Prices, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 at dealers. Rust's Egg Record and excellent Poultry Booklet mailed free. **WILLIAM RUST & SONS, Dept. N. New Brunswick, N. J.**

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ACME AUTOMATIC LAMP & COMPOUND REGULATOR which save half the oil, time and labor. Can be attached to any incubator or brooder. Can't overheat, can't upset, can't teach fire. Send for Free Plans and Catalog. I furnish all parts you can't make. **H. M. BEEER CO., 215 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.**

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Black Langshans,
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S. and R. C. Blue Andalusians,
Dark Brahmans,
American Dominiques,
Cornish Indian Games,

Silver-spangled Hamburgs,
Black Hamburgs.

DUCK EGGS \$2 PER 11

White Pekin, Black Cayuga, Blue Swedish, Indian Runner and Rouen Ducks.

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Pearl and White Guineas.

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OUR SPECIALTY SINGLE BIRDS, TRIOS, OR PENS

Lakenvelders,
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Grey Call, White Call, White and Colored Muscovy.

EGGS \$5.00 PER 13

S. C. Brown Leghorns, pedigree.
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Luff-laced, Silver-bearded, Silver Plain, Golden-bearded, and Golden Plain Polish.
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Silver-gray Dorkings,
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EGGS \$5.00 PER 11

Crested White Ducks.

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White Polish.

EXMOOR FARMS, LEBANON, PA.

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London, England, and Chicago and Boston. If you need some birds to improve your stock, or for the show-room, write us. We have them, and the kind that wins, as our past record shows. STOCK and EGGS for sale at all times. Remember, we are the originators of "CRYSTAL" White Orpingtons, and breed only the one kind. We devote our whole time to this one breed.

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ARE THE BIGGEST PAYERS TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE

BECAUSE THEY HAVE PROVEN TO BE THE BIGGEST WINTER LAYERS IN EVERY EGG-LAYING CONTEST THAT "CRYSTALS" HAVE BEEN ENTERED INTO

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Fine book illustrates and tells all about poultry, feeding, care, diseases, our big premium offer. Low price for stock and eggs. Best way to cure poultry of lice, make money, etc., only 10c. **JOHN E. HEATWOLF, Harrisonburg, Va.**

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for 1908 illustrates and describes 60 varieties of Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, and Geese. Printed in beautiful colors, with 10 handsome chromos pretty enough to frame. Tells all about best Louise Killer; practical poultry houses and equipment; how to build them, how to cure diseases, make hens lay and yield good profits. Gives prices of breeding stock and eggs, which are within reach of all. Book worth far more, but sent postpaid for only 10 cts. **B. H. GREIDER, Rheems, Pa.**

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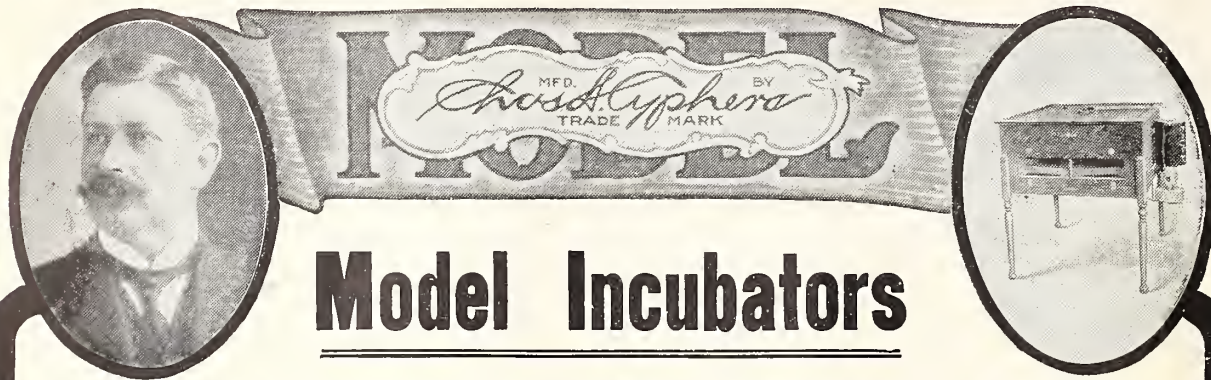
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THE HOWARD PUBLISHING COMPANY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Vol XIII No. 7
April, 1908



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Not a penny is spent needlessly in the construction of the Model. Not an item is omitted that is necessary to success.

With the Model Incubator there is no moisture problem; no "sitting up nights;" no worry; no failure. With only a few minutes attention from you each day the Model will turn out a strong and vigorous chicken from every hatchable egg.

The handsome case is warmly padded and substantial.

The heating and ventilating systems are perfect, approximating conditions found under the hen.

The Compound Corrugated Leaf Thermostat, admittedly the most exquisitely accurate and powerful regulating device in use, is found only in the Model.

From every point, and in every way, the Model hatcher stands without an equal. Where ever a successful poultry plant is found, there you find intelligent and up-to-date operators and the Models exclusively in use.

"I have used nearly all of the better makes of incubators and brooders, and the New Model Incubators made by Chas. A. Cyphers are the nearest approach to the mother hen that I have ever seen. On one occasion I got 600 strong, vigorous chicks from 660 eggs. They were placed in Model Colony Brooders, and fed on Model Chick Food for the first three weeks, and I succeeded in raising 98 percent of them to maturity."

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"Out of 119 fertile eggs I got 108 healthy chickens, and raised 104."

HERMAN KUNKLE, Rockport, Pa.

"My three hatches gave me 97 chicks from 101 eggs; 95 chicks from 97 eggs; 127 chicks from 132 eggs."

J. W. GALLAGHER, Lovejoy, Pa.

"Our first hatch was 180 strong chickens out of 190 eggs, and we raised them all."

J. H. DRYER, Genoa, Ohio.

The strong, vigorous chickens hatched in the Model Incubators are raised to maturity in Model Brooders. These brooders are perfectly ventilated and WELL LIGHTED.

The diffusive heating system used in the Model Brooders imparts a gentle warmth and PREVENTS CROWDING.

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The Model Catalogue is a simple, concise description of these practical, successful hatchers and brooders. It covers every point that the intelligent investigator wants to know. Sent free upon request. Prompt shipment of Incubators and Brooders guaranteed.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS, President. **MODEL INCUBATOR CO.,**

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LET BIDDY SIT IN QUIET COMFORT

She'll break fewer eggs, hatch more chicks. In this coop rats, skunks, hawks, etc., can't reach her nor chicks. Covers 20x18 inches, and 21 in. high. Hen and brood have large exercise-run; her food is outside where she can't foul it. It is storm-proof, can be used outdoors, is movable. Weighs 30 pounds. Can be set up in 10 minutes. Costs \$3. Discount in quantity. Catalog free. There'll be more money in your pocket, more chicks in the yard, if you'll order Wigwam Setting and Brood Coops.

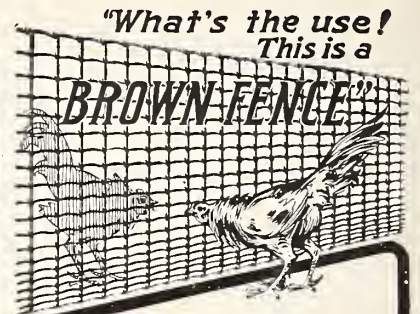
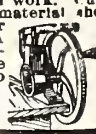
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is a hen's natural work. But bone is the raw material she needs to make her lay an egg a day. A CROWN BONE CUTTER will prepare the food from scrap bones quickly, easily. Write for catalog—tells about the Crown. Wilson Bros., Box 615, Easton, Pa.



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BROWN HEAVY-WEIGHT POULTRY FENCE does not cost one-half as much as the common chicken netting, yet will last five times as long.

Size of Wires. The top and bottom wires are No. 9 gauge—same size as nearly all stock fences. Intermediate and stay wires in same proportion.

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Before buying Poultry Fence get our catalog and investigate the many superior qualities of our fencing. We have 144 styles of fencing,—a fence for every purpose. Write today.

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Your Name Will Get \$2 Eggs For 50 Cents Per Sitting

The White and Brown Leghorns are the greatest layers in the world. I keep 300 of the celebrated Chamberlain laying strain on my Experimental Farm, and to increase the sale of my Perfect Chick Feed, I will send to any one who will send me their name so I can send them my Perfect Chick Feed Catalogue, 2 sittings of Single Comb Brown or White Leghorn Eggs for \$1 for the 2 sittings. Only sold in lots of 2 sittings. Eggs by the 100, \$5. White or Barred Plymouth Rock or Rhode Island Reds or Silver or White Wyandotte Eggs, \$1 per sitting. Bronze or W. Holland Turkey Eggs, \$2 for 8. This is a rare chance to get a start of extra fine stock. Send Post Office orders on St. Louis and have your orders booked early. W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (The Perfect Chick Feed Man) KIRKWOOD, MO.

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THE FOOD TO FEED TO FORCE

The Early Broiler "Rarva" Meat Meal

85% Protein, 7% Fat
Economic, Pure, Appetizing and Wholesome
Will Keep Indefinitely
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are backed by 15 years of brooder building. My ideas and inventions are found on **three-fourths** of the Brooders sold today. Why? Because other manufacturers know they are the most practical. The WIGWARMS have all the good points my 15 years' experience has brought out, including the latest and most important which belong exclusively to WIGWARMS.
Former manufacturer of the Peep-o'-Day Brooders. Full particulars will be found in my complete illustrated catalog, sent free.
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ATLANTIC CITY, whose big hotels feed millions of people and demand the best of produce. Three main-line railroads provide most convenient facilities to Atlantic City, Philadelphia, and New York markets.

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36 First and Special Prizes at BOSTON and NEW YORK 1907.

Winners at New York, from Lib.

HAWKINS' PLYMOUTH ROCKS

ROYAL BLUE STRAIN

BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.

WYANDOTTES, COLUMBIAN, WHITE, SILVER, BUFF.

Have won more prizes at New York, Boston, Washington, and America's greatest shows than all others.

My matings this season are the best I ever owned.

At New York, in the strongest show of Barred Rocks ever seen, 451 Birds, I won 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Cockerels; 1st, 2d and 3d Pullets; 1st and 3d Cocks; 1st and 2d Hens; 1st and 2d Breeding Pens. My other varieties are of the same high quality. Hundreds of choice exhibition and breeding birds at honest prices. EGGS from Prize Matings: one setting, \$5.00; two settings, \$8.00; three settings, \$10.00; five settings, \$15.00. \$20.00 per 100. Catalog of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

A.C. HAWKINS, Lock Box 2 Lancaster, Mass.



First Cockerel at New York.

WORLD'S RECORD FOR NINETEEN YEARS

AT NEW YORK SHOWS

NOT GLORY, BUT

HONOR

BRADLEY BROTHERS'

BARRED P. ROCKS

AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN THE LAST NINETEEN YEARS

BIRDS WE
BRED AND
RAISED
HAVE WON

172-3 per cent. MORE FIRST PRIZES, TOTAL, than any other Exhibitor has won on any stock.
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662-3 per cent. MORE FIRST PRIZES ON MALES than any other Exhibitor has won on males not our breeding.

The foregoing facts are taken from carefully kept records, and the winnings of customers, if included, are given by consent.

OUR "LEE BELLES"

Again demonstrated their Superiority by Winning First Prize in Each of the Two Largest Shows of last Season, also the Championship Prize in what was considered the Strongest Female Competition of the Year.

N.B.—We bred and raised more high-grade Exhibition B. P. Rocks the past nineteen years, probably, than any other Breeder in the World.

The last ten years 45 Birds bred by US have sold for \$100 or more each, or that price refused.

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FOR SALE. Bred from Our Winning Lines, many being from FIRST PRIZE WINNERS at BOSTON and NEW YORK SHOWS.

EGGS

FROM BEST PENS ONLY, freshly laid and packed safely for carrying any distance, \$7.00 per 13; \$14 per 26; \$20 per 39; \$48 per 100.

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Winner of First Prize and Sweepstakes. Special at New York Show, nearly 500 Barred Plymouth Rocks in line. Through his dam he is descended from "Cut 10 Male" (see our large circular) which sired the First Prize Chicago Cockerel, 1902, also from a grandson of "Cut 10 Male," which sired the First Prize Chicago Male 1906. BOTH these Chicago Winners were bred by us and hatched by customers FROM EGGS WE SOLD. "World's Champion," and selected Sons and Brothers of his head some of our best 1908 chl. pens.

Dear Sirs: The cock bird which won First Prize at the recent Minnesota State Show was hatched from eggs purchased from you. I take pleasure in notifying you of this because you have always dealt fairly with me. You may use this as you see fit. A. S. WEBB, Sandatoue, Minn.

Dear Sirs: I sent one pen of chickens (cockerel and pullets) to the Kansas City Show, and captured 1st prize. One pen was all I had there. All from eggs bought of you. At Liberty I won on 1st cockerel, 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th pullets, 1st hen and 1st pen. All were from eggs bought of you except the hen, and she was a pure Bradley. You are at liberty to use any part of my letter. AMBROSE LANCASTER, Liberty, Mo.

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100 Eggs from a splendid flock of Leghorns for incubators, \$6.

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1st and 3d cocks
5th hen
2d, 4th pullets
3d pen

3d cock
3d cockerel
1st and 2d hens
1st and 5th pullets
3d pen

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HOUSE ROCK POULTRY FARM

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DARLING'S Chick Feed does not work miracles. We don't make wild or exorbitant claims for it. It is simply a chick food composed of the ingredients little chicks require, properly balanced, clean and reduced to the right degree of fineness. There is no waste. Chicks eat it all and digest it all. Because they digest it all, they escape bowel trouble and the whole train of little chick complaints that take them off by thousands. It is the best chick feed because it produces best results. It makes healthy chicks and makes them grow.

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LSK'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

Again repeat the trick of winning the firsts for himself and customers. I have furnished birds that won the firsts at the largest shows in America this season. My matings this season are the best I ever had. Pure white, and the best of shape. Every bird the picture of health and vigor. Come to headquarters, and buy eggs from stock that win as well as lay. Best eggs, \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30. A few more cockerels to spare.

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1500 S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS
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The Thomas Convertible Brooder

Is the Most Practical Invention in the History of Artificial Brooding. Can Be Instantly Converted into a Single or Double Brooder

I have no costly brooder parts for sale; absolutely nothing but my plans and specifications, which are so plainly illustrated and explained, and the brooder is so simple to construct, that anyone with a saw, hammer, and square, and the material, which can be had in your community for a little or nothing, can make it in a few hours. (You don't need the help of a tinsmith or plumber either.) Look into this matter to-day. It will pay you.

If you are a beginner, start right by brooding right. Use the "Convertible." If you already use brooders, but have your troubles, try a "Convertible," and see how quickly your troubles will cease. I have yet to receive one word of complaint or the return of plans, in spite of my "money-back" offer. In fact, I am daily receiving words of praise from those I have helped. I CAN HELP YOU. DON'T

HESITATE. DON'T LET 50 CENTS STAND BETWEEN YOU AND SUCCESS.

Send 2c stamp for Booklet; or, better still, save time by sending 50 cents (I prefer express or P. O. money orders to stamps) to get plans and specifications. You run no risk. If brooder is not all it is represented to be, return plans and get your money back (less postage). Could I be more fair? I don't propose to have a dissatisfied customer. Make It Yourself. Plans and Specifications, 50 Cents.

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AT LAST

The Old Hen Has a Rival
in the Sand Tray
Prairie State Incubators

Results tell the story.

The number of chicks you hatch doesn't indicate how many you will be able to market. It's the chicks that "live" beyond the critical period that count for profit and success.

The one thing we have been working on night and day, for several years, was to make the Prairie State Incubator not only hatch the biggest per cent of chicks from a given number of fertile eggs, but to hatch them with that same vitality that hen-hatched chicks possess—to overcome the heavy ten-day death loss—to overcome that common complaint, White Diarrhea which we always attributed to the lack of some element—some unknown factor in artificial incubation which accounted for the difference in looks, in actions, in vitality and in mortality between hen-hatched and incubator-hatched chicks.

While we lay no claim to having solved the whole problem we have proofs that prove we have practically equalled the old hen.

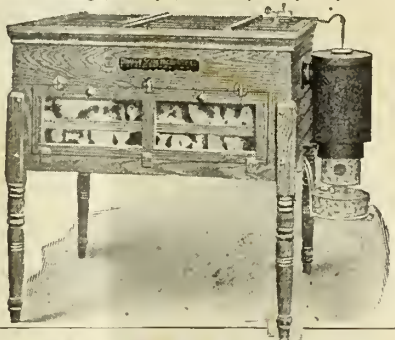
A. F. Hunter, in footnote to extracts from the Utah State Bulletin 102, in Poultry Advocate for September, says:

A neighbor of ours has been using some Prairie State Incubators this season, and has had most satisfactory results with the wet sand tray in those incubators. The chicks were manifestly larger and stronger, and the hatches

better than from eggs set at the same time in non-moisture machines.

We can't give you the details here, but if you will send for our 1908 Catalog you will get some of the most valuable facts and figures on artificial incubation you ever read. It's free.

Make far better mothers for young chicks than the fussy, erratic old hen as was proven conclusively in two extended tests of hens and Prairie State Brooders at the C. A. C. Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada, the past year.



The Death Loss Fifty Per Cent Greater with Hens than with PRAIRIE STATE BROODERS

In the first test the percentage of loss during the first two weeks with hens was 25 per cent—with the Brooders 21.5 per cent. The chicks were hatched in four different makes of incubators and some by hens.

In the second test four lots were hatched in the Prairie State Incubators and two lots in two other makes. The loss in brooding by hens was 26.2 per cent—in Prairie State Brooders only 11.8 per cent, or over 50 percent less than the old hen. Being hatched right—then brooded right accounts for the gain in favor of the brooders in the second test.

But isn't that a test to be proud of?



PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR COMPANY, 481 Main Street, Homer City, Pa.

Regarding the above tests, Prof. Graham writes in part as follows:

"Two careful tests were made to compare the mortality of the chicks when brooded by hens and by brooders. In the one test no hen-hatched chicks were used and in the other, chicks hatched naturally and artificially were used. Each hen had from twelve to fifteen chicks; the brooders had had more than was usually given them, so that the advantage, if any, should have been with the hens.

The Prairie State Brooders were used in each test. In these two tests the results are easily with the artificial brooding."

There are many good reasons why Prairie State Brooders raise such a big percentage of the chicks. Briefly it is because they afford every ideal condition for the comfort and development of chick life. If you will send for our catalog and see the construction of these brooders, see how adaptable they are to the varying natures of a brood of chicks, read how they are making records for their users, you will not wonder that they are so far ahead of anything in the market. Be sure to send for this valuable 64-page book before you buy. It's free.

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Twelve years pedigreed, 230 to 250 egg record stock

The most wonderful layers of any fowl on earth

Grow the fastest and are the hardiest—Eggs

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THE UNIQUE POULTRY CO.

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In buying an incubator certainty of results is of the greatest importance. You want to know that the machine is going to be profitable—that it is going to be possible for you to operate it successfully. Certainty of results depends upon the machine being so constructed that the unvarying laws of incubation are all complied with. You cannot afford to buy

any other kind. In the "Mandy Lee" Incubator the three essentials of a successful hatch—heat, ventilation and moisture—are all under the absolute control of the operator at all times. The

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is constructed to comply with all the laws of incubation. It has more exclusive and patented features to insure certainty of results and to simplify the work than any other incubator. We have eliminated all guess work or luck from the hatching operation and have perfected a machine that works right regardless of outside conditions. In every locality, condition of climate or altitude, the "Mandy Lee" can be depended upon to produce uniformly large hatches. If the eggs are fertile the "Mandy Lee" will do the rest, and do it best.

The "Mandy Lee" Brooder is a fit companion to the Incubator. It is stamped all over with "Lee Individuality" also. Is the only Brooder that furnishes direct contact heat to the backs of the little chicks and hovers 'em like the mother hen. You'll want to know more about why these two "Lees" insure certainty of results.

Then write for new catalog and handsome new free booklet "Twenty Years With Poultry"—tells how Lee made a success of the poultry business and how you can. Address

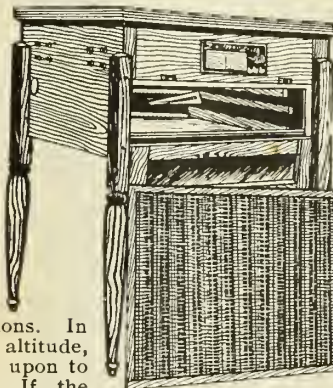
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ARE LINE BRED AND TRUE TO NAME WINNERS WHEREVER SHOWN

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Indian-Brand Charcoal is not a drug nor medicine. It is a natural purifier and absorbent of odors, gases and acids. Your fowls will



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eat it just as they do grit. They can't eat too much. 100 Pounds Sent Freight Paid—\$2.00—to any station east of the Missouri River. It will pay you in actual lives saved to send us \$2.00 and have this on hand and keep it before your fowls. Special prices in 500 or 1000 lb. lots. Free Sample and book.—If you'll say so, we'll gladly send our 16-page book, "Why Fowls Need Charcoal," and sample of Indian-Brand Charcoal.

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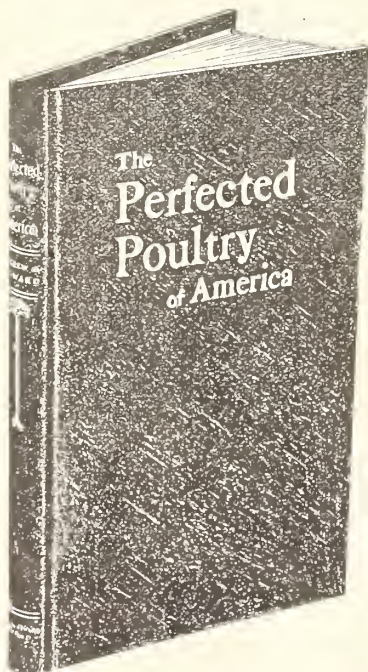
The most concentrated plant fertilizer made. Used by dissolving in water. Better than powder plant foods, because it immediately reaches the plant's mouth (the roots), in a form suitable for immediate assimilation. Stronger, cleaner, quicker acting than liquid manure. ODORLESS, SAFE, SURE, CLEANEST TO HANDLE, DRIVES INSECTS AND WORMS FROM THE SOIL, KEEPS EARTH SWEET. Directions on box. Sample, 10 cents. Enough for 35 plants 3 months, 25 cents, post-paid. Send to-day. Agents wanted.

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\$10,000 Poultry Book, containing the most complete and authentic work on the origin, history, breed characteristics, shape and color markings of the recognized breeds of poultry

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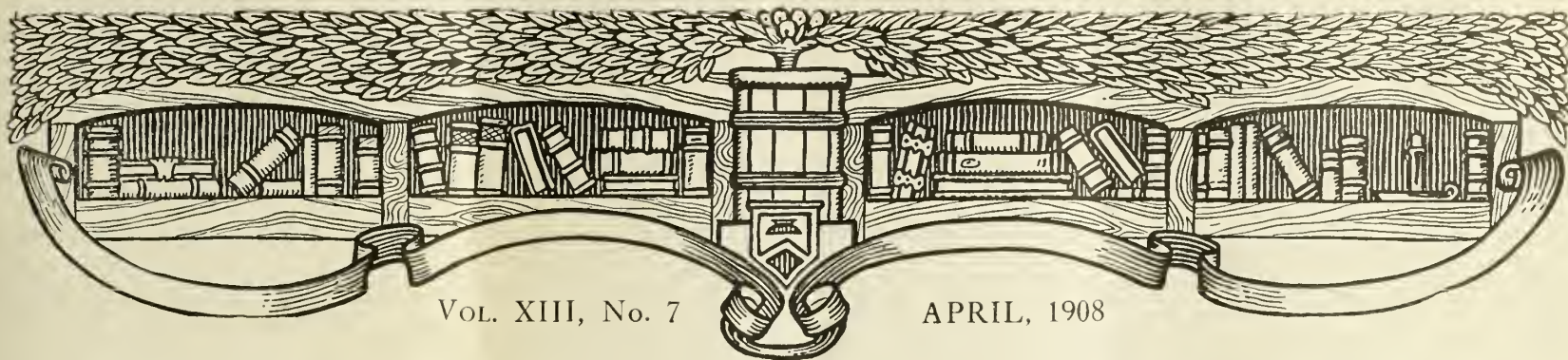
This book is printed on heavy plate paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth and stamped in gold. It contains 257 pages, with 117 full page plates. The price is \$2.50 a copy, including a year's subscription to this journal. Every breeder and fancier of Standard-bred Poultry should have a copy.

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SAMPLE PAGE FROM THE PERFECTED POULTRY OF AMERICA
OVER 250 MORE JUST LIKE IT



Editorial Comment

Easter Day coming so late has more or less influence over the kind of weather we will have this month for poultry growing. Following in line with these conditions comes success or otherwise to the growers of fruits, vegetables, bees, and poultry of all kinds. Let us hope that on the heels of a business flurry the agricultural department of the world shall be favored by nature.

A letter received from one of our admirers chides us for not showing more life and spirit of controversy in our editorial columns. We imagine that there has been so much space given to the roasting to a turn of the American Poultry Association and the candidates of the year, that it must be refreshing to read these pages, and to be permitted to overlook the fact that there was a display of ridiculous contention in some localities.

The introduction of pheasants as a game bird into the Oregon and other northwestern localities has become an accomplished fact. Judge Denny, former Consul-General to Shanghai, sent to Oregon a number of the Chinese variety of pheasants. These have become acclimated, and have propagated to such an extent as to have established themselves as a game bird in Oregon. Mr. William T. Shaw, Assistant Professor of Zoology, the State College of Washington, has just finished a book entitled, "The China or Denny Pheasant in Oregon."

This same effort has been put forth in the state of Colorado and other localities. We remember when the first pheasants were liberated as game birds in the state of New Jersey: first considered as a curiosity, later as a blessing, finally voted by the farmers of the locality as a nuisance, they claiming that the wild pheasants were destructive to their crops. This is an absolute absurdity. One pheasant will destroy a thousand bugs and worms for every grain of damage done. The bugs and worms destroyed by them would do more injury by far than the pheasants ever would or could.

In England there has been a heated contention over the fact that Anconas, especially the rose-combed variety have produced eggs with a slight tint to the shell. This question has been carried to the highest authority of England, this authority having emphasized the fact that they know the strains of Anconas do produce eggs having the tinted shell.

One writer states that not only Anconas but Golden Campines and Single-combed Anconas as well all produce more or less eggs with the tinted shell; all of these are of the non-sitting variety.

When at Cornell College a short time ago, our attention was attracted to a number of eggs, the entire lot of which had been produced by Brown Leghorn females; some of these eggs showed quite plainly the tint in the shell. Both Rose-combed and Single-combed Brown Leghorns show this shade of color in the shell of the eggs produced by them. Some claim that this comes from the influence of the Black-red crosses used for improving the color of the Brown Leghorns; some of the Black-red Game fowls produce eggs with the light tint in the shell.

We have just received a copy of the new book, "How to Make Poultry Pay." This book is from the series issued from the pen of Editor Hewes for the Inland Poultry Journal. It is complete in its general make-up; the text matter and illustrations being quite instructive. This book is soon to be followed by one telling all about Wyandottes.

The Campbell Duck, as it was originally called, now known as the Khaki Duck, has attracted a great deal of attention in England. These ducks originated with Mrs. Campbell from a cross of Rouen and Indian Runner ducks, a very large Indian Runner female having been used. The illustrations we have seen of these show the Rouen markings in the drake and the indistinct Rouen markings in the plumage of the females. Some Indian Runners that have been shown in this country have the same indistinct pencilings in the plumage. We have noticed them for many years, but did not imagine that they would culminate into a variety as they have. It is claimed for these ducks that they will average nearly 200 eggs each per year. That they may be hatched at any season of the year, and the females will produce eggs when five months old. We presume that this will be the next fad, and we trust that our readers will not become too



enthusiastic with the notion that these ducks are so much more desirable than other varieties.

At the Crystal Palace in England, there was held during the week of February 7th to 11th, the annual Cage Bird Carnival, which is the final round-up exhibition of all

the cage bird societies of the Empire. This was a record-breaking event, there having been 2,379 cage birds entered for competition. In writing of this the English papers state that the entry, the quality of the exhibit, and the gate receipts were all most satisfactory to the management.

Several seasons ago Mr. John Wharton visited us in New York during the summer season, he being here in search of Partridge and Silver-Penciled Wyandottes. Since that time Mr. Wharton has become the highest authority on these two varieties which he is credited with having introduced into England. He wrote us a short time ago that he had sold over \$5,000 worth of Wyandottes in the past year, and enclosed us a copy of a beautifully illustrated catalogue, telling of these two varieties.

Dr. E. T. Woods, of Middletown, Mass., has just completed a new book entitled "The Poultryman's Formula." This book, the doctor writes us, contains full information relative to the home production of all kinds of foods and remedies needed by the poultryman. The doctor claims that he has a remedy for White Diarrhea which will soon be published in booklet form and ready for distribution.

There is a disposition shown to revive the color description controversy for Barred Plymouth Rocks. All breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks should carefully consider the shape description of back and tail in the male and female Barred Plymouth Rocks as recorded in the Standard. Are these descriptions at variance, or are they correct for the union of both for best results?

Shall we or shall we not have a color description for the Barred Plymouth

Rocks that will produce a clean, clear, attractive bright shade of color such as are seen on the surface color of the cockerel of 1906, we think in the New York Show? Or, shall we continue for darker and darker shades till the metallic black over-shadows the beauty of surface color? The time is at hand when Plymouth Rock experts should consider this proposition.

Mr. Elmer C. Rice, of the Plymouth Rock Squab Company, has issued the National Standard Squab Book. This book is beautifully illustrated, furnishes a world of information to squab-growers; the appendix tells of the value of the Carneau Pigeon as squab producers. This book is well worth the price demanded. The illustration of appliances contained therein would assist the growers in the manufacture of their own.

We have had a flood of letters to the office this spring asking for the bulletin on the rearing of turkeys. Any one desiring to receive any of the Farmer's Bulletins issued by the Government should write direct to the U. S. Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C. Ask for Bulletin No. 200 on Turkey Growing if

THE FEATHER

GEO. E. HOWARD
Editor

T. F. MCGREW
Associate Editor

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THE HOWARD PUBLISHING CO.
714 Twelfth Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

GREATEST POULTRY PAPER in Pennsylvania—16 to 32 pages, one year, and 10 colored Poultry Post Cards, 25 cents. F. Monthly Herald, Beaver Springs, Pa. 13-9



COLORED LEG BANDS
FOR POULTRY, PIGEONS
12-25c 50-85c 100-\$1.50

Catalogue and Sample for 2-c stamp
A. P. Spiller, Dept F, Beverly, Mass.
13-8



COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

1907, Madison Square, 3d pullet, 5th cockerel, special wing on hen; splendid cockerels, \$5 each. Eggs, \$3 per 15.

S. T. EVELETH
Portland, Maine 13-7

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Capons are cheaper and easier raised, bring double price on the market. Caponizing is easy, and soon learned. Set prepaid with "easy to use" directions, \$2.50. Capon book free, tells how. Write for it today.

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1000 AGENTS WANTED.
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The Feather

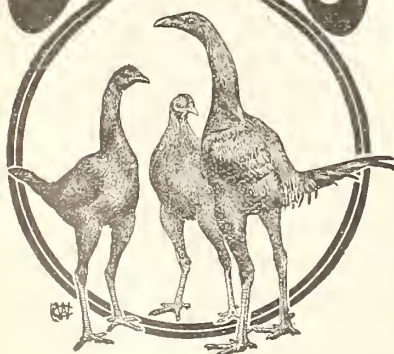
Library

At the present time all are anxious for more information relative to the growing of young chicks. You should have a copy of our little book

How To Grow Chicks

It tells you how best to succeed in the rearing of your broods, both naturally and artificially. Price, 25 Cents. This book and THE FEATHER for one year Fifty Cents.

Howard Publishing Co.,
Washington,
D. C.



that is the one desired; if you wish the general bulletin on the growing of poultry, ask for that; if you wish for the one on the growing of water-fowl, ask for that, and it will be sent you.

England has a new Poultry Journal, "Poultry World," issued every week in the year on Thursday. Many of our readers have asked us for the address of an English paper. Poultry World, 154 Fleet Street, London, E. C., is the address of this new publication. We imagine they would gladly send a sample copy to any of our readers who might write them for it. Another very attractive paper is "Feathered Life," issued weekly from the office at 5 Fetter Lane, Fleet Street, London, E. C.

The question of white diarrhea in chicks has had a world of consideration among

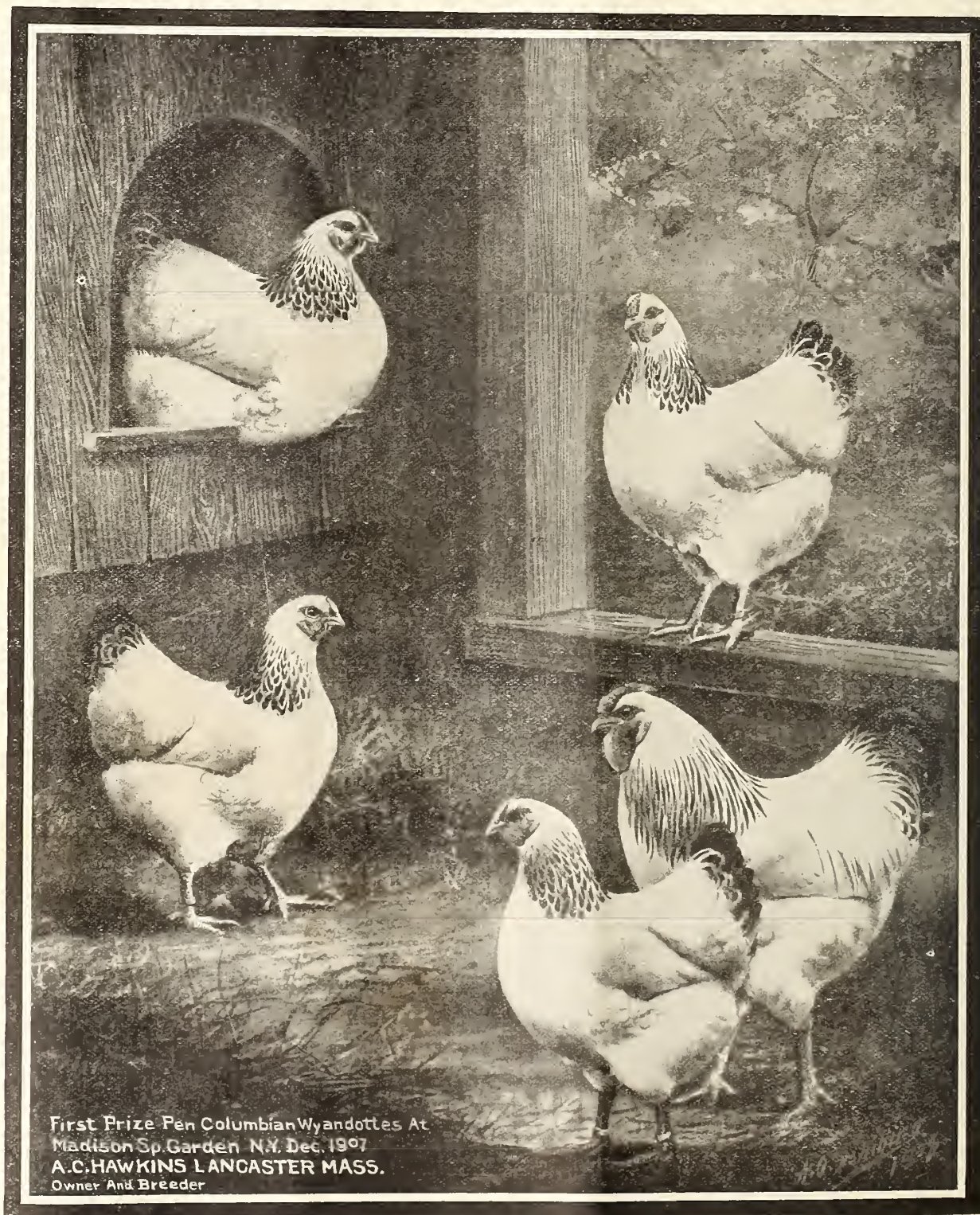
poultrymen in the past few years. The Department of Agriculture in Washington has just issued a small circular called Circular 128 relative to White Diarrhea in chicks. This gives full particulars of the research made by Dr. George Byron Morse of the Department. This circular will be sent to thousands who may be interested in this subject if they will write direct to the Department in Washington and ask for a copy.

This circular tells of the discovery of the parasite that causes this ailment. It states that treatment of the chick is almost vital. They recommend that when eggs are used for hatching, they should be thoroughly and antiseptically cleaned by wiping in 95 per cent alcohol. If artificial incubation is followed, that the incubator should be carefully washed with antiseptic solutions and exposed to the sun; that the egg-tray should be scalded

or flamed; that the floor of the nursery should be movable so that it may be taken out and sterilized; if made of burlap the old pieces should be torn off and new pieces mounted on the sterilized frame. The same precaution should be used with the brooders.

The soil to which the chicks have access should be well-covered with lime, dug up and exposed to the drying effects of the sun and air. Even with the foregoing precautions, absolute freedom from the disease cannot be guaranteed without further experiments.

The discovery of the creative germ shows the absolute necessity of obliterating its presence as far as possible from the egg-shells by wiping them thoroughly with 95 per cent alcohol and through the thorough cleansing, disinfecting, and



First Prize Pen Columbian Wyandottes At
Madison Sp. Garden N.Y. Dec. 1907
A.C. HAWKINS LANCASTER MASS.
Owner And Breeder

CIRCULAR FREE—INWOOD GAME YARDS.
Cornish White Indians, Black Sumatra, Old
English Pit Games.
LIDDON BROS. Proprietors, Inwood, Ontario,
Canada. Box F. 13-8

WHITE WYANDOTTES (DUSTON STRAIN)

Eggs from carefully selected matings \$1.50 per
setting. We also have a fine lot of large Homer
Pigeons for sale at a bargain.

HIGHLAND POULTRY FARM
Hagerstown, Md.

Frank B. Smith & Bro., Props. 13-8

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS WHITE AND BUFF ROCKS

Our foundation stock was from New York,
Chicago and Boston winners, while birds of
our own breeding have won at State Shows,
State Fairs, etc.; 8 grand matings; eggs, 10
cents each; stock for sale. Route No. 11.

L. H. PERRY
Clay, N. Y. 13-7

World Famous Egg Farm

Our Literature is Free for the Asking

LAKEWOOD FARM COMPANY

Lakewood, New Jersey

14-3

QUALITY ORPINGTONS

Single Comb Black and Buff
Winners in 1907 and 1908 of
8 firsts, 4 seconds, 1 third, 2 fourths, 1 fifth, 5
specials. Eggs for hatching, \$3, \$4, and \$5 per 15.
Special rates for large lots. All clear eggs re-
turned prepaid, will be replaced once free.
Breeding stock for sale. Full description of
matings upon application
14-4

E. L. SLOAT, Nicholson, Penna.

PASTEUR VACCINE CO. RATS VIRUS SCIENTIFIC EXTERMINATOR

NOT A POISON! It is distributed on-bait and causes a contagious and
mortal disease that only affects rodents. Both the virus and disease
are harmless to domestic animals, pets, game, poultry and man.
No odors.
Obtainable from your dealer or order of us.
Eucamphol Ideal Disinfectant. All household and veterinary uses.
Traumafol (Iodoform). Germicide, Non-Toxic, Non-Irritating.
Human and Veterinary Surgical, and Industrial use.

PASTEUR VACCINE CO., 12 PARIS, 7 Rue Meyerbeer.
Sole Concentrators in U.S.A. IMPORTED PASTEUR, PARIS, Biological Products
New York, 367 1/2 W. 11th St.—LONDON—CHICAGO, 323 1/2 Dearborn St.

Address Department E

Bossert's Barred P. Rocks Are Winners

At the Perkeomen Valley Poultry Show, Pa., Dec.,
1907, made 6 entries, won 1st cock, 2d and 3d
cockerels, 2d hen, and 2d pullet. At the big
Philadelphia Poultry Show, Pa., Jan., 1908, made
9 entries, won 5th cock, 1st and 3d cockerels, 2d
hen, 5th pullet, and 3d pen. 4 special prizes,
including the loving cup offered by the American
Barred P. Rock Club for best cock, cockerel, hen,
and pullet; silk badge on 1st cockerel for best
color male. Cockerels for sale. Eggs from yard
headed by 1st cockerel at Philadelphia, \$3.00
per 13. Other yards, \$2.00 per 13. S. S. BOS-
SERT, R. F. D. No. 2, Spring City, Pa. 13-7

BUFF ROCKS

Won at the great Washington, D. C. Show on
2 entries: 1st cock, 2d hen, 3 specials, including
Buff Rock Club Special on cock. At Hagers-
town, 1907, won 1st cock, 3d hen, 1st cockerel,
1st and 4th pullet, 1st pen. Club special on
cockerel. Eggs the same that I hatch from, \$3.00
per 15; \$5.00 per 30. Other eggs, from good
stock, \$2.00 per 15.

B. H. KNEPPER
Box 82 Clearspring, Md. 14-3

"PRIDE OF AMERICA" STRAIN

Business White Wyandottes
Are trap-nested, pure white, vigorous
and Standard Bred

Won 1st Pullet, Florristown, 1908

EGGS } Utility, \$1.00 per 13
} Exhibition, \$2.00 per 13

HOWARD J. BURD
Washington, N. J. 13-7

The South an Ideal Field for Poultry



THE Missouri Pacific Rail-
road Company, during the
fall of 1906, under the direc-
tion of Mr. John T. Stinson,
agricultural agent, ran a
poultry show on wheels
through Missouri and Ar-
kansas. We offered a prize
for the best essay, to be
written by a young girl
under eighteen years of age. This prize
has been awarded by the committee to
Miss Hettie Simmons, eighth grade, pub-
lic school, Batesville, Ark. The following
is her essay [EDITOR]:

For many years the South has been
notable only as a field for cotton, sugar
cane, and other commodities of a like

States place five times as much poultry on
the market as the Southern States do,
notwithstanding the undisputed fact that
our climatic conditions are far superior
to that of our Northern neighbors, and
the cost of production is much less in
Southern States. The state of Illinois
places on the market each year over
twenty million dollars worth of poultry
and eggs, while our own good state,
which is practically the same in area,
only places four and one-half million
dollars worth on the market. The little
state of Rhode Island, which is only a
little more than twice the size of Inde-
pendence County, sells one-fourth as
much poultry as the entire state of Ar-
kansas.

fore, the only serious proposition that
confronts the beginner is to begin right
and to stay right. And here I wish to
say, by the way of a digression, that a
bad beginning is liable to permanently
discourage a new poultryman whose en-
thusiasm and zeal are greater than his
knowledge and discretion.

Now, as to the best methods of begin-
ning. I wish to state that we should not
begin on a large scale, because it is a
work that requires close attention and
experience. We should select some thor-
oughbreds of a standard breed and of a
recognized strain, which we most admire
and think will best suit our wants. Then
we can begin the work in real earnest,
studying their habits and needs, their
good and inferior qualities, their dis-
eases and the cures, the profits and losses
derived, and the science of mating and
breeding, together with many other essen-
tial subjects of lesser importance.

It is a broad field for study and enjoy-
ment, as well as profit and personal ag-
grandizement. But of all things we most
admire in the poultry world is the rais-
ing of thoroughbreds. We believe that it
is far more profitable and no more ex-



A PORTION OF THE UNIQUE POULTRY COMPANY'S PLANT AT OIL CITY, PA., WHERE ONLY HOUDANS ARE GROWN

kind, and our forefathers and our fathers
have sadly neglected many profitable and
pleasant industries in which they could
have gained a more pleasant livelihood
with far less toilsome labors, and, if we
profit by errors, we will turn our atten-
tion to industries that will bring us better
results. We will throw off the erroneous
idea that we can make a living only in
the fields of cotton and corn, if we wish
to keep pace with the forward march of a
progressive people, more especially our
neighbors farther north.

Among the many profitable industries
neglected by the Southern people there
is none greater than that of poultry-
raising, both for home use and for com-
mercial purposes. The state of Illinois
produces as much poultry and eggs as
four Southern States, namely, Arkansas,
Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma, and yet
in area Illinois is only about one-fifth as
large as the Southern States above men-
tioned. Or, in other words, the Northern

Therefore, we can no longer consider
poultry-raising as a mere side issue, use-
ful only for the convenience of our
homes. It is a business from which a
comfortable income can be derived if we
only study the conditions and needs of
the industry in our own locality and
confine ourselves to systematic and eco-
nomical methods, such as have been
adopted by people who have made a suc-
cess out of poultry raising. As to the
best methods of poultry raising our
space is too brief to enter into a discus-
sion except in a general way, but I wish
to give a few suggestions for beginners.
Nowhere can there be found better terri-
tory for this business than in the uplands
and hilly country of the South, more es-
pecially the White River region in Ar-
kansas, because the climate is excellent,
the drainage perfect, the cost of feed pro-
duction is nominal, and the cost of farms
suitable for this purpose is far beneath
that of the Northern States and, there-

pensive than raising mongrels. The old
quotation "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis
folly to be wise," certainly applies to the
would-be-poultryman who has led him-
self to believe that the mongrels are "just
as good" as thoroughbreds. You no
doubt have looked over the would-be-
poultryman's yard fences, and have seen
a hundred or two fowls, birds of all sizes,
shapes and ages, the offspring of a dozen
or more different breeds, birds of all
shades, and some other shades of which
a color name has never yet been coined,
and still, perhaps, you have heard the
owner thereof declare that he was an
experienced and successful poultryman,
and that the mongrels were his choice.
And why his choice? Simply because he
thinks that they are healthier and can
endure more hardships than a thorough-
bred, and that they are better layers. If
such a poultryman would put his mon-
grels up against thoroughbreds, such as

are grown in great flocks on the large poultry farms, he would be greatly surprised and would immediately make a change.

The cost of getting a start of thoroughbreds is very insignificant, considering the advantages gained, and no one need hesitate for that reason. I would advise any one desiring to get better poultry to subscribe for one or more good poultry journals and study the different breeds carefully; then open up a correspondence with reliable breeders of the breed desired, and you will be agreeably surprised at the cheapness of a start in the poultry business, which can be built up to a large and profitable avocation.

Now, in conclusion, I would advise the boys and girls who want to help their parents to cut down expenses of living, and, at the same time, be doing a work that will always be a benefit to themselves, as well as being a pleasant task, to get a few thoroughbreds, subscribe for a good poultry journal, and go into the business on a limited basis.



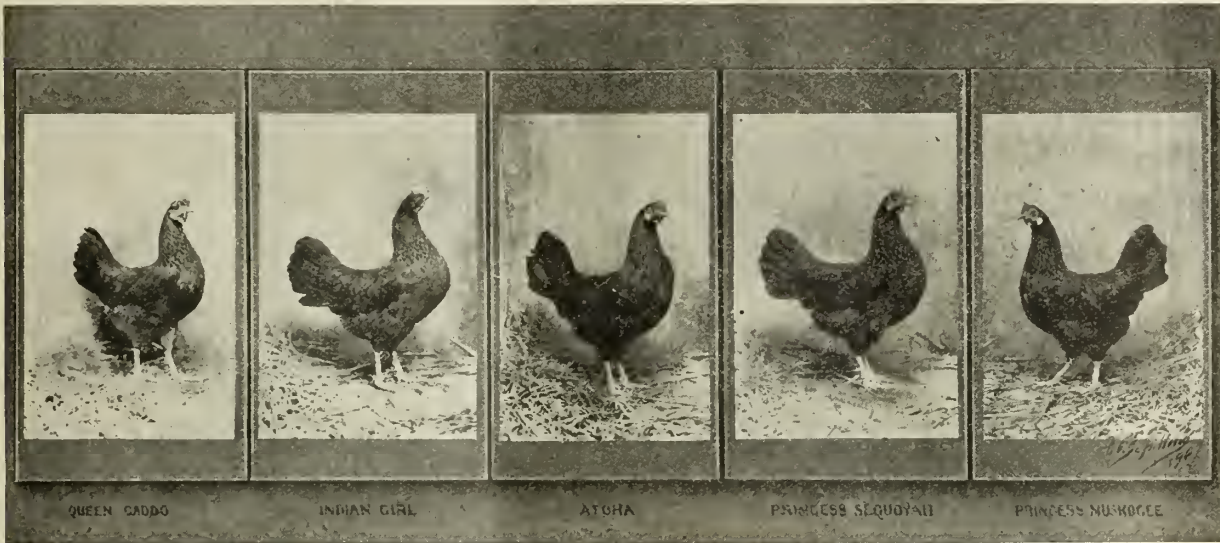
Hints to Beginners



APRIL is really the opening of Spring, and it is the month when nearly everyone is hatching out chicks or setting hens or incubators. Dear beginner, have you sent off for those eggs yet? If not you had better be thinking of it. Of course there is plenty of time yet. Even June and July are good months to hatch in if we have the proper place for our chicks and can give them the proper care. Nevertheless, I prefer April or May chicks, as they are better developed when Winter sets in and can stand the cold weather much better than our late

no reason why you cannot raise some high-class specimens. But please remember that it takes good care and good feed to raise prize chicks, just as it takes good blood. Good blood is all right and please do not misunderstand me, but don't think because you paid a good price for your eggs that the chick will develop into prize winners with any kind of care. That is a great mistake. You must develop the different sections yourself by proper care, and lots of feed given at the proper time.

After you get your chicks started in good shape, don't be afraid to feed them. Remember, it is feed that makes the big, strong chicks. The writer has seen too much underfeeding. Underfeeding is far



BROWN LEGHORN HENS AND PULLETS THAT HAVE WON THE HIGHEST HONORS IN REGULAR AND SPECIAL PRIZES FOR MISS SOPHIA C. PITCHLYNN, 1104 SIXTH STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

An Energetic Poultry-man

We have a letter from Mr. B. King, Basseterre, St. Kitts, B. W. I., in which he states he would like to have the experience of six months' work on a poultry farm in America. We quote his own words: "Work is a pleasure for me. I do not like to play at all. Will you give me your candid opinion? I do all my own labor here. I am a strong man, six feet one inch high, am broad in proportion, and can carry and lift my own weight, 186 pounds." Such a man should prove valuable as a helper on a large poultry plant. Any one interested might well write to the name and address given above. This man might bring some valuable experience with him to this country.

"Have just finished checking up results of my advertisement running during the current month. In the number of replies direct from the ads, The Feather stands second on my list. I have all my ads keyed, and know which papers bring results. I shall keep The Feather on my list as long as returns are as satisfactory as they have been in the past. Yours for success."—Bair, the Band Man.

hatches. If you start into Winter quarters with a lot of half-grown chicks you will find that they will hardly ever get their growth. Therefore, I advise you to hatch all the early chicks you can.

Don't say that you will sell all your early eggs for hatching purposes and then save the late ones for yourself. Look out for Number One first, and do it every time. Keep the best of everything for yourself. That is, don't sell your best stock at any price if you intend to continue in business. If you keep selling your best every year you will soon have no "best," and will be at your string's end.

Speaking of incubators, will say that you do not want to listen to every Tom, Dick and Harry. Simply follow the directions of your machine. The man who made your machine should know how to operate it better than any one, therefore follow his directions. It does not matter what results your neighbor had. His may be an entirely different machine and therefore may require different operation.

When you order a setting of eggs from a breeder, do not expect every egg to hatch. They very seldom do that well at home, and you must make allowances. Neither must you expect every chick that hatches to be a prize winner. If you take proper care of your brood there is

worse than overfeeding. You seldom ever see a bunch of healthy chicks that is overfed, providing the feed is right. The writer is a strong believer in hopper feeding. Last year he tried hopper feeding and never had chicks grow better. Plenty of good, wholesome feed will never hurt your chicks if it is given in the right way.—Plummer McCullough.

Make Your Hens Lay

1. Feed judiciously.
2. Never fatten the pullets or hens.
3. Give them all the liberty you can by day.
4. All the warm shelter by night and in tempestuous weather.
5. Make them work for their food. Dig up the ground a little. Bury the food, or throw among straw.
6. Give cut green bone twice a week.
7. Hot mash in morning.
8. Hard grain at night.
9. All the green vegetables, carrots, turnips, mangold obtainable.
10. Clean water every day.
11. Nice dust bath.
12. Then if hatched at right time you will have the birds earning money for you in the hard frosty times.—Experimenter.

Rock-Holland Farm

W. Plymouth Rocks and White Holland Turkeys
Stone Ridge, N. Y.

13-8

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES Repeater Strain

STANDARD TYPE, SIZE, LACING

Their wins have demonstrated it. Eggs, \$3 per 15. Poor hatch duplicated at half price.

CHAS. S. SHIRK
Hanover, Pa.

13-8

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

I won at the Great Washington Show: 1st and 2d cock, 1st hen, 1st, 2d, and 3d cockerel, 1st, 2d, and 4th pullet, in very strong competition. Fowls and eggs for sale.

CLEMENS B. KROGMANN, JR.

2002 Fourth Street N. E.

Washington, D. C.

13-8

Birds of Excellent Quality

We can furnish Leghorns, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks of all varieties: Blue Andalusians, Black and White Minorcas, Hamburgs, Javas, Spanish Anconas, and Water-fowls. All fine quality. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MAPLE-VILLA POULTRY YARDS
SYLVANIA, PA.

13-7

Hatch Chickens by Steam

with the
**EXCELSIOR
INCUBATOR**
or **WOODEN HEN**

Economical and perfect hatching. Absolutely reliable and self-regulating. Thousands in use to-day.
GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

FROM

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, BUFF PLYMOUTH
ROCKS AND WHITE MINORCAS

Excellent matings of prize winning birds—strictly high-class stock only. Price, \$1.50 per 15; \$8 per 100.

MRS. CLARA MEYER

Norfolk, Va., R. F. D. 2

13-10



EGG MACHINES

Our Pedigree Laying Banded Rocks have been bred for eleven years—to lay eggs. No pullet has been bred from that did not lay at 6½ months or under. No cockerel has been used for years whose mother did not lay 200 or more eggs in one year. The result is wonderful. Get a foundation flock this year. We offer: 1 setting best pens (15 eggs) \$2.00, 100 for \$10.00; 1 setting next best pens (15 eggs) \$2.00, 100 for \$10.00. Can send safely anywhere, United States or Canada. Express paid by receiver. Send money-order or registered letter. Catalogue of farms and mating list for 2c. stamp. The largest fancy poultry farm in the world. Owen Farms, Box 5, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

At Lima, O., Jan. 6-11, in hot class of 78 W. Wyandottes, we won 3d ck., 2d chl., 1st, 5th hen, 1st, 4th, 5th pul., 1st breeding-pen; silver cup for highest scoring pen solid colored f-wis silver cup for highest scoring hrd by member of association, 96¼. Many other specials. Eggs from our fine matings at very reasonable prices.

Hawthorn Stock and Poultry Farm

F. F. Fryer

Box 21

Mendon, O.

13-12

Printing for Poultrymen

We have the very best equipment for doing all kinds of Printing. From a postal card to a full bound book. Nothing too large nor too small. Send to us for estimates on Catalogues, Circulars, Letter Heads and Envelopes, or anything you may want in Printing.

HOWARD PUBLISHING CO.

714 12th St. N. W.

Washington, D. C.

Brooks' New Cure

Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lymphol. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01. **SENT ON TRIAL. CATALOGUE FREE.** C. E. BROOKS, 7169 Brooks' Bldg. MARSHALL, MICL.

SPRING BROOK POULTRY FARM

Breeder of Northrup strain Black Minorcas. Whitman strain of Brown Leghorns, and the best Silver-laced Wyandottes. Stock for Sale. Eggs in Season.

H. H. SCOTT, Prop. Culpeper, Va. 14-3

White Wyandottes

PURE NIXON'S STRAIN. Get on the right line. Stock and Eggs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. T. FOSTER, Woodstown, N. J. 13-8

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES

Exclusively

Fine stock, excellent layers. I guarantee eggs to be true to name, fresh, and to arrive in good condition. Single sitting, \$1.00 per 15; \$1.75 per 30; \$3.00 per 50; \$5 per 100.

MISS KATIE THOMPSON

Route 1, Clifton Station, Va. 13-7



Young Chicks

just hatched at the Pine Tree Chicken Hatchery. Largest in the U. S.; 16 years' experience in shipping young chicks. Barred and Buff Rocks, W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, R. I. Reds from 8 1/2 to 15c each. Distance no objection. Send for circular, and get your order in early. JOS. D. WILSON, Box 60, Stockton, N. J. 13-11

LEGHORNS



BROWN AND WHITE ROSE AND S. COMB

Madison Square winners. Eggs and stock from 242, 240 and 236-egg strains. Big birds, big eggs. W. Wyandottes—big winners; Barred Rocks—196 and 266 egg strains. S. C. Rhode Island Reds; Pekin Ducks to 12 pounds. Cat.

W. W. KULP, Box 20, Pottstown, Pa. 14

FARM POULTRY YARDS

15 Eggs, \$1.00
30 Eggs, 1.75
60 Eggs, 3.00

Two Medicated Nest Eggs With Each Order Golden, White, Silver, and Buff Wyandottes; Rose and S. C. Brown and R. C. and S. C. Wh. and S. C. Buff Leghorns; Barred, Buff, and Wh. Plymouth Rocks; S. S. Hamburgs; Anconas; W. F. B. Spanish; Golden and W. C. B. Polish; S. C. Black and White Minorcas.

C. I. Games; R. C. Black and R. C. White Minorcas; Rose C. R. I. Reds and G. S. Hamburgs, \$1 for 13; \$2 for 30. Columbian Wyandottes and Houdans, \$1.50 for 13.

Most of our poultry is kept on separate farms, therefore the eggs are fertile, and the chicks strong and vigorous when first hatched. A fair hatch guaranteed or order duplicated at half price. Circular free. 25 years as breeders.

WHITNEY & SON

Successors to Whitney Bros. Triangle, N. Y. 13-7

ACME WHITE WYANDOTTES

Trap-Nest Bred for 15 Years and Are the World's Greatest Layers in This Variety THEY ARE

Bred for Business—Are Full of It

Young and old stock for sale—all carrying the blood of 6 to 9 generations, 200-egg ancestry.

THEY LAY—AND THEY WIN

I can fit you for any competition, with birds which will COMPEL the attention of the Judge; for there is in the "ACMES" the quality which speaks. Bred strictly for merit, they are sold on honor. Write for my illustrated catalogue.

JOHN W. BOSWELL, Jr.

Acme Poultry Plant

Box 2010 BECKWITH, TENNESSEE 14-2



Indian Runners



THE article published in our February issue, telling of the Rouen Duck, has attracted the attention of Mr. J. C. Knapp, of Chicago, Ill. We are glad that Mr. Knapp has taken interest enough in the article we published to write one in reply, which we give below for the benefit of our readers. It is to be hoped that all who are interested in water-fowls will take this matter up and see that there is a better description of all kinds of water-fowls in the next revision of the Standard:

"I was pleased to see in the last issue of THE FEATHER an article on Indian Runner ducks, giving some extracts from that valuable little booklet by Mr. Jacob Thomlinson, of England. That he is authority on the subject may hardly be dis-

puted, and being a breeder of that particular variety for a number of years, he ought to know. Judging the class at the recent great Crystal Palace show; accepted or rather approved by the Indian Runner Club, would further attest to that fact.

"Mr. Thomlinson's description, however, differs very greatly with that given in the American Standard. No reference was made to this, but will it not cause some confusion in the minds of those who are attempting to breed in accordance with it? There is such a radical difference that many who read the article may question one or both. For instance, the color of the head of the drake should be, according to our Standard, either light fawn or gray, light fawn preferred. Mr. Thomlinson says it should be bronze green. In fact, our Standard requires light fawn and white or gray and white only, with the exception of the tail, which, it says, is frequently a shade or two darker than the breast, but Mr. Thomlinson says the rump or lower part of the back is bronzy-black. He also mentions two shades of fawn in the duck and drake while there is no reference to this in the Standard but rather on the other hand, the expression

"even throughout" would lead one to infer that no more than one shade is permissible. Why this difference? Have we an entirely different breed in this country we call Indian Runners? Of course, it may be intended that the American Standard should not in any way agree with the English ideas and this prompts me to ask a question which I should like to have answered by some one who may know. Who is responsible for the present Standard and from what source did the information secured come? Comparing it with the Standard of the Waterfowl Club of England one will notice a very great similarity; some sentences are almost word for word while in others a word or two different, giving to the sentence a contrary meaning.

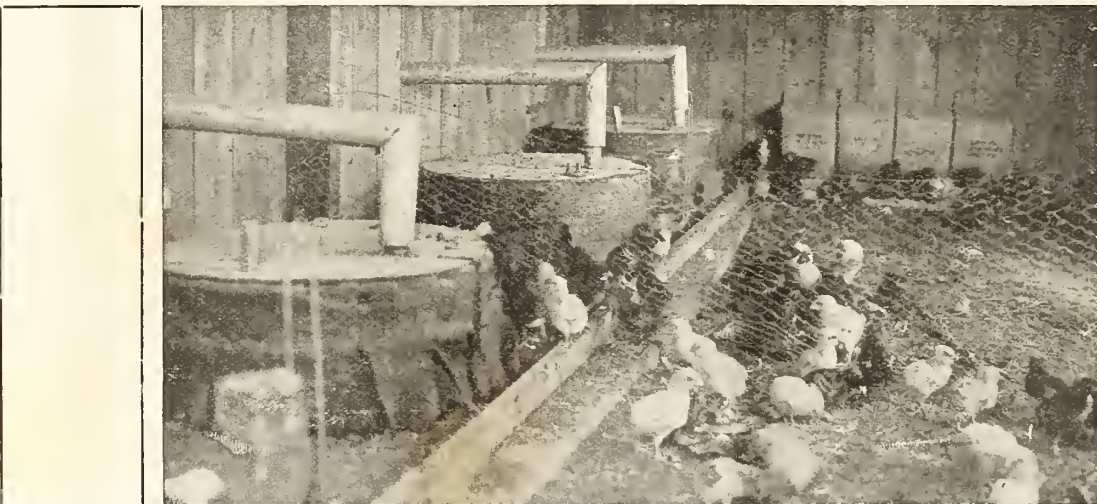
So far as we can ascertain Indian Runners were first known in England about sixty years ago and were not known here

purest and best, as there is, we are reliably informed, several strains in that country but only one or two that are recognized as anywhere near the pure, original blood. A writer in one of their leading papers makes the assertion that 80 per cent of the ducks sold there as Runners are no more related to the genuine than a donkey to a mule; that they just happened to be fawn and white and were palmed off as Indian Runners. Rather a strong statement but it does not seem to have been disputed. I fear that some such condition exists here and that many of our so-called Runners are not entitled to the name.

"Nearly every breeder of Indian Runners will admit that they cannot be bred or at least are not bred according to the American Standard, and that it seems impossible to produce, for instance, a drake anywhere near it without double mating and a great deal of nature faking.

"One mistake, and where the greatest harm is done, is in advertising Standard bred Indian Runners, especially drakes, when we know we do not get one in a thousand that would be recognized by the description in the Standard.

"We have a letter from a party who purchased a pen of Runners from a well



TESTING PRAIRIE STATE UNIVERSAL HOVERS AT ONTARIO AGRICULTURE COLLEGE

known breeder who advertises standard-bred stock. He said he was to get a fine drake and fair ducks but when they were received he found the ducks were just spotted ducks and that the drake was no more like the Standard called for than a jay-bird, and that he had a black head, was black on back, etc., etc. Now, as a matter of fact, these ducks were, no doubt, fair Runners and perhaps worth all he paid for them but as he was lead to believe he would get something more in accordance with the Standard, he had good cause to feel that he had been defrauded.

"What's the use of shooting at a target unless there is some chance of coming within the outer circle, once in a while? No breeder ever expects to hit the bullseye of perfection; that will always be like the proverbial 'bunch of hay;' but we should have something to aim at that is within the bounds of reason.

"Though breeding Runners for about eight years it is only within the past four or five years that we have given them considerable time and attention, obtaining all the information possible from various sources, much of it of a contradictory nature. However, out of it all we have

I do not wish this understood as an argument in favor of following the English. They have not always been united in their opinions and it is only recently the breeders there came to a mutual understanding through the organization of an Indian Runner Club and the adoption of a new Standard, which, by the way, agrees in all material points, with Mr. Thomlinson's ideas as expressed in his book.

"While I am not in favor of eating to our English fellow fanciers, I do believe we should accept all good ideas irrespective of the source and not differ simply for the sake of being different or because of any fear of being thought imitators.

"There is no certainty that the first importations of Indian Runners were of the

come to some conclusions and formed a few ideas to which we have decided to adhere in the future.

"If one wishes to raise ducks for market purposes only, where size and weight count, we would hesitate to advise their taking up Runners as some of the larger breeds would be better, but if an allround profitable duck is desired; one that is beautiful as well as useful, we believe they are worthy of a trial. In the production of large white eggs no other fowl excels or possibly equals them. We say white eggs and we say it advisedly, too, for there should be no tinted eggs as it is a pretty well established fact that any other than white is an indication of a cross with some other breed. One authority says that while white eggs are no proof of purity, tinted eggs are a sure sign of impurity. As the large number of eggs laid is one of their chief claims to superiority the market quality

of these, which includes the color, should receive attention. A basket or crate of pure white eggs is most assuredly more attractive and inviting than one of all tints, and then we must get away from the old idea of duck eggs, against which it seems many people are prejudiced, having in some way become possessed of the idea that duck eggs are not good to eat, being strong in flavor, etc., etc. A trial, however, would convince the most skeptical that Indian Runner eggs are as edible as the ordinary hen eggs and it would require an epicure with an acute taste to distinguish any difference. The old farm yard puddle duck which roamed at will about the farm, being compelled to subsist wholly upon what it could pick up, often necessarily confining its diet to strong roots, herbs, nuts, etc., may have laid eggs strong in flavor.

"That ducks are great eaters we must admit; and an Indian Runner may eat

as much as the ponderous Pekin, taking into account, of course, the difference in size, but they may be as economically kept, results considered, as any other fowl. During the laying season they must be properly and well fed if good results are expected, except where they have ample range with plenty of forage. Wind and water will turn a mill-stone but if a grist is expected there must be something in the hopper. And so it is with the little Indian Runner duck, if you would have her lay a large white egg every morning you must see that she gets the material necessary to produce it.

"We could go on and write enough to fill your paper, and all about Indian Runners, too. Perhaps we should have said nothing, but we could not desist. However, there can be no harm done except to impose upon your time, which, if true, we greatly regret.—J. C. Knapp.

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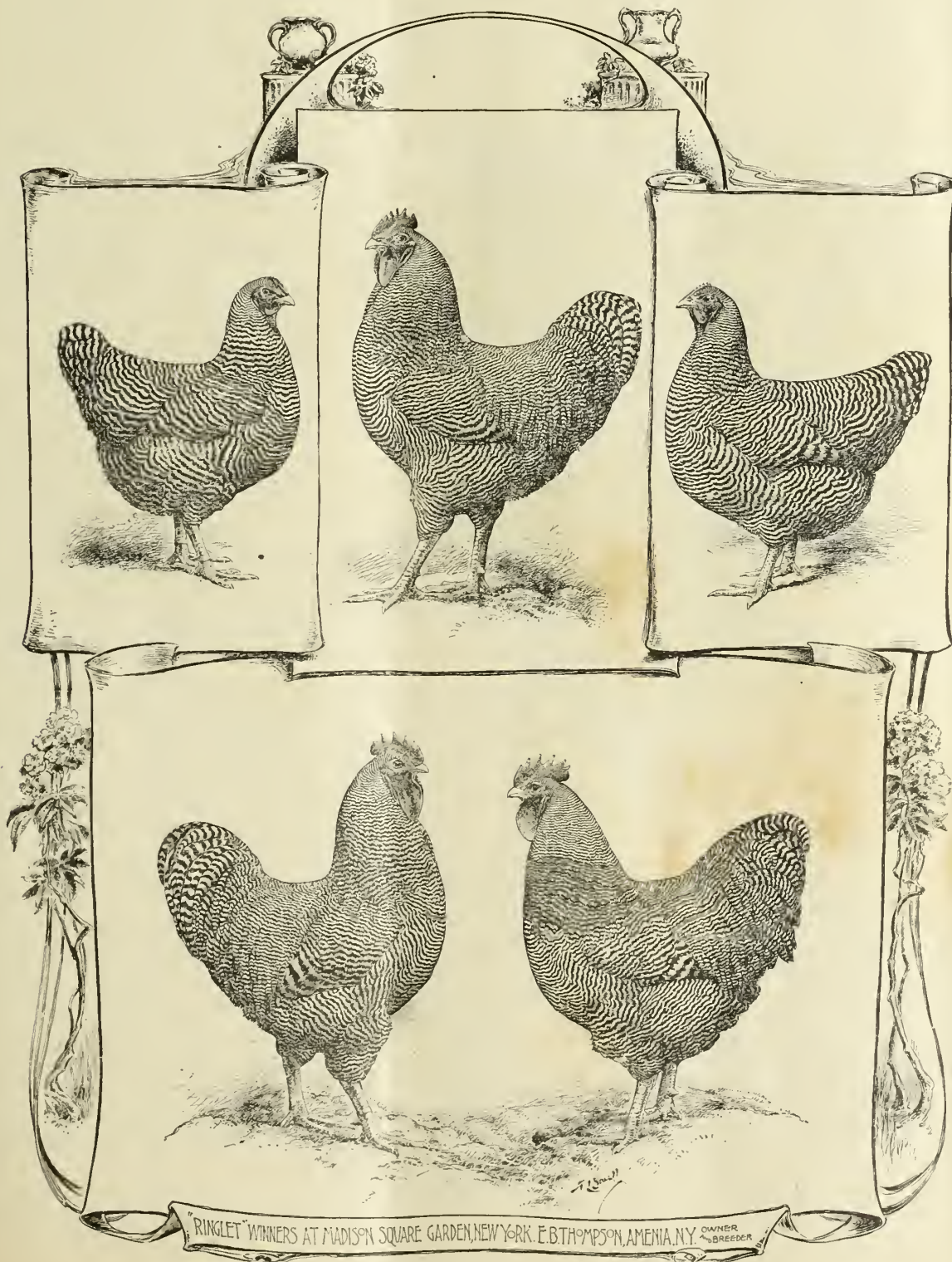
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The Popular Dragoon

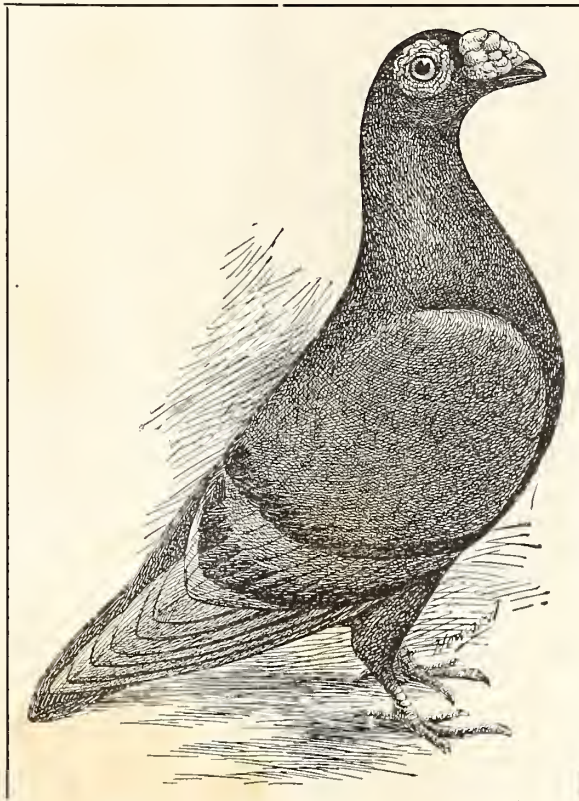


OME one once wrote in a paper (I think, by the way, it was in **THE FEATHER**), that a man who was interested in pigeons had his heart in the right place. This writer must have been a good judge of human nature, for I agree with him that one who has the tenderness to care for pets can not go very far astray. However, as we are dealing with Dragoons and not with hearts, let us change the subject.

What is a Dragoon? Let us see what the Standard says: Head, wedge-shape, broad, yet proportionate to the stoutness

yond the tips of the wings. Legs, short and stout. Color, in blues, the neck dark and lustrous, the body, rump and thighs, a leaden blue of uniform shade. Markings, a broad, black bar across the end of tail, two black bars about three-eighths of an inch, wide, even and distinct, running from top to bottom of each wing in the form of the letter V inverted. Beak in blues, black. Color of eye cell a dark gray.

This variety has proved to be an interesting one for a great many fanciers, and extremely high prices have been paid for good birds. Only a few weeks ago an eastern fancier received from Europe a young bird, paying an extremely high



BLUE DRAGOON

and length of beak, slightly curved from all points to show no extended flat surface. Beak, thick, measuring from the termination of the beak horn to the anterior corner of the eye about one and one-half inches; the lower mandible stout, straight, and close-fitting. Wattle, peg-shape, i. e., broad and perpendicular at its base, narrowing with even sides and longitudinal furrows toward the point of the upper mandible. Eye cell, small, fine in texture, nearly circular. Eyes, prominent and watchful. In blues, silvers, cheques, and grizzles, the iris is a deep rich red color; in whites the iris is a dark color. Breast, broad and full. Back, broad and as flat as possible; shoulders prominent. Wings, strong and flights carried above the tail. Tail, short and running in a line with the back, carried clear of the ground, and extending half an inch be-

price for it, the bird arriving just in time to be entered in the New York pigeon show and winning second prize in its class with exceedingly heavy competition. There is good money to be made with them from a fancy point of view, as the demand is a continuous one, and they have been bred to such a high state of perfection, both in color, shape and hardiness, that any one with a little persistence can soon have a set of birds fit to show in any ring, without great expense if one's means are slender.

From a squab raiser's view they are not considered rapid enough as breeders to pay as high a profit as birds like Carneau and Homers, and besides being a larger bird and their young slower in growing, it takes them too long to mature. However, many use them and like them. They cross very nicely with a

Homer, and make good birds, but their skin and meat is apt to be rather dark, which, while not a serious objection, does make them somewhat inferior to the lighter colored birds.

Well bred specimens are very close feathered, so much so it is hard work to ruffle them the wrong way, and when being handled their body feels as hard as a base ball, and much heavier than one would expect.

A Dragoon is not vain in the sense it tries to hide its age, being very truthful in this respect, as the wattle and eye cell grow and improve with age, so an unscrupulous pigeon dealer could not successfully work off an old bird for young one, except on the uninitiated.—Ernest L. Winslow.

Pigeons as Food

A short time ago there appeared in the columns of **Poultry and Pigeons**, an article written by a scientific gentleman on the value of squabs in diseases of children. We have always known that squabs and fresh-laid eggs were considered the most palatable delicacies for ailing people, and well considered for young children, but never knew before the reason why squabs were considered such a valuable food for invalids. We were much interested in this article, and publish it below for the benefit of our readers:

"From the pen of Mr. T. Shannon McGillivray, M.D.C.M. (Queen's University), graduate in medicine from the Royal College of P. and S., also graduate of Ontario College of Physicians, Canada, and Honorary Graduate of State University of New York and California, comes the following useful communication:

"It is a curious fact that among all your correspondents not one of them has mentioned the great value of both the flesh and the juice of the squab in the treatment of children's diseases. Being for many years a specialist on diseases of children, and, I may say, one of the first to learn that in the case of stomach and intestinal dyspepsia where the ptyalin of the saliva, the gastric and pancreatic juices have disappeared, I know that the juice of the squab (Liquor Protoplasm) is readily absorbed into the veins, and is the most nourishing and vitalizing fluid known to the medical profession for the treatment of children suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia, pernicious anemia, chlorosis, or any other wasting disease due to malnutrition.

"Protoplasm is the life-giving active growing part of any animal or bird, and the less solid and more fluid it is the faster the growth. A young pigeon previous to leaving the nest has from two to five ounces of this liquor protoplasm or liquid protoplasm, hence it is the fastest of all birds or animals to grow to the size of its parents, for at four and one-half weeks it weighs more than ever it will again. Then it leaves the nest. The liquor protoplasm drains off. In forty-eight hours it weighs several ounces lighter, and the speedy growth is retarded or completely stopped.

"The above explains why the young pigeon is useless as a remedy in diseases of children after it leaves the nest. It has then lost the liquor protoplasm."

"I wish to say I got more results from my little classified ad in **The Feather** in the fall than any ad I ever put in any paper."—B. B. Ware.



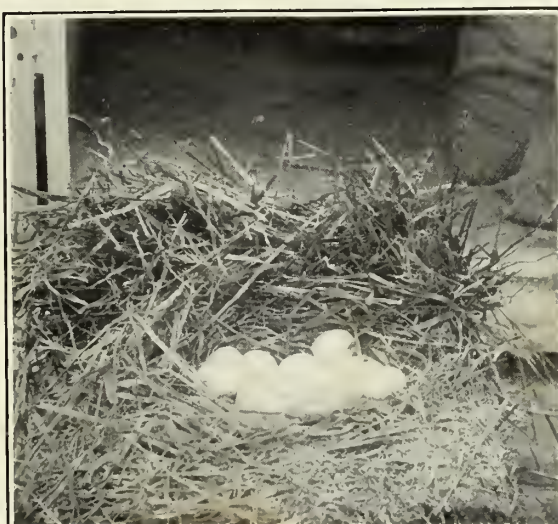
Chicks with the Mother Hen



IN MARCH of last year we published an article on the care of young chicks. Following this in April, we illustrated the method of growing chicks with the mother hen. Therein we told of feeding and caring for the chicks with the mother hen and in the brooder.

Near the doorway just within an old building was thrown a heap of straw. A hen selected this for the place to lay her eggs. At first the eggs were taken each day from the nest, until finally it was suggested that the hen be permitted to continue to lay her own eggs, hatch and rear her own brood as best she could. This hen continued to lay in this straw-pile just within the doorway, and there she completed her clutch, and hatched almost every egg that she had laid. The coming and going of the hands about the farm, the horses, the dogs and the children, did not disturb her in the least. She was faithful to her charge, and brought forth at the proper time a strong, healthy brood of chicks. Allowing that an egg was laid every other day, it took almost a month to complete the nest of eggs, three weeks more to hatch them—fully six weeks from the time of the laying of the first egg until the clutch was hatched. The hen with the brood of chicks was moved into a box, and the coop placed out of doors where she cared for and reared her own brood. This is shown in the accompanying illustration of hen with chicks in the coop. This not only illustrates the possibility of success with the natural mother hen, but presents as well a most valuable type of brood-coop. This is a doorway in front of glass above, underneath the hinged door, which serves as a shelter, and is covered with a close-meshed galvanized wire. The glass door of this coop slides backward and forward, and is illustrated in the picture of the parkway for growing chicks. These two illustrations are most valuable to our readers from the fact that they show in actual use one of the best brooding-coops which it is possible to construct.

In our article published in the February issue, we illustrated a coop of something of the same character which was on the farm in Ohio. These coops we found at the farm of U. R. Fishel, at Hope, Ind. The same coops are used for growing Plymouth Rocks at that farm, and for Wyandottes upon the farm of his brother. The illus-



HEN'S NEST WITH EGGS

trations show the beautiful parkways and the remarkable conveniences for growing the chicks, all of which are most useful to poultry-growers.

Notwithstanding the fact that we used the illustration of the turkey hen and her nest in the woods in our November issue, we deem it advisable to use this again, to call attention to the fact that the most successful way to grow the young turkeys with the mother hen is to permit her, when she will, to construct her own nest, providing that she selects a safe place. When this nesting-place has been selected, watch it carefully, and see that plenty of food and water is near at hand for the mother hen each time she leaves the nest. Another precaution may well be taken to assure the safety of the young brood when hatched. This is the making of an A-shaped coop as a shelter, to be placed over the turkey hen on her nest. This coop can be made large enough, with a solid back in the rear, so that it can be placed gently over the hen while she is on her nest, and left there during the period of incubation. This coop will provide a shelter from rain storms. When the time arrives for the turkey hen to bring forth her brood of young poults, have provided beforehand a wire-covered doorway for the front of the coop, which must be left open during the weeks of incubation so that the turkey hen can come and go at pleasure.

But when the time arrives for her to hatch the poults, gently place this door, which is made of a framework and covered with wire cloth, in front of the open doorway, and leave it over to prevent her from wandering away with the young poults before they are old enough to go. This will make a good, comfortable home for them at first. Make the box large enough, having this in view, and tall enough for the turkey hen to stand erect comfortably without annoyance. After the poults have been hatched, the front doorway can be removed, a board high enough to retain the poults within be placed in front, and the turkey hen permitted to wander about and return to her young as she will. This is a safe way to manage the young poults that are hatched out in the open. Other methods are used by those who understand growing young turkeys at home, where barrels and boxes are used for nesting places and the young kept confined close at home.

It is often said—in fact, so frequently as to become almost an absolute rule—that any one can arrange a nest for the setting hen. Any one can take a box or a barrel, or any old thing, and throw some straw in and call it a suitable nest in which the hen may hatch a clutch of eggs, but it is quite as necessary to build the nest properly as to manage the incubator in the right way. A nest should be long enough, broad enough, deep enough, and so constructed as to hold the heat about the eggs. If too thinly made and too contracted, the cold is apt to influence the temperature of the nest and prevent a perfect or satisfactory hatch. The nest should be so constructed as to hold the heat about the eggs and keep an even temperature about them. The nest should be made of clean material, and within a box that has not the least opportunity of becoming infested with vermin. If the box used is thoroughly painted both inside and out in all the cracks and crevices, with either crude petroleum or some kind of liquid lice-killer, it will prevent the possibility of vermin within the box. The body of the hen to be employed for hatching the eggs should be thoroughly dusted to the skin, particular attention being given to the roots of the feathers about the vent under the wings and in the neck of the fowl. This should be dusted with insect powder clear down to the skin a day or two before the hen is placed on the eggs, and for the next seven or eight days. This should obliterate



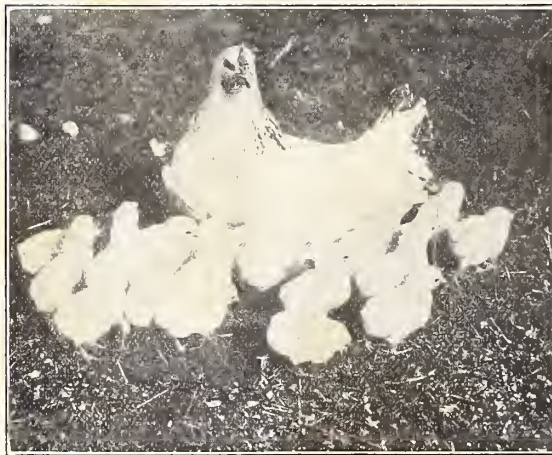
TURKEY HEN WITH EGGS

all possibility of insect vermin in the fowls. The painting of the nest-box with liquid lice-killer or crude petroleum destroys any possibility of vermin lurking within the box. If these instructions are carried out, there will be but little chance of the young chicks being infested with vermin when they come from the nest, and then if the young chicks with the mother hen are placed in a clean vermin-proof coop, they should be grown to maturity without being injured in any way by the vermin which so frequently destroys them. One kind of insect vermin that does a world of harm to the growing chick, is often, in fact, most frequently, overlooked by those who care for the young chicks; these are head lice which are often found on the heads of young chicks just as they came from the eggs. We have seen them fully the size of the point of a lead pencil within six hours of the young chick's coming from the egg. The way to be absolutely certain that they do not and will not exist is to oil the top of the head of the young chick within twenty-four hours of their being hatched with a little sweet oil, using the finger for rubbing it on. If any are discovered on the head, which will be plainly shown when the oil is rubbed on also oil them beneath on the throat. They often transfer their position from the top of the head to the throat, and suck the life out of the young chick from that locality. These are easily destroyed by the use of oil as above described. Just dip the point of the forefinger into a little sweet oil, and rub it over the top of the head and under the throat in sufficient amount to saturate the down on the top of the head and the throat, but not to make it greasy enough to run off, and so smear the balance of the plumage.

After the chicks are hatched, no kind of feed is so perfect and reliable as some of the numerous chick foods that are made. The only requirements that should be demanded in the purchase of the feeds should be that they are made of good, wholesome grain, and that they contain no grit whatever. If this kind of chick food is secured, nothing is better for feeding the young chicks than this dry grain ration, and nothing of equal value that you can purchase so cheap of equal value. If you prefer to make your own chick feed, use broken wheat, fine particles of cracked corn, oat meal, and a little broken rice, if it can be secured; this being made one-half cracked wheat, the balance of equal parts of oat-meal and small particles of corn with a little bit of meat scrap, not to exceed 5 per cent. of the whole

mixture, and you have chick food that cannot be excelled. Where this cannot be had, small particles of cracked corn mixed with a little oat meal will do. But there is nothing better than one-half cracked wheat and the balance composed of oat meal, cracked corn and other kinds of grain.

The use of milk for poultry can be made very valuable with young chicks, providing that it is properly used. The best product that can be made with milk is corn bread or johnny-cake. Use corn-meal mixed with milk, either sweet or sour, to the proper consistency for making corn bread, always adding a little baking powder, the same as if preparing it for yourself, as this makes it a light, wholesome bread when baked, and not a damp, heavy preparation. This can be baked in sufficient quantity to last into the third day. Keep in a dry place, and crumble very fine and feed it to the young chicks. Use milk, sweet or sour, boiled thoroughly, and stirred while boiling if sour, so as not to curd. When this is thoroughly heated, mix into this, meal composed of one-third corn-meal, one-third oats, and one-third wheat middlings; sift all the husks out of these with a sieve, mix the meal into the hot milk until it is a very heavy dry, crumbling mass. Nothing can be better than this to feed young chicks past three weeks old, as nothing will make them grow faster. Stir the mixture till



MOTHER HEN WITH BROOD OF SIXTEEN

it is a dry, crumbling mass before it is fed. Never feed it while hot; it may be fed when a little warm. A very small portion of salt and some red pepper may be mixed into it, just enough to season—not to make it hot or to have so much of the peppers as to heat the crop unnecessarily.

Another way to use milk is to allow it to set until it becomes sour and a very heavy, thick clabber. Set the crocks of milk on the stove where it can become thoroughly warmed through and through, then pour the contents into a coarse mesh cotton sack and hang it up until all the dampness drains out. This makes cottage cheese, as it is called. Mix a little salt and black pepper just to season it the same as you would eat it yourself; feed this sparingly once a day to either young chicks or young turkeys, a very little of it can be fed to chicks or turkeys after they are a few days old. If too much is fed, it is injurious; a small portion, not to exceed one-third of a day's ration, is beneficial. After they have passed the three-weeks period, more of it may be fed, as it is very good for the growing stock.

We object to the use of milk as a drink for young fowls, in fact for fowls of all kinds, because it becomes sour so quickly; when it is spread over the ground it smears the surface and is apt to create the scourge of the gapeworm, or

rather, make a prolific hatching ground for the gapeworm. Milk is best made use of as above described; it can always be used in this way profitably; it brings the best results possible to obtain through its use, and it is clean and easily handled.

Water is the natural drink for animals of all kinds. Young chicks should never be forced to take a drink of water. Water should be placed at a reasonable distance from them as soon as they are hatched, and the young chicks permitted to go and seek it when they need it. The plan of placing the water in the brooder right against the hover to encourage the young chicks to drink is not the best, nor is it the best to place the water dish right under the mother hen's nose, so she will induce the brood to drink as soon as they come from the nest. We have grown bantams that never had a drink of water until they were old enough to run ten feet away from the brood coop to find it. We have grown Cochins and Wyandottes in the same way. In fact, we never place water close against the coop where the mother hen is kept; the water supply for the mother hen is always hung up on the side of the coop out of reach of the young chicks for the first week, and the young chicks must go at least three or four feet away from the door of the coop to secure a drink for themselves during the first week of their existence.

We do not wish any one to deprive their young chicks from the use of water because of the above statement. The world over tells us always to place a full water supply close at hand for the young chicks; chicks have been grown in this way for centuries. Notwithstanding all this, we know full well that young chicks will do just as well, and oftentimes thrive better, that are not forced to drink water when they do not need it.

They will seek water for themselves when it is absolutely necessary for them to have it. We have described several times in the columns of our paper where large broods of chicks were grown at the experimental station in Canada that were never provided any water to drink except that which fell from the clouds and lodged in the leaves of the growing corn, or in little pools near their coops. These broods grown with the mother hen out in the corn were never watered by the hand of man from the time they were hatched until taken in the fall, and the only water supply they ever had was the rain-fall which lodged in pools and slough holes in the corn-row.



HEN WITH CHICKS IN COOP

As above stated, do not deprive the young chicks of a full water supply from the time they are hatched, but do not force them to drink before they need it, placing water right under their noses where they will stumble in it, drink it when not in need of it, and get their feet and legs and feathers wet when too young for such exposure. Treat them in the proper manner, feed them properly, and protect them from the rain, damp, and cold, and your chicks will do remarkably well.

Nothing thrives so well as the brood of chicks with the mother hens which are permitted to wander at large over the entire expanse devoted to them, providing they are well fed and properly sheltered from rain and the direct rays of the sun. Shelter from rain, shelter from the sun, and proper housing at night in coops such as we have illustrated in the past few months, almost insures the successful growing of nine-tenths of all the chicks that are hatched. Chicks that have been successfully carried past the first three weeks should never die to any great extent. A few of them will always die, but it is not necessary to lose any great number unless they are overcome by storms and become water-soaked and do not have proper attention or are destroyed by wandering marauders of many kinds. Foxes, coons, weasels, and dogs may destroy large numbers, but it is not necessary for but few to be lost in other ways, if they are properly looked after and cared for.

As soon as the young chicks become old enough to shift for themselves, it is much the best for their future condition that they should be divided off in colonies, provided with houses sufficiently large to shelter them, and to be left there to wander over as much territory as can be allotted to them almost at will. We have seen an acre or two of ground, in fact, an old orchard made use of for two thousand young chicks. These chicks were kept up in this orchard as shown in our illustration of the parkway for growing young chicks, until they were able to be divided up into separate lots, the males in one lot, the females in another, and removed to other enclosures, where five or six hundred of them were in one section. These were divided into ten buildings of fifty in a building, the buildings placed far enough apart to prevent overcrowding, either when feeding or going about. Each colony was fed morning and evening near their own building. Every bit of corn that was left about the building was cleaned up every other day, the ground and feeding place well swept, and the sweepings carried away and used for other purposes; in fact, nothing was left to become sour or to be picked over and fouled by the growing chicks. In this way the ground was kept perfectly clean, the chicks always being fed in troughs or self-feeding boxes. There was but little picking of grain from the ground; that which was supplied was picked up as above described, dried and passed through the windmill, freeing it from all dirt, when it could be used again. The third move of these fowls was made when the undesirable males were selected from the growing stock. Those to be turned into broilers, small roasters, or frying sizes were selected and sold at once to market; the pullets were removed to a hillside near a small grove, where they were given their freedom; the males were placed in a large orchard containing about ten acres, where they were permitted to roam at will and select their roosting places at night in buildings provided for their accommodation. In



PARKWAY FOR GROWING CHICKS

this way the chicks were removed from the original brooder yard into the larger parkway and then into the fields, and finally into permanent quarters, where they were permitted to rove and grow into healthy maturity until the time came for gathering them in the fall and cooping them so as to protect them from the winter storms. In this way strong, healthy fowls will always be grown. If the culling process begins as soon as they reach broiler size and continued through the size most profitable for frying and the small size roaster, the final result will be a grand collection of well grown specimens of real value, and the cost of those reserved will be much decreased through the systematic culling out of the specimens that could be sold at the three sizes above mentioned even at more profit than sold from seven to nine months old.

In this way standard-bred poultry of the highest character can be profitably handled. If the very best possible stock that can be obtained is kept and all the eggs for hatching produced by such specimens, the young chicks that are sold for market will bring a lot more than the ordinary kind of stock. That which is reserved after a thorough, systematic culling has been effected, will be of the greatest value for exhibition stock, to sell for breeding stock, and to use again for producing the best.



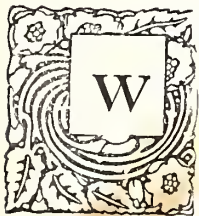
THE NATURAL WAY AT J. C. FISHEL'S FARM

Too often the culling of poultry is badly done. Where poultry is grown upon the farm, it is only too customary for the men of the house or the women in charge to select the most thrifty, the most likely of all the early-hatched chicks to be served as Sunday dinners at home, or to be sold to the huckster who goes about buying stock. Never permit any one on the farm to cull from the top, that is, to skim the cream off your whole flock and destroy the possibility of improvement. Always reserve the very best that is grown each season for yourself. If the huckster comes, sell him the tag end of the flock; first begin at the bottom and sell the worst that is grown, each time you sell, and when a fowl is killed, do not kill the laying hen nor the young stock which shows the greatest thrift and matures most quickly. The greatest secret of success in the growing of poultry of all kinds, either artificially or naturally, is to keep them continually growing, and to push them for the best results from start to finish. Poultry half fed grows very slowly, and is never good for table purposes. Poultry that is constantly fed a sufficient amount of food, and kept growing continually from the start, is always in good condition for the table, or ready to be sold to market. Poultry that is properly fed continually from start to finish will grow to marketable size, and bring the highest market price in two-thirds the time required to equal weight fowls much inferior in quality and improperly fed. In other words, it is possible to grow chicks from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 pounds, roasting weight, in six months, that will sell from 11 to 14 cents a pound, while it will take nine months to grow properly fed chicks to the same weight that will be sold at the expiration of the nine months at from 7 to 9 cents a pound. The cost of those quickly grown will not be so much in the aggregate as will be the cost of those poorly grown, and those better grown will sell for fully one-third more than those that are badly grown.

To sum up the whole question, poultry well grown, quickly grown, and properly grown, will always be sold at a profit, while that poorly grown is nearly always sold at a loss. In growing fowls of all kinds, whether it may be chickens, turkeys, ducks, or geese, the two propositions of importance are properly hatched and properly grown. No kind of live stock is ever sent to market by a thrifty farmer except poultry, unless it is in the pink of condition; cattle, sheep, and hogs are always fed to the very heaviest weight possible to obtain before they are sent to market. Why is it that when a pound of poultry can be grown for less than a pound of pork, that people will feed to a finish their hogs, sheep, and cattle, and send them to market and sell them at from 5 to 7 cents a pound, and think they are doing well? On the other hand, they will half starve their poultry, send it to market, and gain a low price for same, and think they have been wronged. The only persons who have wronged them are themselves; they wrong themselves; they rob themselves; they deprive themselves of the profit they should have gained from the poultry through their careless feeding and attention. The packing-houses buy poultry at from 7 to 9 cents, feed it from eighteen to twenty-four days, increase the weight fully one-third, and sell the whole carcass for double the price per pound that it originally cost them. All of this profit goes to the fatterer and the finisher, who knows what good feeding and care means, and is lost by the grower who should have it all, or the greater part, as his share.



Eggs and Their Products



WE IMAGINE that we may excuse ourselves for being more than satisfied with the article which appeared in the September issue of THE FEATHER, "The Value of Eggs." This article was carefully prepared, the illustrations selected with much thought, and the information contained therein of more than usual value to every one. This has prompted us to follow this with an article about eggs and their products, largely inspired by newspaper clippings relative to egg propositions having been referred to us many times since the publishing of that article. The first of these stated that the White Star steamship Majestic had arrived in New York, carrying as part of its cargo 1,327 cases of eggs; that these were the first ever imported from England to the United States. The present high prices of eggs in New York led up to this importation.

A number of years ago eggs reached the enormous price of 62 cents per dozen, by the case, in New York City. Some enterprising commission-house brought over from Germany six hundred cases of eggs, which were thrown on the market at 40 cents per dozen. All the consumers in New York bid readily at the offering. When opened, the cases showed evidence of being the small eggs selected from the German markets, packed in cases, and sent to this country. These six hundred cases had been disposed of at a profit before the true condition of affairs became evident. Later, shipments on the way from the same locality were sold at a loss. We have

wondered, since we read the clipping from the New York paper, whether these English eggs were of the same character as those that came earlier from Germany. Later, there appeared in one of the Washington Sunday papers an article, "How to Keep Eggs Fresh." While this article contains nothing new to the poultryman, it is well written, and worthy of repetition here:

"It may be news to many housewives, that at the cost of only 1 cent a dozen, plus a little time and trouble, they can keep fresh eggs for several months, and still have them come up to the strictly fresh standard.

"The spoiling of eggs is declared by scientific men to be due to the entrance of air, carrying germs of decomposition through the shells. Normally, an egg-shell has a coating of mucilaginous matter, not perceptible to the touch, but quite sufficient to make the shell air-tight.

"The thing will keep out germs for quite a while, usually if the egg is carefully handled. But it is liable to become softened in time, either by washing or by friction with a case or with

other eggs. Then the germ-laden air gets in, and the egg begins to spoil.

"This explains why eggs packed in lime or salt, or placed in cold-storage, are very far from being fresh when they come on the market. According to experiments made at the Government station in North Dakota, there really is one method of keeping fresh eggs which does preserve their freshness.

"By this method, eggs which were packed in August, were opened three and one-half months later, and 'still appeared to be perfectly fresh.' In most packed eggs, after a little time the yolk settles to one side, and the egg is then inferior in quality. But in these three months' old eggs the yolk was in its normal position, and 'in taste they were not to be distinguished from fresh, unpacked eggs.'

"This is worth knowing, if it is true. And there are other reports to the same effect.

"German experimenters tried twenty methods of preserving eggs. The three which were found most satisfactory were coating them with vaseline, preserving them in lime water, and preserving them in water-glass. The vaseline was tedious, and the lime water gave the eggs a disagreeable odor and taste.

"So, that of all the twenty methods employed, the use of water-glass seemed to be the best. There is one test of packed eggs with which most cooks are familiar. Such eggs do not beat up well for cake-making or for frosting. By this test, the eggs kept in water-glass solution seemed quite equal to the average fresh eggs of the market.

"Water-glass is a cheap product that should not cost more than 50 cents a gallon.



THREE GROUPS WHICH ARE EXAMPLES OF THE BENEFIT GAINED BY SORTING THE EGGS
ACCORDING TO COLOR AND SIZE



1, HUMMING-BIRD; 2, TOMTIT; 3, DOVE; 4, SWALLOW; 5, PHOEBIA; 6, FLICKER; 7, HOMER PIGEON; 8, RUNT PIGEON; 9, KITE; 10, ALLIGATOR; 11, HEN; 12, PEAFOWL; 13, TURKEY; 14, DUCK; 15, GOOSE; 16, SWAN; 17, GUILLEMOT; 18, EMU; 19, OSTRICH

One gallon would make enough solution to preserve fifty dozen eggs, so that the cost would be only 1 cent a dozen.

"Water-glass is a sodium of potassium silicate. To make the solution, use ten quarts of pure water that has been thoroughly boiled and then cooled. Add one quart of water-glass to the ten quarts of water.

"If wooden kegs are used in which to pack the eggs, they should first be thoroughly scalded with boiling water. Of course, any vessel, jar, or keg used for this purpose must be absolutely clean.

"Pack the eggs carefully in it, and pour the solution over them, covering them well. Keep them in a dry, cool, dark place. Do not wash the eggs before packing.

"It goes without saying that only perfectly fresh eggs can be kept fresh, even by this method. Nothing will freshen stale eggs, and if they are packed with fresh ones they may contaminate the latter."

The real value of eggs is in their size, quality of flavor, and freshness. It is the fresh-laid eggs that brings the high price in the market. No matter whether these eggs are produced in winter or summer, their freshness and quality determines their value. We are able to present here the illustration of the Brahma hen that has the record of having produced 233 eggs in ten months. The size, quality and freshness of these eggs created their value. They were sold at 50 cents apiece to produce laying pullets likely to have the same egg-producing propensity that had the mother hen. From these eggs came a little fortune to the one who owned the hen. Through this hen might have been originated or built up a strain of egg-producing Brahmas that would have made possible the wealth of the state in which they were created, and, cultivated, count up into the millions. A hen which produces 233 eggs in ten months, of the quality that can be sold at 50 cents apiece, would be \$126.50 income from a hen. This shows the possible outcome from a single high-quality, egg-producing Brahma. One would only need a dozen or twenty of such hens to have a fortune. But few of such egg-producing hens have ever existed, and those that have come into prominence have usually been lost through the indifference of the owners.

The illustration of the number of eggs, ranging in size from the humming-bird, at No. 1, to the ostrich, No. 19, is unusually interesting. These eggs were collected, graded, photographed, and half-toned by the Petaluma Incubator Company, and loaned to us for illustrating this problem in our columns. The little humming-bird, not nearly as large as the small-sized egg of a Bantam, has her home, her nest, her mate; she lays her eggs and hatches and rears her household. The minute body of the humming-bird is so deli-

cate that one would imagine there was not heat enough therein to warm into life the germs within the shell, yet this delicate little bird rears her own young, feeds and cares for them in the nest, and teaches them to fly about. Compare her possibilities of warming the little eggs into life with that of the Cochin and Brahma hen, and wonder why it is that in nature's world, growing and existing under nature's laws, the little humming-bird lays a few eggs, each of which produces a living bird, which is almost always nurtured to maturity when it flies away to fill a space in nature. These delicate little creatures, under nature's law and care, always produce to the full



extent of the eggs they have in the nest, while under the care and attention of man not one of our fowls, from the little Bantam to the Brahma and the Cochin hen, have produced a full complement from the eggs placed in the nest. Look down the line, from the humming-bird to the ostrich, and count how many of these, nurtured by the Creator, reproduce to the full extent of the eggs they lay, then follow the line of these that are not so prolific, and see whether nature's laws or artificial methods are best.

Another illustration which comes to us from the Petaluma people is the young of the ostrich

coming from the egg. Here are these enormous-sized birds, the egg from which they are produced being deposited upon hills of sand, stood over in their natural element and warmth during the night and inclement weather by the mother ostrich, their periods being left to the heat of nature to cultivate and improve the germ within. Almost every egg of these deposited naturally in nature's care produces a living thing. As soon as the ostrich comes under the care of man, is yarded, fed, and cultivated, cared for, and the eggs hatched artificially, a large decrease in production begins with that unnatural care.

The eggs of poultry, ducks, and geese are the medium through which comes to us the living of their kind. From these eggs comes forth the living chick, duckling, turkey, or to whatever tribe they may belong. All of these come as the result of the proper application of heat to the germ. From the egg comes thousands of living things; from the egg comes nutrition best suited to the most delicate condition of man; from the egg comes strength and vigor to the most ardent laborer; from the egg comes the delicate feature that makes most delightful pastry and cakes. Within the shell of the egg is confined the greatest of all living products. It contains the life that reproduces of its kind; it contains nutrition, strength, vigor, bone, and blood-forming products, and if properly cared for, the shell of the egg preserves the elements within in healthful condition for many months. The description of how to preserve the eggs only illustrates the possibilities of these sealed packages if the pores are closed. Evaporation destroys the egg, but the most destructive element within the shell is the life-giving germ, which is ready to begin to grow the moment that the egg is exposed to a proper degree of heat. This tells us that the best eggs for commercial purposes are the infertile eggs, and that the best means of preservation is to keep these eggs in a medium temperature where they will not be overheated, and when they are to be kept a long time, they should be placed either in cold-storage, or laid away in a liquid preparation of water-glass.

Foreign countries have taken up the proposition of tanking eggs in salt-water solution and keeping them in cold cellars. In a late report by Mr. Brown, of England, he tells of and illustrates this process of storing eggs. Eggs have been successfully kept in this way for over six months and sent to market, the condition claimed to be equal to any eggs kept in cold storage the same length of time.



HATCHED IN THE PETALUMA



Exhibition Leghorns



HE Leghorn is strictly an American product. They have been improved from the crude original that came in sailing vessels into New York Harbor, into the present beautiful specimens. All varieties are found in their native land in an unfinished state. The division into varieties, and developing them into what they are at the present day, belongs to the credit of the American fancier.

For years there was a contention as to type, character, and general finish of the exhibition

Leghorn. Experts who have been selected to judge them have differed so much in placing the awards that it has become a matter of much concern to those who cherish this breed of fowls. Beginning with the Boston Revision meeting of nearly ten years ago, the contention arose as to Leghorn shape and the color of Brown Leghorns. This was finally adjusted in the Rochester Revision, after over five years of controversy and strife. The description of shape from comb to toes was carefully considered and made plainer through the use of angles of forty-five degrees from the horizontal to describe the poise of tail and other like descriptions. Even with these it is not unusual to see the award placed upon a Leghorn male that carries his tail much too high and forward, even to be termed erect, and the color of the females that are selected in the Brown Leghorn classes are almost of as many shades as the specimens selected.

Another feature that has been sadly neglected in the Leghorn is the comb of both male and female. At Jamestown there was but one pullet in the entire display of Leghorns that had a perfect comb, according to the Standard. At Boston one Brown Leghorn pullet had the most beautiful comb that we have seen in years, and a hackle almost up to standard requirements. Her shape and body-color were excellent, yet she was not mentioned in the list of awards. This pullet undoubtedly would have received the blue ribbon if the judge selected to pass upon the classes had been able to finish her work. We mention this simply to show the vast differences of opinion among Leghorn experts. This pullet was pronounced by almost every exhibitor as superior to any other one in the class, yet the judge who passed upon the pullet classes did not consider her worthy of mention. Here is a sample of the difference of opinion so marked as to call for more than ordinary comment.

At the St. Louis Exposition Poultry Display a most wonderful lot of Leghorns was gathered together. The pullets in the Brown Leghorn classes were remarkable. One exhibitor had five in the open classes and four in an exhibition-pen so near alike that even the judge could not tell them apart. Yet out of the five so near alike one was selected for first place, the balance unplaced. At the Jamestown Exposition Poultry Display those present were more than surprised to witness the selection of the winners. The best



A MODEL WHICH MIGHT WELL BE IMITATED

of all the females received nothing; the pullet selected for the blue ribbon was perhaps the least valuable of all belonging to the exhibitor who owned her. The best pullet in the whole display at Jamestown—a White Leghorn pullet—was left unplaced. These statements are not given as our individual opinion, but as the convictions of dozens who saw all of these conditions and have communicated with us relative to them. We saw the birds ourselves and have taken the pains to find out the impressions of others.

Every one knows what has happened during the past year at New York. Can it be possible that there is not a judge fully competent to select the best Leghorns in the classes? The exhibitors seem to agree much better than the experts. Wherein the trouble lies should be sifted out and adjusted.

This is not a question of individuals; it is a question of justice and judgment. Whether Leghorns shall or shall not continue to be popular rests largely in the way they are judged in the future. Breeders will not continue year after



A BROWN LEGHORN OF EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH QUALITY

year to send their specimens into the show-room, pay large entry-fees thereupon to see the best defeated, no matter to whom they may belong, and to come again and again, and find that each year a different kind is selected for the awards. Type and color in these have been thoroughly established, and it seems to be a remarkable condition when it is not possible to have the awards placed so that they will at least meet the approval of a majority of the exhibitors present. It may be that the Standard does not describe quality as it should; it may be that color descriptions are at fault, but most certainly all of these could be changed and improved if necessary, and above all things, breeders, exhibitors, and experts alike should come to a thorough understanding on these subjects, and see to it that the awards were placed according to Standard description.

Too much of a disposition toward accusing

the judge of wrongdoing is displayed. We do not take part in bickerings of this character. Our experience of years has taught us that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the judge places the awards according to his best judgment. In almost every instance the award is an honest record of the opinion of the judge, but the trouble seems to be that breeders, judges, and exhibitors do not seem to get together on the Leghorn proposition, and what is needed is a better understanding, so that every one interested may become more allied in producing, exhibiting, and selecting one type and color in each variety as the true standard type and color. This is what is needed among the Leghorn breeders.

Within the past year we have been able to select and have photographed a Leghorn female

which comes quite as near to Leghorn character as any specimens we have seen for some time. The comb on this female might be improved a little in the loop in front of the eyes. The fold is a little too heavy or prominent. The size, shape, and carriage of the comb are about as good as we have seen for several years. The head-points, Leghorn type, length of legs, and in fact every feature is about up to the Standard requirements. If the tail could be spread out just a little bit and thrown back enough to make the curve at the tail like the curve of the back and neck, it would improve the specimen very much; but to have photographed the specimen just as she stood of her own free will, and to have obtained as perfect a specimen as this, makes it possible for us to present this object-lesson of type and character in Leghorn females to the readers of THE FEATHER.



A Cape Cod Poultry Farm

IN OUR article in the February issue of THE FEATHER on "Beautifying Poultry Farms," we referred to the home of one of our readers in East Sandwich, Mass., near Cape Cod. Some mention was made of what was being done by this lady in far-off Massachusetts. Since that time we have received more information and additional photographs from Mrs. Holway, which we use to illustrate the possibilities of poultry growing in many districts in which lands seem to have been neglected.

In writing a description of her home, Mrs. Holway states that she went to East Sandwich, Mass., near Cape Cod, several years ago. She began with her farm a number of years ago to improve it so as to have a home and surroundings that would be attractive as well as profitable. She began about five years ago with a few hens which had been saved from her flock in another locality. All the eggs from these were incubated, and as much stock as possible saved from that the first season. Some friends assisted her by furnishing eggs from other varieties. The ground was planted in potatoes for cultivation, and a large crop of these were grown which helped the land. Turnips and all kinds of vegetables were grown upon the farm. In addition to these, strawberries, one of the most profitable crops in that locality, did remarkably well. More strawberries are planted, and more poultry grown each year, and more eggs and more dressed poultry are marketed. The increase in roots, berries and crops of all kinds come with the improvement in the lands. In this way the place has been built up until it is one of the most attractive farms in that locality. The poultry kept is Brahmas and Wyandottes of several kinds. These, with a few pigs and a cow, sup-



THE STRAWBERRY FIELD AND POULTRY-HOUSE

ply the necessities of the farm. There are eighty acres in the farm, all of which Mrs. Holway expects soon to have under cultivation.

A careful study of all the photographs sent us is most convincing as to the work accomplished



COLONY-HOUSES IN USE ON THIS CAPE COD FARM, AND A PORTION OF THE FLOCK

upon the farm. The home is a beautiful cottage nestled among the shade trees for protection from the sun. The buildings used for poultry are of a character that is largely employed in New England Districts. The one selected shows the building for Brahmas—to the right of an apple-orchard, where the Brahmas are kept. In front and to the side of this are the strawberry plants and the land for growing roots of all kinds. These lands, reclaimed from rough, swampy conditions, are brought to a state of cultivation that can readily be gained by every one who would take sufficient care in selecting, and who will use judgment and plenty of work in reclaiming and refitting them for a beautiful home and profitable results. Here is a sample of taking up what is often called the barren lands of Cape Cod, draining and replenishing the soil through careful cultivation, and producing wealth and profit by growing strawberries, potatoes, turnips, and carrots, all of which takes but little strength from the land, as the plants left can be ploughed under, thus enriching the soil. After the strawberry crops have been gathered the poultry can roam at will over these lands. Poultry never injures the growing of roots at any period of their growth. After these plants are fairly well started, poultry can roam over them as they can over strawberry, potato, and asparagus beds, without injury to the crops. We know of thousands of fowls that are grown in the state of New Jersey that roam at will through the strawberry and asparagus beds after the crops have been marketed.

These are pointers of what may be done in almost any locality where one will go carefully and determinedly to work, beginning with a few fowls, a few strawberry plants, and as many potatoes and roots as they can cultivate and market, and in this way build up and improve the lands, making them more valuable.

Question of Color and Marking



THE question of plumage-color of broken-colored fowls such as Mottled Javas, Houdans, Anconas, and many other breeds should have unlimited consideration at this time.

The people of England, who originated the Anconas and the exhibition Houdan, claim that we destroy the beauty and value of the fowl through the encouragement of too much black, and a leaning toward the La Fleche or Game type in the Houdans, and the too-small size in the Anconas. The most attractive fowl imaginable is a beautifully marked Java, Houdan, or Ancona, when they possess pleasing distribution of color. Too much black destroys contrast, too much white is equally as disastrous. What is termed an even distribution makes the most attractive blending of color, and always receives the greatest consideration. The real reason for the American fancier objecting to the even distribution of color is the fact that if they have the proper color as pullets, they become much too white in plumage as old hens; if they are to be as perfect as possible as old hens, they would not make desirable exhibition pullets. The same is equally true of the male birds. This is also true in birds having the plumage of the Dark Brahma and many other varieties. This question of plumage-color in these broken-colored varieties should have more than passing consideration prior to the next revision of the Standard.

Color and barring in Barred Plymouth Rocks have a world of attention at the present time. This should not be left, as it was before, to the final meeting at Rochester, for settlement. Those who know best what should be, should consider this proposition thoroughly in advance of the hour when the final settlement will be made. We imagine that if no change whatever were made in the wording of the Standard for the next ten years, the same results would be obtained that will be reached under whatever wording the Standard may go forth. Yet we feel almost certain that some few changes will be made. This is why we believe that due deliberation should be given the subject.

For a number of years there has been a determination in the West for a description calling for black and white as color description. In line with this, we quoted from a western writer in our issue of March. To make this point doubly expressive, we here repeat the writings from the pen of the editor of Poultry Topics: "They do say that back East the Barred Rock breeders are doing their best to get us educated up to the real dark bird as a producer of right-type males for the exhibition-pen. The other day we saw a cockerel sent out from the East, said bird being what its breeder declared was 'the thing' when it came to males that would breed the right color in exhibition cockerels. He was plenty dark, I do declare, for he had to be placed in the cellar so that day could break in that vicinity."

We know of our own personal experience that the western fanciers desire and admire a lighter, cleaner color of plumage in the Barred Plymouth Rock than do the eastern breeders, yet we know quite as well that the color description that is set forth by the advocates from the West describes a bird much darker in plumage than either the eastern or the western fanciers desire.

When these facts are so prominent, when the strongest of evidence is daily presented through the show season, through private letters and the columns of the press, that breeders, exhibitors, and judges alike all prefer the clean, clear, blue markings, why is it that they talk of color de-

scriptions black and white, urging the placing of awards on clear, clean-cut specimens, and at the same time produce and exhibit cockerels so dark as to appear almost metallic black over the entire surface, and then fuss about the Standard description?

That which is absolutely needed is a determination on the part of the breeders, exhibitors, judges and Standard-makers to demand in the exhibition-hall that awards be placed on specimens that come within the description of the Standard. The one real value of the score-card, when properly applied, is bringing to the front the actual existence of bad shape and bad color. The one drawback to comparison judging is selecting without recorded evidence as to where the quality lies. We believe that the only way the judge is to judge, is by comparison properly applied; but when unmistakable errors are made, the way to prove the existence of the error is to measure each section according to the dictates of the Standard.

Two years from July should be issued, according to the schedule, the new revision of the Standard. This time will have slipped by more quickly than one would imagine looking forward. Now is the time to study all these questions; now is the time for each and every specialty club to weigh the importance of a proper description of shape, color, and markings. If each club would examine that portion of the Standard most important to them; if each individual breeder would

examine that portion of the Standard most important to them; if each individual breeder would examine the portion of the Standard that is important to them; if each and all of these would present their opinions for the consideration of the association, great good might be accomplished. Do not present personal preferences. Do not describe what you have at home in your yards, but try to tell the world in the best language at your command just what perfection should be in the breed or variety with which you are most familiar.

These same conditions exist throughout the Standard. The Standard description for ducks and geese in some instances demands a world of consideration, as does the Standard description for several kinds of bantams.



PAIR OF MR. M'AVOY'S HOUDANS, FOR WHICH HE WAS OFFERED TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS

Science of Breeding

T. F. MCGREW

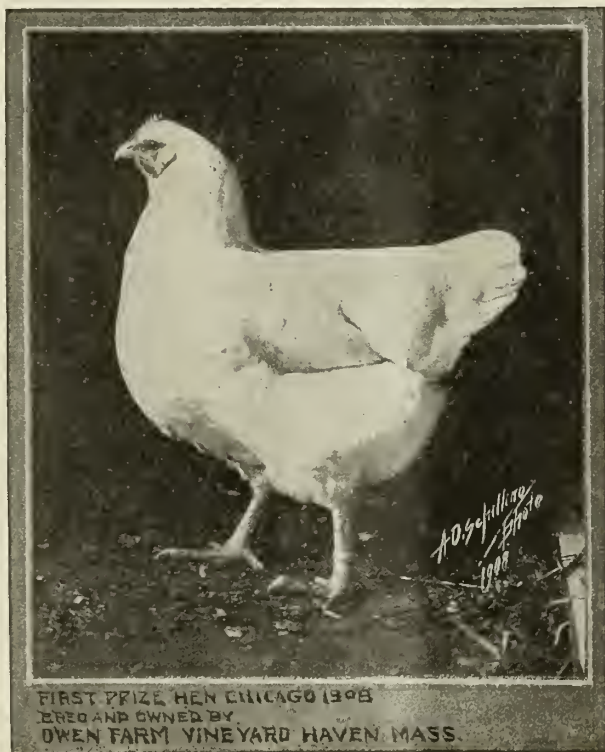
We have been asked whether it would be possible for crested fowls or for Hamburgs to become popular or profitable as a market poultry proposition.—McG.



THE time was when Hamburgs were known the world over as the everlasting layers. The Campines that are attracting so much attention in some parts of England have been fostered in some localities for many years for their profitable egg yield. All of the European fowls have been from all time prolific egg-producers. The fowls from Italy, known as the Mediterranean breeds—the Leghorns, the Minorcas, and other of the family, with the Polish and the Hamburgs, all produce a large number of

No one, we imagine, however, would contemplate establishing an egg-farm, or a farm for the growing of market poultry and select any of the Hamburg or Polish family for stocking the place. Other breeds and varieties have been cultivated which do much better for this purpose than the breeds that were fostered several hundred years ago.

The remarkable egg-producing quality of the Polish was recognized at a very early day by the poultry growers of France. This blood was infused into the fowls of France to produce both egg-producing qualities and market poultry. Two of the best known of these—the



FIRST PRIZE HEN CHICAGO 1908
BRED AND OWNED BY
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eggs, accounted for partly, perhaps, from the fact that they are non-sitting varieties. Each and every one of them produce eggs having the white shells. The Campines, above mentioned, are undoubtedly Single-combed Hamburgs. The original Hamburgs were as strong and vigorous as were the original Campines, Polish, and Leghorns. All of these in their original state were strong, vigorous, and prolific producers. Even at the present time, each and every one of the above named fowls are prolific egg-producers, if properly cared for. The Polish and the Hamburg family have become extremely ornamental. The best known in this country are grown in the very coldest climate of the country, proving that they will do well under the most trying conditions. The unusual ornamental qualities that have been bred into these may have reduced the utility value of those individual specimens, but it has not reduced the average value of the breed.

Houdans and the Creveceour—both have the crest and beard of the Polish. They have the great length of body of the Polish, and in addition to this the depth and strength of the Dorkings and the Asiatic fowls. The five toes of the Houdan and the Dorking show their close relationship, as well as the crest and beard, which connects them with the Polish. All of these fowls continue to produce the eggs having the light shells, and in the Houdan the egg yield and the market qualities have been greatly improved.

The Hamburg has been employed in many crosses that have been used for producing some of the best of our egg-producing fowls. Here again is shown the value of this breed of fowls. In the use of all these in the union of fowls from other eggs have been established better than were the originals themselves.

While Hamburgs and Polish would not be considered of equal value with other

WHITE AND COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

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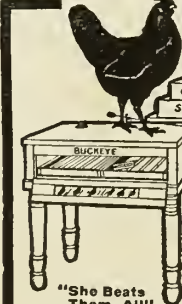
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breeds at the present time for the purpose of producing eggs for market and market poultry, they still have the ability and do produce a large number of eggs each year. There is nothing more attractive in the show-room than the display of Polish Hamburgs that comes to Boston.

We imagine that this question was propounded to gain information relative to the value of the Houdan, written up in the last issue of THE FEATHER. Many years ago when the Houdan was brought into Northern New York, they became quite popular in many localities. They are profitable egg producers, profitable meat producers; they are considered in France and England as among the choicest of all to finish for the finest of table poultry; they have the white skin, long keel and full breast which carries a large per cent. of meat. If you were to ask if these were the equal of the sturdy Barred Plymouth Rock to withstand exposure, we should answer, "No," nor is the valuable Jersey Shorthorn, Holstein, and Angus, able to withstand the same amount of exposure and neglect that is heaped upon many animals that have been kept for years upon the farm. The Houdan fills a position in poultry culture as does other high-bred, high-quality stock. They are intended for those who hope to keep the best, and are able and willing to protect them as they necessarily should be from undue exposure and neglect.

If crested fowls are turned loose to shift for themselves, or exposed to rain, compelled to roost in the trees or in buildings, the roofs of which permit the water

to leak down upon them all night, they will not survive the shock; neither will any other fowl continue to thrive long under such treatment.

The question as above suggested is whether crested fowls and Hamburgs in themselves would be profitable or not under certain conditions must be divided from the fact that while the Houdan is a crested fowl, and while the Faverolle wears a beard, both of these are descendants and part of the family of crested varieties. Both of these have proven themselves to be most prolific and valuable as egg producers and market poultry.

We do not believe that the crested varieties will ever be so generally kept as the American breeds. Ten years ago no one would stop to consider keeping poultry which had white skin and meat. Since the introduction of the Orpington and the Houdan, they have gradually crept into a position that none of us thought would ever be occupied by poultry having the white flesh and skin. The fact that the Orpington and the Houdan has met with so much opposition in some localities might well be taken as evidence that they are pushing their way where least expected, and their advent may not have proven to be relished in all quarters. Hamburgs and Polish will never become popular themselves as a market poultry proposition in this country, but their descendants have already made a name for themselves and proven that the Dorking, the Hamburg, the Polish, the Houdan, Faverolle, and Orpington all may find a popular position even in America.

Leghorns vs. Mongrels as Egg-producers



FRESH eggs are very high in price and difficult to procure during the winter months, and the question arises, is this condition of the egg market because the common country fowls are poor winter layers, or is it because they are poorly housed and insufficiently

fed? In order to throw some light on this subject and also to determine whether White Leghorns or Mongrels are more profitable as egg-producers, Prof. J. H. Stewart, of the West Virginia Experiment Station, has tried the following experiment: In the summer of 1904, fifty young pullets, typical of the common mixed stock of the country, were brought from farmers living in the vicinity of Morgantown. A few of them showed traces of Barred Plymouth Rock and Light Brahma blood. The rest were of various colors. They were all allowed to run at large until fall, when they were divided into two lots and placed in the laying houses. Fifty Single-combed White Leghorn pullets of approximately the same age were selected, and placed in two similar houses.

The feed was carefully weighed for each lot, and placed in covered boxes in the houses. The actual feeding of the fowls was intrusted to a colored boy who, it is believed, gave the fowls at least as careful attention as they would have received on the average farm. He was instructed to feed only what the fowls seemed to require, but as he was naturally a liberal feeder it is probable a portion of the time the fowls were somewhat too fat for best results. They were fed whole grain scattered in litter in the

morning, and a mash at night. The whole grain consisted of equal parts, by weight, of corn and oats. No wheat was fed, owing to its high price. The ground feed consisted principally of corn-meal, ground oats, and wheat middlings, to which was added about 10 per cent. of beef meal. During the first eleven months of the year the ground grain was moistened with skim milk, the rest of the time with water.

The total amount of food consumed by the mongrels a head, without taking into consideration the skim milk, was 66.8 pounds, and for the Leghorns, 61 pounds, and the total cost of food was a small fraction over 92 cents and 85 cents for the mongrels and Leghorns, respectively. The average weight of the mongrels at the beginning of the test as 3.41 pounds, and at the end of the first year 4.61 pounds, while the Leghorns weighed 3.14 pounds at the beginning and 3.35 pounds at the end of the test. Consequently, the mongrels gained considerably more in weight than the Leghorns. The mongrels produced eggs to the value of \$1.78 and the Leghorns to the value of \$2.24. If we deduct, in each case, the cost of food from the value of the eggs, there remains balances of 86 cents and \$1.39 for the mongrels and Leghorns, respectively. If we take into consideration only the cost of the food consumed and the value of the eggs produced, then the Leghorns gave 53 cents a head more profit than the mongrels. The mongrels gained in weight one pound a head more than the Leghorns. Valuing this at 13 cents a pound, the Leghorns gave 40 cents more net profit a hen than the mongrels.—A. A. in Poultry and Bees.

Weight of Eggs



SHORT time ago a table showing the weight of eggs by ounces gained from records kept through the years 1902-07—a space of five years—was published in the Australian Hen. This was compiled by Mr. Scollay, as we understand it, from the records kept of the egg laying contests annually carried on in that country. The writer states regarding the value of the table: "It must always be borne in mind that in this matter an average only approximates a standard when the number of birds from which it is struck is considerable; and while perhaps it can be said with some amount of dogmatism that eggs laid by White Leghorns weigh 26 ounces per dozen, Black Orpingtons 25 6-10, and Silver Wyandottes 24 1/2 ounces, it may be wise for the present to treat the other figures as pointers only, but they do point, and to some purpose may also be shown by stating that the Andalusian lays a very large egg, the Rose-combed Brown Leghorn a very small one, a statement not likely to be controverted. Eighteen varieties, each represented by from six to twenty-four birds are omitted from the table for the reasons stated above."

Table Showing Weight of Eggs Laid By Certain Varieties of Poultry

Competitions 1902-07

Variety	No. of hens	Eggs laid	Ozs. per doz.
Andalusians	72	11,883	26.85
S. C. Blk. Min.	156	23,910	26.72
Langshans	108	17,766	26.03
White Leg.	984	173,931	26.00
Anconas	42	7,883	25.94
Flk. Orps.	954	162,623	25.61
Buff Orps.	234	35,191	25.25
Buff Wyans.	66	10,479	24.71
Silver Wyans.	834	139,694	24.50
Br. Leghorns	180	32,593	24.47
White Wyans.	90	14,066	24.45
Golden Wyans.	108	16,902	24.38
R. C. W. Leg.	66	11,578	24.31
Blk Hamburgs	30	5,554	22.74

Complete Summary—(All varieties included)

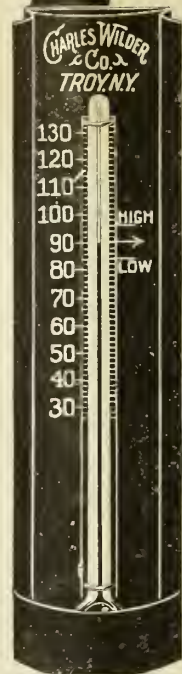
Competition	No. of hens	Eggs laid	Ozs. per doz.
1902-07			
Weight series	4,362	732,682	25.28

The above is valuable as a pointer as to the average weight of eggs laid by the varieties considered. Many varieties are not considered in this table, but we may be able in the near future to give a record of many more kinds compared in the same manner.

Mr. N. B. Warner, of Hamilton, Loudon Co., Virginia, has purchased of Friendship Heights Poultry Farm their entire outfit of Black Sumatras. These are the same that won so many honors at the late Washington Show. Mr. Warner has been one of the most successful breeders of Black Sumatras, and the addition of this purchase to his own places him in the front ranks for quality in this breed of fowls.

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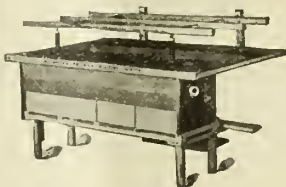


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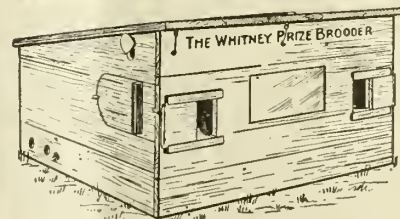
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WYANDOTTES. This valuable volume was written by T. F. McGrew. It contains ten colored plates of the several varieties of Wyandottes, and other illustrations in black and white. It is for the benefit of breeders of Wyandottes that this book is issued, and it should prove of considerable value to all interested in these fowls.

Prices: Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, \$1.00

THE FEATHER'S PRACTICAL PIGEON BOOK, by J. C. Long, is superbly printed on calendered paper, and illustrated with a half hundred fine half-tones. This book is credited with being the best and most practical book published on breeding and raising all kinds of pigeons. No library or home of a pigeon fancier is complete without it. The illustrations are said to be the finest and most accurate ever drawn.

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THE HOMING PIGEON. The demand for a perfectly reliable and practical book on the "feathered race horse" has prompted the publication of the new book, "The Homing Pigeon." It is a complete book in every way, and treats thoroughly the history of the Homing Pigeon, breeding, training, and flying, as well as the many handy and business uses for which these birds may be employed.

Prices: Paper, 25 cents; Cloth, 50 cents.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, by T. F. McGrew, contains six colored plates of the three varieties of Plymouth Rocks, and other illustrations in black and white. The book has been carefully prepared, and as it is issued for the benefit of breeders of this variety of fowls, it should prove of considerable value to all interested in them.

Prices: Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, \$1.00

The Howard Publishing Company
714 Twelfth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.



The Silver Plymouth Rocks



HERETOFORE this new variety of the Plymouth Rock family and the last variety to be accepted as a standard variety by the American Poultry Association, has been bred by only a few fanciers; Mr. Weimer, of Exmoore Farms, Mr. McGrew, Mr. Theo. W. Wittman, and myself, perhaps, have been more deeply interested in them for a longer time than any other Eastern breeders. It was about eight years ago that I first commenced breeding these birds, induced to take them up by Mr. McGrew, I found them then as they have always remained with me, heavy layers, very healthy and vigorous, eggs nearly always hatching all, and the chicks living and thriving under nearly any conditions.

The quality of the birds at that time, from a fancier's view, might have been better, though some of the birds were very fine. I remember one cock in particular that had the beautiful silvery white surface color, which is so hard to get, even to-day. This bird also had a fine stripe on his saddle and hackle, and although he was a little short in back, I considered him a very fine specimen. The females, though fairly well penciled, were rather poor in shape, nearly all with feathers on legs, color of the legs too dark, and they nearly all lacked a good Plymouth Rock head and comb. I commenced mating these birds with a view of improvement along these lines, and for four years I watched results, and each year I could see some small change for the better, until in 1906 I showed a cock bird from these matings that won the blue ribbon at the Garden. This bird had a good Rock head and was a fairly good type, and I was very much pleased with the results of the three years' mating before I procured this bird.

Just before the show at Madison Square in 1906, and upon coming to Rock Hill Poultry Farm, I had purchased what I think was the finest flock of Silver Rocks, ever gotten together in America, about eighty birds, bred from a Silver Gray Dorking Dark, Brahma and Mottled Java cross; every one of this flock of birds had size, beautiful color, most of them were good in Plymouth Rock type, and fairly good in head and combs, but above everything they had size and health and vigor stamped all over them. I still had some feathers on shanks to contend with, and I mated these birds very carefully in 1906 with the view of getting rid of these, throwing out many fine birds from our breeding pens in my effort to correct this fault; also I selected females that had the best color in the leg, and I was glad to notice that when the chicks hatched that I had made considerable progress in these two points, and as they developed I saw some very fine Plymouth Rock heads and combs. Our 1907 matings were made after carefully studying the results of 1906, and I will only say that we were again successful with the majority of our matings in producing chicks that were good in Plymouth Rock type, in head points and greatly improved in color of legs, and practically free from feathers on

shanks, some matings hatching less than 2½ per cent. of chicks showing any stubs.

The Silver Rocks of the present day have reached that point where they are breeding as true as many of the older Standard varieties, and are attracting the attention of the poultrymen and fanciers in all parts of our country as well as foreign countries; and why should they not? If you will glance at the illustrations in connection with this article, you can not fail to notice the beautiful markings of these birds, and to all lovers of a colored fowl, they are bound to appeal.

They not alone have beautiful plumage to recommend them, but, as I have said before, they are heavy layers, winter and summer, and best of all, are a very healthy, hardy, and vigorous bird.

We have shipped Silver Rocks to over ten different states during the past three months, and the most of these were purchased by people that have been attracted by their beautiful color and who are deeply interested in them even to the extent of paying good prices for good stock

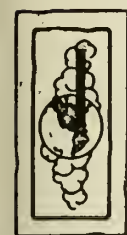


to get the right start. Inquiries for information and prices of eggs for the Silver Rocks are coming in by every mail, and if present indications are worth anything, the future of this variety will be very bright.

The future of these birds, having bred them for eight years, and knowing their many sterling qualities, seems to me to be very promising. When once a poultryman has tried them, he is sure to be pleased with results, and as we get them introduced in different parts of the country, their reputation spreads, and, like making money, though slow at first, after you get a start, it comes with a rush (to some), I feel it will be that way with the Silver Rocks. A few are trying them, and others will hear of the good results and want them for themselves.

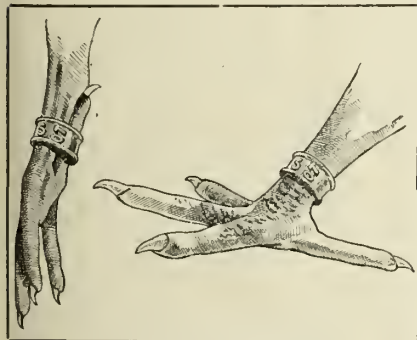
A Silver Rock Club was formed during the Madison Square Show in December by a few enthusiastic fanciers and friends of the variety, and as all specialty clubs are organized to help introduce their different breeds and varieties, so ours will help to introduce the Silver Rocks, and with all things in our favor, I feel sure these beautiful birds will climb toward the top of the list as one of the most popular of the colored varieties of fowls.—F. W. Corey.

Seamless Bands



IT IS quite necessary at the present time to be able to place upon the shanks of young pigeons seamless bands having the year recorded thereupon. Pigeons for the show-room, pigeons for breeding, and pigeons to be made use of as squab-producers, and especially those bred for flying in races should all have seamless bands placed upon their shanks to identify the year of their birth.

The breeders of Antwerp state as follows: "Seamless bands can only be placed on youngsters under ten days old. At that age the toes are very pliable, and the band can be passed over the three front toes, bending the fourth back and drawing the band over it. The growth of the foot is so rapid that in a short time the band can not be removed. Bands are made of seamless aluminum, of a size large enough for the leg of the matured bird. A new design is adopted by the National and Federation Associations, as well as the several specialty clubs each year.



METHOD OF USING THE SEAMLESS BANDS

To do the best work in placing the bands upon the shanks, one must be prepared to act quickly as possible. All that is needed is a careful hand and a quick motion. Take the pigeon in the left hand, placing the shank of the right foot between the first and second fingers and the thumb of the left hand. Take these two fingers and the thumb and draw the toes close together. With the right hand slip the ring over the point of these three toes and push it gently along. When you get close to the back toe, bend it smoothly against the shank, and pass the ring over these toes onto the shank. Be careful in pushing the ring over the back toe to remove and free the toe from the circle of the ring, so that the ring will drop down against the four toes and remain loosely placed against the shank.

At times those who are not very careful catch the ring in the flesh of the hindmost toe and thoughtlessly force the ring down and bend back the bones of the back toe, which causes a deformity. Care in doing this work is always necessary, as it is in everything that should be well done. When the squabs are but ten days old or a day or two younger, they are old enough to handle, and yet young enough for the feet and toes to be soft and pliable, so that they can be worked quickly into the band. The nicely made allum-

inum rings with the enameled coating and the barring thereupon are the most attractive. Some of the clubs, in fact nearly all of the pigeon clubs, have their own bands, the color and style of which are changed each year. In this way, even though one might place a band upon the pigeon, nothing goes with the Club membership but the legalized club band with the year marked plainly thereupon. We have known persons who were overly anxious to secure a prize on a certain bird that was in its second year to take or select one of the largest bands that they could find among those legalized by the club, and place this band in very warm water to soak so as to expand it a little, and take the foot of the pigeon to be banded, and soak the foot until it was made very soft in warm water, then oil the foot thoroughly well and take the warm band and the foot thus softened in the warm water, and force the leg band over the foot. This is a very painful operation, often takes hours to complete, and invariably rubs more or less of the skin and scales from the shanks, causing marks and scars, and usually laming the pigeon so badly that it cannot walk around for several weeks. This is a cruel operation, which no one would attempt except a thorough expert in faking. Such an operation can readily be detected at any time during the pigeon's life, as the scars and injured places never thoroughly heal, and always point to something having been done out of the usual with them. Every one who grows pigeons should supply themselves with plenty of bands for the purpose intended of the proper size for the pigeons to be banded, and the band should always be slipped onto the toes as above described before the young are ten days old.

Worms in Turkeys

Mrs. A. C. Robinette gives the following formula for curing worms in turkeys: One part of turpentine to four parts of lard. Give to a grown turkey a teaspoonful; young turkeys a half teaspoonful. For gapes rub the same on the throat. Squeeze the wind-pipe very gently as you rub. This, she claims, has been very good for both ailments.

To make a good powder for turkeys, she recommends one part sulfur, two parts black pepper, and three parts charcoal. Mix a little of this powder occasionally with the turkeys' feed. The only objection to this mixture is the sulphur. Sulphur fed to poultry of any kind is apt to prove injurious during wet weather.

The Adairondack S. C. White Leghorns, bred at Orchard Grove Poultry Plant, Cohocton, N. Y., have been heralded throughout the country in a most attractive catalogue issued by the proprietor of the farm. If you wish to learn of the best quality in this variety, send there for one of the new catalogues.

Feed Reeve's Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write CHARLES H. REEVE, 187 Washington Street, New York. 13-8

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100 White Plymouth Rock Pullets for Sale. We breed Fishel's strain, the best in the world. Eggs for hatching, 15 for \$1.50; 100 for \$6. Fifty acres devoted to this splendid strain. We breed no other kinds. THE WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK POULTRY FARM, Theo. S. Green, Prop., Woodbury, N. J. 13-7

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A Remarkable Offer to Introduce My Great layers and Standard-bred White Rocks and White Wyandottes. Eggs, 75c per setting. C. L. YERBY, Douglassville, Pa. 13-7

Defandorf's White Rocks Again Winners at the Great Washington Show, January, 1908; 4 firsts, 2 seconds. He has bred them 14 years, and they are better than ever. Eggs, \$3 per 15. Stock for sale. J. F. DEFANDORF, Garrett Park, Md. 13-7

Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns. Stock for sale. Eggs by setting or hundred; prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. CRESCENT FARM, R. J. Cadle, Reisterstown, Md. 13-7

Barred Rock Ringlet Strain, from Prize Stock. Good size, good color, good layers. Eggs for sale. Berry plants, etc. Catalogue free. J. W. HALL, Marlton Station, Md. 13-7

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Eggs from Pure-bred, Large, Handsome Barred Rocks, selected, \$2 per 15. Incubator, \$4 per 100. H. W. ROBERTSON, Bel Airton, Md. 13-7

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Marburger's Barred Rocks Have Narrow, Straight, ringy bars to the skin, correct color, size, shape. Won eight regular prizes and special (nine entries) at the great Allentown Show. Also winners at Hagerstown, Little, and Carlisle. Prize Winner's Eggs \$3.00 per setting; others \$1.50. A. W. MARBURGER, Box 36, Denver, Pa. 13-8

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Barred Rocks. America's Leading Strains. Send for my show record of 1907. Have won four silver loving cups. Cockerels and pullets very reasonable. Booking orders for eggs now. Guarantee satisfaction. H. L. Fike, Meyersdale, Pa. 13-11

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High-scoring, Single-combed Buff Leghorns. Eggs, 15, \$1; 50, \$3; 100, \$5. Safe arrival and satisfactory batch guaranteed. JAMES PEARCY, Route 16, Martinsville, Ind. 13-7

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I Have 10 Buff Leghorn Cockerels for Sale Cheap. They are extra fine birds. Eggs, \$2 per 15. GILBERT E. NICHOLAS, Brookside, N. J. 13-7

Rose-combed White Leghorns—Winners at Newark, Morristown, and Dover. Choice young stock and eggs for sale. BONNIEBROOK FARM, Stillwater, N. J. 13-7

Winners at the Great Hagerstown Fair. R. C. Brown Leghorns. Stock and eggs in season. EMMERT SHEELY, Mason & Dixon, Pa. 13-7

S. C. White Leghorns—Hundreds of Select, High-scoring, heavy-laying birds. Wyckoff strain, in free range colony-houses. Eggs, 15 for \$1; 50 for \$2.50; 100 for \$4. Circular. CLOVER-NOOK FRUIT FARM, Chambersburg, Pa. 13-7

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Single-combed Brown and White Leghorns. Winners at Dallastown, Lititz, Hagerstown and Hanover. Stock and eggs for sale. Circular free. S. J. HARLACHER, Hanover, Pa. 14-1

You Can Buy Some of the Best S. C. White Leghorn eggs from me at reasonable prices. Write R. L. SEITZ, R 2, Glen Rock, Pa. 13-7

Rose-combed Buff Leghorns, the Greatest Winter layers on earth of large, white eggs. Stock direct from F. L. Zwick. Eggs, \$1 for 15. E. M. CARTWRIGHT, Amagansett, Long Island, N. Y. 13-8

Rose-combed Buff Leghorns—Originator, and Sixteen years a specialist; first one to show these beauties, and winners of 400 prizes at America's leading shows; greatest layers on earth. Eggs, \$2 per 13. F. ZWICK, Route No. 3, Seymour, Conn. 13-7

For Sale—S. C. White Leghorns, Wyckoff Strain. April-hatched cockerels and pullets, bred from prize-winning birds. D. H. SCHALLELT, Clark, Mercer Co., Pa. 13-7

Rose-combed Brown Leghorns. Prize Winners. Bred 18 years exclusively. Size, quality, beautiful; 15 fertile eggs, \$1; 45, \$2.50. W. C. RUMMEL, Columbiana, Ohio. 13-8

Single-combed White Leghorns. These Birds Are large, strong, stay-white; bred for egg-production. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. R. A. GRAFF, Jamesburg, N. J. 13-8

Single-combed White Leghorns and Buff Wyandottes. Every bird scores ninety or better. 15 eggs, \$2. R. M. RENFREW, Route 1, Fayetteville, Pa. 13-8

Pride of Jersey Buff Leghorns. Catalogue Ready. CLEARVIEW YARDS, Ramsey, N. J. 14-1

Single-combed Buff Leghorns Exclusively. Eggs, \$1, \$1.50, \$3, \$5 per 15. If you want to raise winners try eggs of my best pen. WM. SHIFFER, Milton Grove, Pa. 13-8

Leghorns—Single-combed White, Buff, Brown. Eggs \$1 and \$2 per 15, from large, vigorous stock. Also Barred Rocks (Bradley). CHAS. E. BOSTON, New Midway, Md. 13-8

White Leghorn Eggs for Hatching—Young's, Knapp, Wyckoff Strains. \$1 per setting; \$5 per 100. GEORGE HOWARD, JR., South Bound Brook, N. J. 13-8

Rose-combed Buff Leghorns, Stock and Eggs. Write C. S. CRUMBLING, Marysville, Pa. 13-8

Single-combed Buff Leghorns and Single-combed White Minorca Eggs! C. S. CRUMBLING, Marysville, Pa. 13-8

Single-combed Leghorns—White, Black, Buff, Brown, Duckwing. Utica winners from America's foremost strains. Circular. RALPH E. OWEN, Route 6B, Fulton, N. Y. 13-8

Wyckoff's Single-combed White Leghorns. Hatching eggs, \$5 per 100. Little chicks, \$10 per 100. Fine stock for sale. Circulars. LOCUST POULTRY FARM, Canton, Pa. 14-1

"The Breed that Lays Is the Breed that Pays." Pure-bred Single-combed White Leghorns. Best layers. Eggs for hatching and stock for sale. Write us before placing your order elsewhere. WHITE LEGHORN POULTRY YARDS CO., Route 32, Waterville, N. Y. 13-8

Pure Wyckoff Strain Single-combed White Leghorn eggs, \$1 per setting; \$5 per hundred. J. STARK COOLBAUGH, R. 2, Tunkhannock, Pa. 13-8

Single-combed White Leghorns—Eggs from Large, high-scoring, heavy-laying birds, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. SAM. S. BLIEM, Pottstown, Pa. 13-8

My R. C. Brown Leghorns Won: Rockville, Md., 1907, 1st and 2d pens, 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st and 2d cockerels, 1st, 2d, and 3d pullets; Washington Show, 1908, 1st pen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet; trap-nest records. Eggs from prize-winners, only \$3 per 15. H. JANSSEN, Rockville, Md. 13-7

Leghorns—S. C. White or Brown. Eggs That hatch, \$1 for 15; \$5 per 100. Prize matings, \$2. "The best for the price—always." Circular. UPLAND POULTRY YARDS, Box G, Decatur, Ill. 13-8

Little Chicks from Heavy-laying, Prize-winning Rose-combed Brown, and Single-combed White Leghorns, 10 cents each. Free circulars. LEON L. HOUGH, Box C, Canlsteo, N. Y. 13-8



The White Wyandotte



PERHAPS one of my most prominent recollections of my boyhood days is that of a flock of Silver-laced Wyandottes, which my father was breeding at that time, about twenty-five years ago. I was eight years of age then, and was allowed to assist in caring for the chickens, and by the time I was ten I was doing all the feeding and had the general care of the flock. I can well remember the pride I took in my work, and the large number of eggs we secured from our Wyandottes in the winter season was the wonder of the neighborhood.

Among the one hundred fifty to two hundred chickens we would raise each



WHITE WYANDOTTE OWNED BY ARTHUR C. S. BEEMAN, ST. ALBANS, VT.

year from this flock we would have a few pure white ones. At first these Sports, as father called them, were killed, but one day a Mr. Macumber, of Truxton, N. Y., whom had been purchasing our surplus pullets, saw these white chickens in our yard and immediately wanted to buy them. Father sold him four pullets and two cockerels at this time and others later on. I have since learned that he resold them to a Mr. Towle, also of Truxton, N. Y., and one of the first men to advertise and push the White Wyandottes. Other white birds from this same flock were sent to an uncle of mine at De Ruyter, N. Y., who, a few years later, sold a White Wyandotte cock bird that won a blue ribbon at one of the first shows held at Madison Square Garden.

There was other blood from Leghorns, White Hamburgs, Light Brahmas and other breeds introduced by some of the early breeders of this variety, and for a time almost anything with a rose-comb and white plumage was passed off as White Wyandottes; but I believe we have to thank the blood from the old Silver-laced Wyandottes for most of the good qualities of our White Wyandottes of today.

That they have the good qualities to appeal to the farmer and the market poultry man no one will attempt to deny; that they are to-day, scarcely twenty-five years old, the most popular variety of fowls very few of us will attempt to deny, and if the fanciers and poultry judges of this country do not ruin their utility points by insisting on an extreme in type they are bound to advance in popular favor until they exceed in numbers any other one variety of fowls in the world.

The question of Wyandotte type is one that some of our best writers have devoted much time and many illustrations to in the past few months. Judging from the different illustrations they have used to show their idea of Wyandotte shape very few of us could agree on a typical Wyandotte bird. Granted that a Wyandotte should be shorter on back, in leg, and more compact than the Plymouth Rock, I firmly believe the illustrations used in the Standard carries that idea (with the possible exception of length of shank), as far as it is necessary to establish the breed characteristic, and as far as it is safe from a utility standpoint. I am thoroughly convinced that we should not attempt to breed our Wyandotte females with scarcely any back showing between the hackle and tail feathers as some so-called, "good type" Wyandottes which I have seen illustrated in different articles in the past six months. My experience has taught me that the Wyandotte, with the moderate length of body, is much the best producer, and that an extremely short-bodied bird not only loses in weight, but is almost invariably a very poor layer. The egg-laying qualities and the weight of the carcass are two points which are of very great importance to the market poultrymen, upon whom the success or failure of any variety of poultry actually depends; hence, if we fanciers are to work for the best interests of the White Wyandottes let us avoid the extremely short, chunky bodied birds, and if we must change the Standard let us do something that we may all work for a larger and a better producer rather than for a smaller, less valuable Wyandotte.—F. W. Corey.

A Friend's Comment

"Your sample copies duly received, and desire to thank you for same. Have looked through The Feather and am more than pleased, and congratulate you on getting out such a meritorious publication. Beg to enclose post money order for \$1, availing myself of your generous offer of subscription for three years, and the drawings of the Cornell University Nest Box. Wishing you success, which I will endeavor to aid in my small way by passing your copies to my friends and saying a good word for The Feather."—F. W. Schaefer.

Feed Reeve's Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write CHARLES H. REEVE, 187 Washington Street, New York. 13-8

Raising Thoroughbred Poultry

THE following essay was written by Miss Myrtle Kanaester, eighth grade, public school, Batesville, Arkansas, in competition on the Missouri-Pacific Railroad Poultry Exhibit. This was commended by the committee as of general interest.—[Editor.]

One of the most important industries in which the American people of to-day are concerned is one which is being most sadly neglected in Arkansas; one which, if given the careful attention it justly deserves, could be made the most profitable as well. I say neglected, because it does not receive the diligent care it should; and profitable, because it brings the greatest amount of income on the amount of capital invested. This industry, as you perhaps have already divined, is the raising of thoroughbred poultry.

I deem it hardly necessary here to say that this class of stock deserves more attention than the farmers generally give it. There are, indeed, few farmyards untenanted by fowls of some kind, and few homesteads without a poultry house. It is rare, however, to meet with an instance where the breeding and management of poultry is conducted with the care and intelligence so frequently bestowed on other kinds of live stock.

Now, if poultry is kept at all, whether for pleasure or profit, it is surely worth while to use rational means for securing the object in view. To have good poultry it is necessary to provide a dry, warm, well-ventilated house for them. Cleanliness and freedom from moisture must be secured if the greatest success is to be attained. Constant and careful attention is absolutely indispensable. It is a lamentable fact that a great many of the farmers permit their poultry to roost in trees, or any place else it suits them, and then insist that poultry-raising is not profitable. It never seems to enter their minds that if poultry is to be made profitable it must be housed properly, fed properly, and attention be given to their wants—the three great stepping stones which lead to success.

To obtain the best results in this enterprise, I would urge poultry-raisers to select a standard breed of a recognized strain and breed them exclusively. Make a specialty of this one breed, then give all your time and surplus money to raising of the best of this breed. What could be more pleasing to the eye than a flock of chickens of one breed? Uniform in color, all of a size and all of one pure breed. Aside from their beauty, they are the most profitable as well. The market and poultry dealer will always give a few cents more per pound for a coop of uniform poultry where their dressing qualities are about equal. I am sure a coop containing one breed will always attract the eye of the buyer.

Another great aid in making this industry pay, in fact the cardinal principle in profitable poultry-raising, is extensive

advertising, for without it, anything in the way of pre-eminence cannot be established. You must let people know what you have, and an excellent means of accomplishing this is through the columns of good poultry journals.

Poultry breeding is rapidly becoming a science, an art (if it is not already), which is beginning to command the respect of the cultured and refined in all walks of life. The day for haphazard breeding is fast passing and should be. Now is the time to begin the reformation if you have been careless with your fowls. There has been a great awakening along this line.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Poultry Exhibit train, which recently visited this city, created quite an interest, and the farmers are taking up the raising of thoroughbreds with renewed energy and zeal. May the day speedily come when thoroughbreds may be found in every farm yard, and then, not until then, will the farmers be awakened to a due appreciation of the wonderful possibilities now neglected; not until then will this important enterprise have received the consideration it so justly merits.

A Complaint

The following letter sent us by Mr. Geo. B. Inches, of North Grafton, Mass., speaks for itself. Mr. Inches requests that this letter be published in full.

"I write this letter to you as there may be other people who have been attacked as I have, but never by you or any poultry journal in the east of repute. A member of my family received a letter from a certain collecting agency, demanding \$1 for subscription to a so-called poultry journal. The member of my family had never subscribed to a poultry journal in her life, nor had I ever subscribed to the particular journal in my life. The subscription had been awarded as a prize at a small poultry show, where our birds had been exhibited to help the show. It would seem that the so-called poultry journal had continued the subscription without orders from us. We take all the poultry journals that we consider we need. We also advertise a little to help things along. I am not a professional breeder of poultry, but am very fond of all kinds of poultry and birds. I demand that you and other poultry journals of repute publish the tricks of certain publishers of poultry journals, so that the public may know that they must inquire as to the reputation of the journals before they do business with them. Also for the honor of the poultry journals of this country. Do urge the poultry journals of the country to come out of the woods and become civilized.

Hoping that this letter will help to brace up some who need it, and that you will publish it in your esteemed journal, I remain,

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE B. INCHES.

Single-combed White Leghorns—Eggs from Two-hundred-egg hens, \$1.50 per setting; \$6 per 100. Orders filled promptly. A. D. VIRNELSON, Petersburg, Va. 13-8

S. C. W. Leghorns—Eggs, per 100, \$4; Day-old chicks, \$2.50 for 25. Breeders score 90 to 95. WEJA LEGHORN FARM, Box 31, Kenton, Ohio. 13-8

Rose-combed White Leghorns of Finest Quality. Winners at Madison Square Garden, Chicago, Indianapolis, Hagerstown. Great winter layers. Remember we have the quality at a lower cost than others. Good hatch and prompt delivery guaranteed. \$1 per 15; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100. A. C. NESTER & SON, Pottstown, Pa. 13-8

McElheney's Single-combed White Leghorns Stay white and are bred to lay. Stock and eggs for sale. FRANK L. McELHENY, Box B, Cuba, N. Y. 13-12

America's Best Single-combed Buff Leghorns Win for others, will win for you. Exhibition and utility stock for sale. BUFF LEGHORN POULTRY YARDS, Annville, Pa. 13-12

4,000 S. C. W. Leghorns. Large, Healthy, Line-bred white birds. Bred for heavy egg-production. Breeding and utility stock and eggs for hatching for sale at fair prices. BELLE HILL WHITE LEGHORN RANGE, Elkon, Md. 13-10

Rose-combed Brown Leghorns Exclusively. Twelve years. Unequaled laying strain. Hatching eggs, 15, \$1; 100, \$5. WILLIAM SCHLUE, Jamesport, N. Y. 13-9

Single-combed White Leghorns—Pure Blanchard strain. The world's leading layers of large white eggs. Eggs, \$1 per 15. RANSOM N. RIDGE, St. Joseph, Mo. 13-7

Bargains—Pullets, Hens, Cockerels, S. C. White Leghorns, exhibition and utility, Mammoth White Pekin Ducks. Eggs for hatching a specialty. SOUTHERN POULTRY YARDS, Box 411, Herndon, Va. 13-9

Wittman's Strain, S. C. Brown Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.50 to \$5 per setting, equal to many of the \$13 per setting eggs. Also Pure White Homers, fine birds, one pair, \$1.50; four pair lots, \$5. Circular free. H. M. MOYER, Route 2, Bechtelsville, Pa. 13-9

Single-combed Brown Leghorns, Standard-bred, heavy layers. My special matings, 15 eggs, \$1; stock for sale. Place your order. J. A. BROWN, Granite Quarry, N. C. 13-7

Eggs from Choice Mated S. C. W. Leghorn-bred and improved by Mrs. C. E. Brainard, now owned by me. \$2 per 15. A. T. MYERS, Quincy, Mich. R. F. D. No. 4, Box 81. 13-9

Our S. C. White and Buff Leghorns are Strong vigorous, mountain raised; 240-egg hen prize winners. Eggs, \$1 setting, \$5 hundred. ORCHARD HILL POULTRY FARM, Reading, Pa. 13-7

High-class Single C. White and Single C. Brown Leghorns, excellent layers. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. J. C. MILLIGAN, Connelville, Pa. R. F. D. No. 36. 13-9

15 Eggs, 75 cents, from Thoroughbred Rose-combed White Leghorns and Buff Plymouth Rocks. MARSHALL S. HAIBLE, Nutwood, Trumbull Co., Ohio. 13-7

WYANDOTTES

White Wyandottes! Let Me Send You Photo of each pen—you choose, and get your choice. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15. J. WARD SOMERS, Box 2016, Brookville, Ohio. 13-12

White Wyandotte, Extra Nice Breeding Hens and pullets, \$1.50, \$2 each. Prime cocks and cockerels, \$3 each. HENRY M. HACKER, Lynn, Mass. 13-12

Columbian and White Wyandottes and Houdans. Prizes at Hagerstown, 1907, and Washington, D. C., 1908; 1st and 3d cock, 1st cockerel and pen, 3d and 4th hens, 2d and 3d pullets, Columbian; 2d pen White Wyandottes, and 1st cock, hen, and pullet, and 2d cockerel. Houdans. Stock for sale. Eggs, \$2 for 15. J. D. SUMNER, Kensington, Md. 13-8

Stagg's Range Farm White Wyandottes. One of the best laying strains, developed in eleven years of careful breeding. Write for my circular, giving full information of this business strain before you place your order. HENRY W. KRAMER, Glenville, York Co., Pa. 13-7

Black Wyandottes, Original Clemans Strain. Always winners. Large, prolific, hardy. The coming Wyandotte. Eggs, \$4 per 15; \$7 per 30. Circulars. F. M. CLEMANS, Mechanicsburg, Ohio. 13-7

High-class, Line-bred, Black Wyandottes Exclusively; 20 prizes won at four shows; eggs, \$3 per 13. C. H. NESBITT, Riverhead, N. Y. 13-7

White Wyandottes. Eggs for Hatching from My Easton prize winners 1908. \$1.50 for 15, \$6 per 100. Other pens, \$1 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. C. WARMAN, Washington N. J. 13-8

Silver Wyandotte Eggs for Hatching. \$2 per 15. I won 4 firsts, 3 seconds, 1 third at Washington, D. C., 1908. H. A. BACON, Branchville, Md. 13-8

White Wyandottes. These Birds Will Excel others for quality, egg-production, and market fowls. Eggs: \$1.50, 15; \$6, 100. B. A. GRAFF, Jamesburg, N. J. 13-8

Heavy Laying Strain White Wyandottes. Pullet lays 25 eggs, 30 days. Eggs, \$2 per 15. DOGWOOD POULTRY YARDS, Westfield, N. J. 13-8

Eggs—Strongly Fertile, From Ten Pens of Large blocky white birds, \$2 per setting. Try them. They will please you. GRANDVIEW POULTRY FARM, Grove City, Pa. 13-8

Want Quality? Consult Me. Eggs, \$2 per 15. WHITE, the White Wyandotte Man. Hyattsville, Md. 13-8

1,200 Duston White Wyandottes, Nugget Buff Rocks, line bred for show points and eggs. Must be as described. ALLEN SECHRIST, Port Trevorton, Pa. 14-5

25,000 Fertile White Wyandotte Eggs, \$4 per 100. Day-old chicks. Safe arrival guaranteed. FOREST HILL FARM, Box A, Burnwood, N. Y. 13-8

Buff Wyandottes, Winning at Rochester, N. Y., January, 1907 and 1908, on five entries, won 1, 2, 3, 5. Fifty birds in class. Circular. MRS. R. BOWDEN, Clifton Springs, N. Y. 13-8

For Sale—From My A No. 1 White Wyandotte pen, bred for size and color; \$2.50 per 15 eggs. E. S. ALTHOUSE, Blooming Glen, Pa. 13-8

Partridge Wyandottes Exclusively—Rich Mahogany color, clear penciling, yellow legs; Standard shape, blue ribbon winners wherever shown. Our exhibit the main attraction at the great Daltown show. Eggs from best mating, guaranteed fertile, \$2 for 15; \$5 for 50. ENTERPRISE POULTRY FARM, Yoe, Pa. 13-8

Silver-faced Wyandottes, Winners this Season at Allentown, Wilmington, and Washington. Eleven prizes from eleven entries. Eggs, \$2 for 15, from prize-winners; \$1 from farm flock. T. K. McDOWELL, Rising Sun, Md. 1 have moved from Oakford, Pa. 14-5

White Wyandottes Exclusively—Bred From Egg-laying strain. Stock and eggs for sale. Prices reasonable. R. G. MARKINS, Hickory Hill, Pa. 13-8

A. W. CLOSE, Scranton, Pa., Breeder of Columbian Wyandottes exclusively. Madison Square and Scranton winners. Eggs from best matings, \$3. Satisfaction guaranteed. 13-8

Buff Wyandottes, Just Won Nine Firsts, Nine seconds, seven thirds, at two shows. Show and breeding stock for sale. Circular. J. E. WILLMARTH, Amityville, N. Y. 13-7

Columbian Wyandottes, Cockerels, Hens, and Pullets. Bred from my New York, Chicago, and Boston winners. Good birds at low prices. Eggs for hatching, \$3 for 15. Send for circular of winnings. HAZELMERE POULTRY FARM, Knightsville, Cranston, R. I. 13-8

Golden Wyandottes, Prize-winners Wherever shown. Write for my list of winnings. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$4 per 45. WM. H. EDELER, Box B12, Bel Air, Md. 13-8

Buff Wyandottes—Eggs from Small Matings of exhibition stock, mated right. Stock for sale. Bargains in cockerels. Circulars free. J. E. WILLMARTH, Amityville, N. Y. 13-7

Columbian Wyandottes—On Two Entries I Won first pullet and fifth cockerel at Great Kansas City Show, 1908. Eggs, \$3 per setting. F. A. RECTOR, 312 North West, Nevada, Mo. 13-8

Brinzer's Columbian Wyandottes. Young Stock at \$5 per trio. Send for free circular, which describes my fowls in full. H. D. BRINZER, Columbian Wyandotte Specialist, Manchester, Va. 13-8

White Wyandottes—Keeler's and Andrews' strains, direct last season; 2 firsts, 1 second, 5 specials, Kingston, N. Y., 1907. \$2 setting. Mating list. E. C. ELMORE, New Paltz, N. Y. 13-8

Eggs—Silver-faced Wyandottes Exclusively. We will book orders from now until April 15, at \$1.25 per setting of 15. Address MONTROSE STOCK FARM, Deanwood, Va. 13-8

Columbian Wyandotte Eggs. Eggs from Pen No. 1 (bought direct from Aug. D. Arnold), \$1 per setting. Pen No. 2, raised from Pen No. 1, fine birds, \$1.50 per setting. Also a few good cockerels for sale cheap. A. B. TERRY, Druggist, Amagansett, N. Y. 13-8

Buff Wyandottes Exclusively. They Have the Wyandotte shape, good combs, and even color of the right shade. A few extra good breeders and some fine young stock for sale at reasonable prices. W. P. PRATT, Chatham, N. Y. 13-8

Black Wyandotte Prize-winners; Stock and Eggs in season. GEO. H. BOYD, 1507 G Street S. E. Washington, D. C. 13-11

Wetzel's Silver-faced Wyandottes, Best Strain in America, win wherever shown; furnished winners for Altamont, Penn. Yan., Oswego, Canandaigua, Afton, N. Y.; Wilkesbarre, Milton, York, Pa.; Hagerstown, Frederick, Md., this season. Satisfaction guaranteed. Stock and eggs for sale. Several hundred to select from. HARRY WETZEL, 350 West North Street, Carlisle, Pa. 13-8

Buff Wyandottes, Silver-cup Winners at Blandon. Winners at Reading and Saratoga shows. Fine cockerels at \$2.50, great in lat and wings. Eggs, \$1 per setting. F. H. YARNALL, Pottstown, Pa. 13-8

Columbian Wyandottes—Winners at Boston, New York, and Hartford. Prize Rose and Single-combed Black Minorcas. Eggs reasonable. Catalogue free. CHAS. A. THOMPSON, Melrose, Conn. 13-7

White Wyandottes—Snow White Birds, Free range. Eggs for setting, \$1 per dozen. J. C. CALVER, R. F. D., Boothwyn, Delaware Co., Pa. 13-7

Silver Wyandotte Specialist for Ten Years (Beckett's blood only.) Clear white, open-laced pullets, \$1.50. Eggs, \$1.50; 30, \$2.75; 60, \$5. D. LEWIS, Keyport, N. J. 13-9

Columbian Wyandottes Exclusively Bred for beauty and utility. Won wherever shown. Four grand yards; three or more birds in each yard have taken a prize. None better. We invite inspection and comparison. Eggs, 15 for \$2; 45 for \$5. DR. F. A. FINCH, Amagansett, Long Island, N. Y. Member Suffolk Co. Poultry Association. 13-9

Elmer Gimlin, Taylorville, Ill., White Wyandotte specialist. Exclusive business. Duston strain. Stock, \$2 each; 15 eggs, \$1; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100. Catalogue free. 13-7

Silver-penciled and Columbian Wyandotte winners for the past five years at Boston, Providence, Brockton, etc.; eggs, \$2 per setting. J. E. MORSE, Taunton, Mass. 13-9

White Wyandotte Eggs from Large, Well rounded, heavy-weight hens. Cock, blocky build, pure white, with necessary points to give results; \$2 for 15; \$3 for 30. Orders filled at short notice, as eggs coming from the yard daily in goodly numbers. E. M. MELLOR, Rugby Poultry Yards, Sykesville, Md. 13-7

Golden-laced Wyandottes—Kellar Famous Strain. They are beauties, and the best kind of layers. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. WILLIAM H. MARTENAS, Montoursville, Pa. 13-7

For Sale—Eggs at \$2.50 per 15, \$10 per 100, from White Wyandottes that have never lost a prize. Sixty fine pullets for sale. M. KYLE, Box 500, Charleston, W. Va. 13-9

White Wyandottes and Rose-combed Rhode Island Reds exclusively. Bred from egg-laying strain. \$1.50 for setting, 15 eggs. LOUIS RINGHOUSE, Poultry Yard, 162 North Ocean, Patchogue, L. I. 13-9

High-class White Wyandottes Exclusively. Grand males and females for sale, for show and breeding purposes, from superior laying strain. Incubator eggs, \$5 per 100. Circular free. Three Storm King brooders to exchange for White Wyandotte pullets. L. H. MORSE, Newark, N. Y. 13-9

White Wyandottes Exclusively. The Same Blood that has won at New York and Boston for two years; also a clean sweep at Richmond Hill. Will sell a few eggs from my specially mated pens, also a few good pullets. GILT EDGE POULTRY YARDS, Wm. W. Titus, proprietor, East Williston, Long Island, N. Y. 13-9

White Wyandottes, Duston Strain, Line-bred, Fine stock. Took first premium. Eggs, 75 cents a setting, or \$6 a hundred. MARION I. MOORE, Hamburg, N. Y. 13-9

MINORCAS

Rose and Black Minorcas—Eggs From First prize Madison Square Garden, New York, winners. Guaranteed to hatch. Illustrated price circular free. G. A. CLARK, Seymour, Ind. 13-9

S. C. Black Minorca, and Pure White Wyandotte eggs, from prize winners, and excellent layers. Mating list ready. L. G. PLATH, York, Pa. 13-7

Rose-combed Black Minorcas, Northup Strain. Winners at Madison Square, Rockland County Fair, Hackensack, Paterson, Rutherford, and Englewood. Eggs and stock. SUMMIT POULTRY YARDS, Dept. B, Hackensack, N. J. 13-10

Single-combed Black Minorcas Exclusively. Have never failed to win. Young stock and eggs from prize winners, at Cleveland and Cincinnati. AL. RENNER, Coshocton, Ohio. 13-7

S. C. White Minorcas From Two Grand Pens. Eggs from pen No. 1, \$2 per 15; pen No. 2, \$1.50 per 15. FAIRMOUNT POULTRY YARD, 443 Fairmount Avenue, Jersey City. W. C. Bates, Prop. 13-7

This Way for Your High-class S. C. Black Minorcas; good shape and size. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. S. FEGLEY, Gilbertsville, Pa. 13-7

Rose-combed and Single-combed Black Minorcas, 1908 winners: 11 entries, 11 prizes; 6 specials, 4 Rose-combed club ribbons; 4 grand pens. Eggs guaranteed, regardless of distance. Circular free. E. CROUCH, Twining, D. C. 13-7

Rose-combed White Minorca, 61-2 and 8 Pound. Rose-combed Buff, Rose and Single-combed White Orpingtons. Eggs, \$2 per 15. B. WENK, Washington, Ill. 13-8

Black Minorcas, Rose and Single-combed. Eggs guaranteed to hatch. Circular describing this valuable variety free. BLACK MINORCA FARM, Geo. F. Pratt, Manager, Leraysville, Pa. 13-8

Single-combed Black Minorcas Exclusively (North- up strain). 15 eggs, \$1.50; \$7 per 100. Breeding cockerels, \$2; also pullets. B. C. DEYO, New Paltz, N. Y. 13-8

Rose-combed White Minorcas—Eggs. Write C. S. CRUMBLING, Marysville, Pa. 13-8

R. C. White Minorca Eggs for Hatching, From Our prize-winners, \$3 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Large, white stock. H. P. SMITH & SON, Woodhull, N. Y. 13-10

S. C. Black Minorcas Exclusively—Northup Stock. Winners at Hagerstown, and wherever shown. Standard weight. Eggs, \$2 per 13. B. B. YOUNG, Cumberland, Md. Member Black Minorca Club. 13-8

Rose-combed Black Minorcas, Northup Strain. Eight fine pens. Eggs, \$5, \$3, and \$2 per setting. EUGENE C. LOISEAU, Spring Valley Avenue, Hackensack, N. J. 13-9

White Lilly Strain Minorcas, Single-combed Ex- clusively. Eggs, exhibition, \$5 a setting; other pens, \$2. J. L. ANGLEMYER, Leetonia, Ohio. 13-9

White Minorcas, S. Comb White Cloud Strain; very large White Wyandottes, prize winners; eggs, \$2, 15. R. L. BLAIR, Castle Creek, N. Y. 13-9

Superb Rose-combed Black Minorca Cockerels, bred from extra large prize stock. Eggs for sale from specially selected stock. W. H. LOWE, New Freedom, Pa. 13-9

Single-combed Black Minorcas Exclusively (North- up strain). Winners wherever shown; 15 eggs, \$1.50; \$7 per 100. B. C. DEYO, New Paltz, N. Y. 13-8

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Join The Rhode Island Red Club of America. Send \$1 to GEO. P. COFFIN, Sec'y, Freeport, Me., with your name and address. Become a member, receive the club catalogue—Red Hen Tales—and compete for club prizes. The only up-to-date club. 13-11

Rose-combed Reds, I Won at Washington Show, D. C., Jan. 6, 1908, on five entries: 1st, 2d cockerel, 1st, 2d, 3d pullet. Cockerels of same breeding for sale. Eggs for hatching. DUNCAN McCULLOCH, Glencoe, Baltimore Co., Md. 13-8

Thornwood Farm Rhode Island Reds, Single- combed; Lester Tompkins strain. Eggs, fifteen, \$1; hundred, \$5. Stock for sale. S. R. MILLER & SON, Chambersburg, Pa. 13-7

Eggs From Splendid Shaped, Even, Red Colored, Single-combed Reds, bred from winners in biggest shows, \$2 a setting. C. H. ROBERTSON, Rockville, Md. 13-7

S. C. Rhode Island Red Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Best strains for show and utility. A. P. BENJAMIN, 816 Woodlawn Street, Scranton, Pa. 13-10

Eggs for Hatching—R. C. R. I. Reds (Tuttle strain). W. Wyandottes, Clement and Flke strain, \$1 setting; \$5 per 100. H. E. GERBIG, Chambersburg, Pa. 13-8

Rose-combed Rhode Island Reds—Winners at Jamestown Exposition, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Trenton, and wherever shown. Eggs for hatching. Send for circular, showing matings and winnings. LOUIS ANDERSON, Bloomsburg, N. J. 13-9

Rose and Single-combed Rhode Island Reds. Eggs for hatching, \$2 per 15; \$8 per 100. Stock for sale. A. REDFERN, Asbury Park, N. J. 13-7

S. C. Rhode Island Reds—America's Best Strain of egg-producing and prize-winning stock. Breeding stock for sale on approval, at reasonable prices. Eggs for hatching, \$1 per 15, or \$5 per 100. J. M. DRUMM, Mercersburg, Pa. 13-8

Rhode Island Reds, Lakenvellers, Dutch Belted Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Hampshire Swine. Write for illustrated catalogue. HORNING'S IDEAL STOCK FARM, P. I. Horning, Prop., Alden, Minn. 13-8

R. C. Rhode Island Eggs for Hatching, \$1 per setting, \$5 per 100. Tattles and other good strains. GEORGE HOWARD, JR., South Bonnd Brook, N. J. 13-8

Single-combed Reds—Eggs From Prize-winners, \$5 and \$2 per 15. Send card for mating-list and egg circular. CHAS. C. ROSS, Blair, Nebr. 13-8

Rhode Island Reds Exclusively, Both Combs. Selected eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Satisfaction and quality guaranteed. C. F. MAURER, Box 126, Dublin, Pa. 13-8

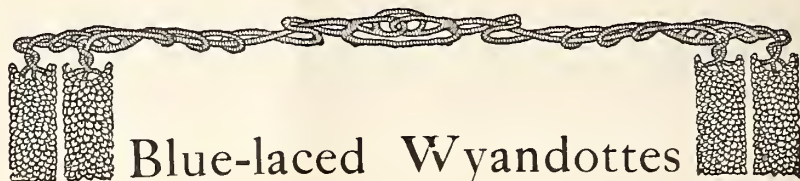
Rhode Island Reds—Single and Rose-combed. Strong, lusty, vigorous cockerels from \$3 up. Hens and pullets low. Eggs for hatching, \$2 and \$3 for 15. Send for circular of winnings. HAZEL-MERE POULTRY YARDS, Knightsville, Ga. 13-8

My Reds Still Lead, Winning Eight Firsts at Providence and Woonsocket. Eggs from Rose or Single Combs, \$2 per setting. EDW. CORNFORTH, Slatersville, R. I. 13-8

Single-combed R. I. Reds, Prize-winners at Washington Show. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30, from selected pen. H. B. McDONNELL, College Park, Md. 13-8

Shove Will Sell a Few of His Best Breeders of Rhode Island Reds, Houdans and Pekin Ducks, at very low prices, to make room for his young stock. Send for prices. D. P. SHOVE, Fall River, Mass. 13-7

Rhode Island Reds, Winners at Philadelphia. Special offer: Setting of eggs, a can lice powder, and a box 5-cent cigars, all for \$1.50. FRANK KLINE, Spring City, Pa. 13-9



THESE high-colored birds are almost unknown in America, the land of their birth, though in England they are having quite a run, thanks to a specialty club and its enterprising secretary. The earliest record of them seems to date back to 1888. The previous year Mr. Ira C. Keller, of Ohio, had a pair of Briggs' White Wyandottes that sported three solid blue pullets, and these, when bred to a Golden male, gave him Violettes, or Blue Laced, as they are now termed.

The best description of them is to say that they are exactly like Golden Wyandottes, except that in place of black they have a beautiful shade of violet blue in the best specimens. However, these best are few and far between, for they are very hard to breed just right. In the males the principal difficulty is to obtain a proper shade of blue in the breast, throat and hackle without getting the other sections too pale in color. In the females the same troubles present themselves with the addition of the shoulders, which also tend to run too dark. The centers of the feathers are hard to manage, being prone to mossiness and fading, as are those of the Golden.

Although few birds of this variety are bred in this country they have not suffered from inbreeding as have many little-known breeds, for, with the exception of Pyle and Blue Red fowls none lend themselves so easily to the introduction of new blood. As a consequence they have had continual vigor and unsurpassed hardiness and laying ability, and as persistent layers under adverse circumstances I have had no birds to equal them. I well remember two days of a blizzard during which I had to dig out of odd corners several pullets that had free range and persisted in laying in their favorite laying places in spite of the weather man.

The quickest way to introduce fresh blood is to cross a Buff-laced male on a Golden female. The chicks come Blue Laced, but of too dark a shade. Match these with very light-colored Blue-laced or Buff-laced birds, and there you are. Golden Wyandottes throw sports that are often very fair and can be used to advantage. An infusion of Buff-laced blood should be used occasionally in order to retain the pure violet shade as the tendency is toward a darker, duller blue.

In the article on English birds, by Mr. Grant, you will note that he considers a good mating one that produces only 60 per cent. of blue birds. This is due to the Madras Game and in my birds I have none come Golden, and get no more Buff Laced than white chicks from my Silvers; that is, when matching blue with blue.

As to obtaining an average of 200-240 extra large eggs, such as is mentioned by Mr. Grant, I am afraid that the American production must take a back seat, for they only lay as many eggs as the

best bred-to-lay strains of Wyandottes, as found in this country; and as to size they are, as might be expected, about like the Golden, though in numbers they will outlay them easily the year 'round.

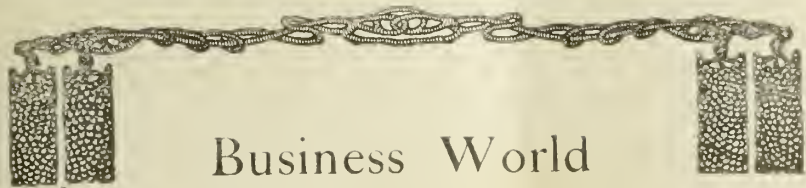
While the Blue Madras cross might be advisable for egg-production alone, on account of their non-setting qualities, it would be a failure from a show point with us as the resultant shape would be well nigh impossible to breed out, and in America a Wyandotte must have a Wyandotte back to be admired; in fact this is the great point of the breed. Also such a cross would require double mating, which, to our mind, at least, is a great curse in any variety that can be mated otherwise.

These birds were not brought to public notice and were taken up by but a few, but if any fancier desires an unusual variety of practical worth and at the same time of great richness of coloring, the Blue-laced Wyandotte is honestly recommended. The beginner, however, had better pass them by as it takes considerable study to produce the handsome specimens that can be pointed to with pride—the combinations of brilliant reds and the beautiful violet in all sections coming only after much vexation, and many dull-colored birds.—Waldo Kennard.

Value of Dorkings

The fine and large display of Silver Gray Dorkings and Colored Dorkings at the last Boston Poultry Show was indeed gratifying to the lovers of good table poultry, and instructing as well as interesting to those not familiar with the breed. It is astonishing how slow the people in this country—especially the people of New England—are to appreciate the best breed for both the table and the egg-basket. The Dorking is a good egg-producer, and it is superior to other breeds as table poultry, why do not the people who sell eggs also enjoy the profits of what good table poultry brings in the market? Why not have two strins to one's bow? The Dorking has more good meat on it than other breeds, therefore the man who buys for food receives more for his money, and the producer has a greater demand for his goods. If the breeder of poultry only has good eggs to sell and poor poultry to sell he certainly cannot receive as much profit from his investment as the one who has both good eggs and good poultry to sell. Why not have an income from both instead of practically nothing from the table poultry. Dorkings are handsome birds. Dorkings lay well. Dorkings are the best table poultry. Dorkings are lively without being inclined to fly wildly about, or keep stupidly in one place without ambition to exercise. Dorkings are a desirable breed. I have owned and bred them for fourteen years and would not have any other.—Edgewood.

"The Feather has brought me good results, especially from the Southern States."—F. A. Rector.



Business World

The West New Haven (Conn.) Poultry Association, at their last annual meeting, elected E. L. Stevens, president, and F. J. Revelry, East Haven, Conn., secretary. The dates selected for the next exhibition are November 25 to 27 at which time they expect to hold a very large exhibition, and public lectures and judging contests will be carried on.

The St. Louis Fanciers' Association will hold their fourteenth annual show January 11 to 17, 1909. It is the intention of the organization to hold one of the best shows ever held in St. Louis. For full particulars address Henry Steinmensch, at St. Louis, Mo.

The National Black Langshan Club of America held an enthusiastic meeting in Indianapolis, February 3. J. W. Moore, of Cambridge City, Ind., was elected president; P. J. Myers, Crawfordsville, secretary. The membership fee of the club is \$1. The secretary will gladly furnish all Langshan breeders with the most complete information.

Secretary H. V. Crawford informs us that the New York show dates for next winter will be December 29 to January 2, 1909. Many fanciers will be pleased that the dates are a little later in the season than the past winter. No matter what the dates may be, New York is always certain of a full exhibit and large attendance.

The Cornish Indian Club held their annual meeting and election during the recent Chicago Show. C. N. Brent, of Oconomowoc, Wis., was elected president. F. H. Williams, Minneapolis, Minn., secretary. The club passed a resolution to use the term White Indian Game and Cornish Indian Game and will suggest some changes in the next Standard.

The next show of the Manchester Poultry Association, So. Manchester, Conn., will be held at So. Manchester, November 16 to 20, 1908. Secretary Chas. M. Murphy of So. Manchester, Conn., would like to have every fancier in the country represented with stock at their coming exhibition.

The annual meeting of the National White Wyandotte Club was held at Cleveland, Ohio, January 19. There was considerable business transacted at this meeting. There will be an effort put forth to advance the interest of the club. G. R. Haswell, of Circleville, Ohio, was elected president, F. S. Hawn, Youngstown, Ohio, secretary. The club is in a most thrifty condition.

The new 1908 catalogue of the National Single Comb Buff Orpington Club is ready for delivery. Secretary Will Schadt, of Goshen, Ind., will be glad to mail a copy of same to inquiring fanciers.

The Meriden (Conn.) Poultry Association, at their last meeting, voted to hold their next show December 29 to January 1, 1909. These seem to be the same dates claimed by the New York Show. Wm. H. Cough, the secretary, at Meriden, will

be glad to hear from all fanciers who may be interested in their next annual show.

Chas. C. Wine, proprietor of the Valley Farm, Mt. Sidney, Va., reports that he won first at the Harrisonburg, Va., show, on cock and hen, and that he has a number of beautiful specimens for sale.

Philander Williams, the oldest breeder of Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, and other breeds of fowls, is located at Woodlawn Farm, Randolph, Mass., where he has greater conveniences than ever before for serving his trade. Write him there when in need of anything in his line.

Since the record of mortality in young chicks has been gathered throughout the land, people are beginning to wonder what they can do to assist the young chick in growing to a quicker maturity. This matter has been taken up by Darling & Co., who have two large plants, one at Chicago, Ill., and one at Long Island City, N. Y. They tell in their catalogue of their investigations, results, and the kind of foods to give the young chicks to avoid all these troubles. We quote the following from their circular:

"From the standpoint of digestion and nutrition, which are conceivably the chief features of the chick's feed, this feed of ours has already given results that prove it to be unexcelled."

We would suggest to all who may see this, that they write for a catalogue and learn more about this great feed. Send to them either at Chicago or Long Island City for full particulars.

A. L. Fawcett, of New Albany, Pa., won first cockerel and second pullet on his Buff Plymouth Rocks at the recent Wilkesbarre, Pa., show. He is in position to furnish both stock and eggs from his prize-winning strain.

We have made arrangements with the Douglassville Squab Co. to furnish their book, which tells all about squab growing, with THE FEATHER, for 50 cents. Write and send us 50 cents and ask for "Breeding for Squabs," and THE FEATHER, and your order will have prompt attention.

The Rhode Island Red Club, through its secretary, Geo. P. Coffin, of Freeport, Me., reports the tenth annual meeting of the club, held at Boston during the week of January 15. A new draft of the constitution and by-laws has been ordered. The "Red Hen Tales," a wonderful book on Rhode Island Reds, has been completed and is ready for delivery by the secretary. Full particulars and a copy of this book will be sent to all who may wish it if they will write to the secretary and send him 10 cents in stamps.

The report of the Tioga County Poultry and Poultry Stock Association show, held in Oswego, N. Y., is received too late for our March issue. We notice that friend Forsyth and others were largely in evidence, and that the show appeared to be a financial success. We notice the name of Senator Platt as a donor of a special prize in the White Leghorn classes, which was won by Mr. Forsyth.

Rose-combed Reds (Exclusively), Rosedale, Tuttle and Anderson strains direct, prize stock eggs for hatching, \$1 and \$2 for 15. FREDERICK OLIVER, Rutherford, N. J. 13-9

S. C. Rhode Island Reds That are Red, Not lemon color or buff. We have been breeding this strain for over ten years, and for laying qualities, color, size, and vigor, they are second to none. Eggs, \$2 per setting. Address EVERGREEN STOCK FARM, Larkfield, Suffolk Co., N. Y. 13-7

Rhode Island Reds The Prize-winning and Egg-laying kind. We want to send you our folder and list of prize winners. If you start with Reds, start right. Our folder contains many valuable pointers. LINNY & LINNY, Rural Route, Council Bluffs, Iowa. 13-9

Rhode Island Reds—Winners at Schenectady, N. Y., Philadelphia, Springfield, Mass., Washington, and Hagerstown. Tuttle's and Tompkins' strains. Circular free. WM. M. GORSUCH, Monkton, Md. 13-9

High-class, Exhibition Rose-combed R. I. Reds. Prize-winners. Free circular. Good utility stock for sale. Pullets and cockerels at \$1 per head. Eggs, 15 for \$2. JAS. J. BROWN, R.F.D. 32, Dunbar, Fayette Co., Pa. 13-9

My Rhode Island Reds and S. C. White Leghorns on farm have free range. I do not ask a fancy price for my eggs. Fertility guaranteed. \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. MAPLE HILL POULTRY YARDS, Gainesville, Va. 13-9

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

Rhode Island Whites—Eggs from Pens Headed by first-prize males and selected females—some first-prize winners \$3 for 15. Catalogue on application. IDA M. BRIGGS, Skaneateles, N. Y. 13-9

The R. I. Whites, America's Utility Fowl. For quick maturing and as layers, they equal the Leghorns. As dressed poultry they have no superior. Four firsts at the Rhode Island Show. Circular free that tells all about them. J. ALONZO JOCOY, the Originator, Wakefield, R. I. 13-9

BANTAMS

Polish Bantams—Golden-faced Buff-faced, and White-crested Black. The original strain of pure and beautiful midgets that placed the Bantams in the Standard. A few trios, \$25. Eggs, \$10 per setting. PARK VIEW POULTRY YARDS, W. Springfield, Mass. 13-9

Golden and Silver Sebright and Buff Cochins Bantams. Choice cockerels, \$2 each. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. F. LAUX, No. 85, Lowell Street, Rochester, N. Y. 13-8

Choice White Cochins Bantams and Eggs for Sale. Write for prices. FRANK MARKS, Box 587, Wauseon, Ohio. 13-8

Have a Few Black Red Game Bants, Light Brahma Bants. J. HART WELCH, Box 4, Douglassville, Long Island, N. Y. 13-8

CHARLES JEHL, Long Branch, New Jersey, Buff Cochins Bantams. Eggs, \$3 per 15. Winners 88 prizes at the Great Madison Square Garden, New York. 13-9

Gold and Silver Sebrights, Buff and Black Cochins Bantams. The kind that wins. 500 birds cheap. Eggs, \$3. CLYDE PROPER, Schenectady, N. Y. 13-10

Light Brahma Bantams. The Greatest Bunch of these little beauties in America. Having had the best of success this season in hatching and raising, I offer some real bargains. Remember, this stock is from the New York and World's Fair cup-winners. Come early if you want any of our famous Light Brahma Bantams. Look up New York record for the past half-dozen years. More firsts than all others combined. WALTER S. ORR, Orrs Mills, N. Y. 13-9

Twenty Kinds Bantams and Eggs for Sale. My Black Cochins won special premium for best Bantam cock in show. E. O. BENJAMIN, Riverhead, N. Y. 14-1

Prize-winning White and Buff Cochins Bantams, \$2.50 a pair. Also eggs for setting. JOHN Q. ADAMS, JR., Riverhead, N. Y. 14-1

Beautiful White-crested, White Polish Bantams. Prize-winners wherever shown. Choice cockerels and a few pairs for sale. Address EDWARD K. MORRIS, South Lee, Mass. 13-7

Bantam Specialist—Buff, Black, White, and Partridge Cochins, also Light Brahmas. I ship on approval. Circular free. GEO. C. SALMON, Port Dickinson, N. Y. 13-9

JAVAS

Jones, "The Java Man," Suffield, Conn.—Mottled Javas, Black Javas; the best there is in the United States. Am breeding from two 10½ pound cockerels. Eggs that will hatch, \$3 per 15; packed to go any distance. I am the originator of Rose-combed Rhode Island Red Bantams. Little Beauties; Rhode Island Reds every way with bantam size. Have bred them six years. Eggs, \$5 per 10. Circular free. 13-7

ORPINGTONS

Single-combed Buff Orpingtons—Chicago, St. Louis, State Show—44 prizes. Eggs, \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30. Catalogue free. MERRILL B. METCALF, Greenfield, Ill. 13-7

Breeder for Six Years; S. C. Buff and White Orpingtons; good colors. Eggs in season. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants. G. E. MILLER, Holmesville, Ohio. 13-7

S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Cook Strain, Direct. Eggs from best pens. \$2 per 15. Incubator eggs \$4.50 per 100. CHAS. F. HIGGS, R. F. D. 1, Timberville, Va. 13-7

Single-combed Buff, Bred from Three Generations of Madison Square winners. Write for free illustrated mating list. H. H. KINGSTON, Brighton Station, Rochester, N. Y. 13-7

S. C. Black Orpingtons for Sale—Reasonable. Large, vigorous utility cockerels, at \$3 each. Eggs in season. MRS. H. WEDDERBURN, Perthmore Farms, Cooperstown, N. Y. 13-7

Single-combed Buff Orpingtons; Cook and Vase strains; greatest producers; best quality. Price low for such quality. Write wants. E. R. SPAULDING, Jaffrey, N. H. 13-8

Blue Ribbon Poultry Yard—S. C. Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Black Orpingtons; from my prize winners. \$2 per 13 eggs. KNUT SPONEM, Mt. Horeb, Wis. 13-8

The Coming Fowl—64-page Olub Catalogue, telling all about the Buff Orpingtons. Every one interested in poultry should have a copy. Mailed free. Address WILL H. SCHADT, Secretary, Goshen, Ind. 13-8

S. C. Black Orpingtons—Prize-winners. Eggs very reasonable. See January Feather, page 13. Send for circular. DR. GEO. D. EDWARDS, 26 Church Lane, Lansdowne, Pa. 13-8

Single-combed Buff and White Orpington Eggs, \$2 per 15. W. Cook's strains. W. E. POULSON, R. F. D. No. 1, Northbend, Ohio. 13-8

S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Winners at Kingston and Hudson. Eggs, \$2 per 15. Member National Buff Orpington Club. R. D. MILLER, Catskill, N. Y. 13-8

For the Best Orpingtons, Any of the Ten Varieties, you must send to their originators. Catalogue free. WM. COOK & SONS, Box 17, Scotch Plains, N. J. 13-7

S. C. Buff Orpington Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$4 per 100; Bronze Turkey eggs, \$4 per 15; Buff Orpingtons and Buff Leghorns for sale. MISS J. P. JONES, Tobaccoville, N. C. 13-10

Single-combed, Black and Single-combed Buff Orpingtons. Stock and eggs, good quality, moderate prices. PEARSON, 500 Valley Street, South Orange, N. J. 13-9

Jubilee Orpingtons—First Hen; Fourth, Fifth pullets, Madison Square, December, '07. First, second, third hens; first, second pullets, Scranton, and other winners in my yards. Write for egg prices and information. H. F. ATHERTON, Moosic, Pa. 13-9

Single-combed Buff Orpington Cockerels and Pullets, \$3 to \$10. All bred from my forty-five dollar trio, from WILLOW BROOK FARM, Jennie Milner, 700 N. Center, Bloomington, Ill. 13-8

BRAHMAS

Light Brahmas Exclusively. Bred from Best strains. Eggs, \$2 per 15. H. E. HAYDOCK, Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y. 13-7

Light Brahmas, Mammoth Strain. Great Winners in world's contests. Eggs from best mating, \$3 per 15. Fine stock, prices reasonable. H. T. ROGERS, Cainsville, Mo. 13-8

Six Very Fine Light Brahma Hens and Two choice cockerels, Nettleton's strain. Closing out at \$3 each. Worth \$10. ROCKLAND FARM, Benson, Md. 13-9

Light Brahmas, Scientifically Bred for Exhibition and eggs. Winners wherever shown. Fertile eggs, \$3, 15; \$5, 30. EAST VIEW POULTRY YARDS, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 13-7

Originators of Buff Brahmas, the Coming Business fowl of America. Eggs for hatching, \$4 per setting. Circular, giving description and winnings. Buy direct from originator, LLOYD M. HALLENBECK, Catskill Station, N. Y. 13-9

For Sale—7 Light Brahma Pullets, Price, \$1.50 each. Address ROUND LAKE POULTRY FARM, Monroe, N. Y. Breeders of the great winter laying Rose-combed Reds. 13-7

FAVEROLLES

Faverolles—"The King of Utility Fowls"—Also Lakenvelders. Send stamp for circulars. DR. F. H. GLEN, Glen Falls, N. Y. 13-7

Lakenvelders, Faverolles, Buff Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks, Brahmas, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Pekin Ducks. Eggs from prize and laying matings. New York winners. LISETTE POULTRY FARM, Delivery 1, Passaic, N. J. 13-8

Bardwell's Salmon Faverolles, Importations from best yards in England; 15 eggs from choice matings, \$5. H. W. BARDWELL, Tunkhannock, Pa. 13-8

Salmon Faverolles, "Greatest Layers and Market fowls." Why not get the best? Eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Also Lakenvelders at same price. C. J. SWANSON, Sycamore, Ill. 13-8

Faverolles—The Great Utility Fowl—Prize Winners at "Chicago Poultry Shows" of 1907 and 1908. A limited number of pullets for sale. Eggs for hatching, \$2.50 per setting. GEO. E. FARLEY, Morgan Park, Ill. 13-9

DORKINGS

Silver-gray Exclusively for 19 Years, the Very best, as my records show. More first and special prizes won the last eleven years at New York, Boston, and the Pan-American, than all my competitors combined. Eggs from fine matings, \$2.50, 13; \$4. 26. WATSON WESTFALL, Sayre, Pa. 13-8

Dorkings—Boston, 1908, Took Challenge Cup for best silver-gray male; Challenge Cup for best cock bred and exhibited by member of "American Dorking Club." Cnp for best hen by a club breeder. First and cup for Colored Dorking cockerel. Whites, four firsts. Stock and eggs for sale. HENRY HALES, Ridgewood, N. J. 13-11

LAKENVELDERS

A New Breed; Best Layers and the Most Sationally beautiful fowl yet discovered. A clean sweep at the Madison Square Garden Show, January, 1907, and winners of first and second in every class except one, December, 1907. Eggs and stock for sale. Send for circular. R. C. GREENE, Sayville, Suffolk Co., N. Y. 13-8

Lakenvelders and Salmon Faverolles—Won First premium on both breeds at Hagerstown Fair, 1907. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; 30 eggs, \$2.50. QUALITY HILL YARDS, Shippensburg, Pa. 13-7

ANDALUSIANS

Blue Andalusians, Exhibition and Breeding Birds a specialty. Choice strain for heavy laying. Eggs and stock for sale. JOHN H. WHITE, 412 Jefferson Street, Anacostia, D. C. 13-7

Blue Andalusians, First Prize, Richmond, Jamestown, and Washington. Finest strain known. Wonderful winter layers. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Cockerels, \$5. V. H. COUNCILL, Warrenton, Va. 14-2

Prize-winning Blue Andalusians—Won 1st Cockerel, 1st pullet at Peoria, January, 1908. Eggs from my very best birds, \$1.75 for 15; \$3 for 30. Pens are headed by Peoria and Madison Square prize-winning males. All handsomely laced, and have that rich blue sheen. Don't fail to place your order with me. E. M. HUFNAGEL, R. D. 1, Box 65, Bradford, Ill. 13-8

COCHINS

Partridge Cochins. The Unexcelled General-purpose fowl—bred to lay—Mitchell strain. Eggs, \$2 per setting. RIVERSIDE FARM, W. F. Allen, Millen, Mich. 13-7

Fine Partridge Cochins—Good Breeders, \$3 Each; \$5 per pair. Exhibition trios at special prices. Eggs, \$2 per 13. DR. H. F. BALLARD, Culom, Ill. 13-8

Buff Cochins—Bred from Imported, Prize-winning stock. Buff to the skin. Fifty early-hatched pullets and several fine cockerels for sale. R. WILLARD BAER, Topton, Pa. 13-7

Special—White, Black, and Partridge Cochins. Winners at Boston, New York, Pittsburg, Wheeling, and Indianapolis. Still have a few good ones, fit for any show-room, that will be sold close during April. Two pens White-crested, Black Polish (mammoth chests) for egg trade. Eggs, \$3. D. C. PEOPLES, Uhrichsville, Ohio. 13-12

GAMES

All Varieties. Exhibition Games for Sale. Some grand birds to dispose of at once. Eggs for hatching. Orders booked in turn. JOHN A. CLARKE, Box 112, Pittston, Pa. 13-7

Cornish Indians. Thoroughbred Exhibition Stock, scoring to 94½. Bred from best winter layers. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. S. A. WHITE, Timberville, Va. 13-9

Games, \$1 per 13 Eggs; Irish Black Reds, Tornadoes, Heathwood's Cornish and White Indians, \$2. Circular free. Fowls all times. C. D. SMITH, Fort Plain, N. Y. 13-8

Exhibition Black-breasted Red Games; Most Modern type and style. Forty years' experience breeding these for the show-pen. E. R. SPAULDING, Jaffrey, N. H. 13-8

Eggs for Hatching from Exhibition B. B. Reds, Brown Reds, Pyles, and Pitt Games. Stamp for circular. F. G. BOUQUET, Dean Street, Owego, N. Y. 13-9

Warhorse and Gray Games and Eggs for Sale. Write for prices. R. W. BROOME, R. F. D. No. 29, Commerce, Ga. 13-9

Heavyweight English Black-breasted Reds—Pure Tom O'Neal Dominiques, Knapps Warriors. Eggs, \$2 per setting. WAVERLY GAME YARDS, 730 Jefferson Street, Waverly, Baltimore, Md. 13-7

Exhibition Games, Black-breasted Reds, Silver Duckwings, Red Pyles, Winners of Silver Cup at Pittsburg, Pa., 1907-1908. Eggs in season. C. H. MAY, Chicora, Pa. 13-9

"Victor" Cornish Victorious at Chicago, 1908, in class of 70 birds; best display in America; 11 competitors competing; the Huey-Templeton Victor Co. entered 14 birds, winning 11 of the 23 regular prizes, and 12 specials. Stock always on sale. Mating list free. W. S. TEMPLETON, Box F, Dakota, Ill. 13-10

LANGSHANS

Thoroughbred Croad Black Langshans. Young stock and eggs from Madison Square and Boston winners. Prices reasonable. W. B. FREEBURN, Sparkill, N. Y. 13-7

White Langshans, Eggs and Stock for Sale. MRS. MARSHALL RICE, Route 3, Box 62, Hickman, Ky. 13-8

Black Langshan Eggs for Hatching—Best Matings, \$2 per 20; second matings, \$1.25 per 20 eggs. Well packed in baskets to carry any distance. ROSE LAWN POULTRY FARM, Auburn, Ind. 13-8

Black Langshans—Winners, Layers, Beauties. Hardy stock that will please you. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15, packed to carry any distance. FRANK I. AHEKN, Laurel, Md. 13-12

POLISH

Imported Silver-bearded Polish. "The Best in America." Fowls and chicks always on hand for sale. Eggs in season, at \$4 per 15. GEORGE E. PEER, Chili Station, N. Y. 13-9

White-crested Black Polish. Single Birds, Pairs, and trios. Show birds and breeding stock. Write for circular. Polish exclusively for twenty-five years. CHAS. L. SEELY, Afton, N. Y. President of Am. Polish Club. 13-8

Gold and Silver Cups' Winners—White-crested Black Polish, Golden Buff Rocks. Eggs, \$3 for 15. Winners at Philadelphia and Buffalo. J. W. JOHNSON, 214 South Ave., Bradford, Pa. 13-7

White-crested, Black Polish, Standard Bred, None better, no freaks. Stock for sale. Eggs in season, \$2 for 15; \$3 for 30. Write for prize record. R. E. SMITH, Afton, N. Y. Ex-member of Polish Club. 13-9

HOUDANS

Houdans—Send for My Houdan Book and Photographs of the finest Houdans grown. I have birds of quality. W. D. GAY, Essex, Ia. 13-7

Get Your Eggs of a Specialist, Thirteen Years in breeding famous Houdans. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.50 per 30. LOUIS FALLER, Newton, Ill. 13-8

Houdans—Smith's Premier Strain—Large, Dark, heavy-crested birds, bred by trap-nest system; winners at New York, Boston, and other shows. A few trios, \$10. Eggs, \$3 per setting. PARK VIEW POULTRY YARDS, W. Springfield, Mass. 13-7

"Good" Houdans Exclusively. Winners at the shows. Excellent layers. Eggs, \$3 per setting. L. L. LITTLEFIELD, Box 735F, Delavan, Wis. 13-8

Houdans—Eggs for Sale from Pen Containing 1st prize cockerel, 1st and 2d hen, 1st and 2d pullet at Philadelphia show, Jan., 1908. J. EMLEN SMITH, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-8

Houdans—"Faultless"—From World's Best Prize winning and egg record stock. Special system used for fertility. ARLEY METCALFE, 926 Light Street, Baltimore, Md. 13-8

For Sale—Eggs from Highest Egg Record Houdans, and prize-winners. Two pens, prices, \$3 and \$5 a setting. Correspondence solicited. MRS. A. McMULLEN, Deborgia, Mont. 13-8

Pippin's Imported Houdans Won 4 Firsts, 3 Seconds, 1 third, at Binghamton, 1907. Eggs, 1st pen, \$3; 2d pen, \$2; 3d pen, \$1.50. W. H. PIPPIN, Newton, Ill. 13-8

Houdans for Show Room and To Fill Egg Basket when eggs are eggs. Winning at Rochester Jan., 1907 and 1908. Circular. MRS. R. BOWDEN, Clifton Springs, N. Y. 13-8

BUCKEYES

Pride of Jersey Buckeye Reds. Send for Catalogue. CLEARVIEW YARDS, Ramsey, N. J. 14-1

Buckeyes—The Pea-combed Reds, Coming 300-egg hen. Fertile eggs, \$2 per 15, up. Stock for sale. Write HARRY FAWCETT, New Albany, Pa. 13-9

ANCONAS

Kemery's Anconas are Winners. Try a Setting of eggs this season and get the winning habit. I am booking orders for eggs now. V. MAX KEMERY, Johnstown, Pa. 14-1

Ancona, Thorniley's Strain, Best Winter Layers in existence. Yellow shanks, evenly mottled, and dark under color. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Circular free. WILLARD J. THORNILEY, Marietta, Ohio. 13-7

Mottled Anconas, 250-egg Strain—First Prizes at 14 shows. Fox Terrier pups. Circular tells all. Scoring to 96¼. C. A. KNIGHT, Ancona Specialist, Box 69, Oleua, Ohio. 13-9

SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS

Sicilian Buttercups—The Coming 300-egg Fowl. Eggs, \$3 per 15. A. H. STERNER, Old Zionsville, Pa. 13-9

HAMBURGS

Breitwieser's Famous Silver-spangled Hamburgs won 60 Ribbons, 2 Silver Cups. Ten highest scores. Titusville. Eggs, \$2, \$3, \$5, for 15. Average score, 935 points. BREITWIESER'S YARDS, Buffalo, N. Y. 13-9

S. S. Hamburg and Barred Rock Eggs from Birds of quality. Bred for beauty and utility. \$1.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOE LANKFORD, Sikeston, Mo. 13-7

The American Polish Club held their annual meeting January 2, during the week of the Meriden Poultry Show. President Seely was on hand to take charge of the interests of the club. These people are working hard to advance the Polish fowl into a great prominence. M. V. Caldwell, R. 5, Lisbon, Ohio, will mail to any applicant a copy of the new club catalogue now ready for distribution.

Some months ago we published a very strong article in favor of the several kinds of Virus used for destroying rats. In that article we mentioned that the Pasteur Vaccine Co., who have offices in New York and Chicago, were the agents for these valuable destroyers, and that if any of our readers would write to these people they would furnish them full information relative to the best and safest product known for the destruction of rats and mice.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Buff Plymouth Rock Club convened at Indianapolis the 5th of February last. Twenty-five members from five different states were in attendance. An unusual effort will be made to get closer cooperation among the members by the division of the country into seven natural divisions, and the election of vice-presidents, with specific duties to perform. C. W. Fowler, Smyrna, Ga., was elected president; Wm. A. Stoltz, of Indianapolis, Ind., secretary. Write to him for full particulars.

John Aldrich, secretary of the Langshan Club, of Springfield, Mass., writes us the club will continue to push the Langshan. Special prize ribbons and everything formerly made use of for the benefit of Langshans will be continued in by the club. Every Langshan breeder is invited to write Mr. Aldrich for full information as to their year-book and the future of the club.

The Oconomowoc Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold their annual show December 9 to 14 next. Jas. A. Tucker will judge the poultry. O. R. Eddy, of Oconomowoc, Wis., will furnish full information.

At Binghamton, N. Y., has been organized a poultry association. Henry Trafford is the secretary, Geo. L. Harding, president; Henry S. Martin, vice-president; Wm. Ely, treasurer. This should make a quartet with ability, push, and daring sufficient to assure for the Southern New York Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association success.

We have a letter from John A. Murkin, Box 6, Nashville, Tenn., in which he states that he will furnish duplicate ribbons of the Jamestown Poultry Show to exhibitors who may satisfy him that they have not received the originals. Address Mr. Murkin as above for duplicate if you did not receive the original.

We received, under date of March 6, a letter from Miss Florence Farwell, Oshawa, Canada, relative to some White Wyandottes she purchased from J. C. Fishel & Son, of Hope, Ind. We copy her entire letter:

"There has been so much written about winter eggs and the way to get them, that I concluded to write and tell you what we have done. We have a pen of eight White Wyandottes, Fishel strain. They commenced to lay the last of October. In November we had an average of three a day; December we averaged four

and one-third a day; in January five a day. In February we averaged six and one-half a day, and now in March we are getting five, six, seven, and once in a while eight eggs a day. We feed them in the morning, wheat; noon, mash of ground oats, chops and beef scraps, mixed with milk; at night, wheat. For green food we use a small mangold. Fresh water and milk, also grit, oyster shells and charcoal, are before them all the time. Our other hens number about six hundred, and in February we had over ten thousand eggs. The thermometer goes to twenty-five degrees below zero. If any of your readers want to know how to get winter eggs we can tell them—and people will say the White Wyandottes will not lay in winter."

Any one who has suffered from fermenting in the stomach knows what a distressing ailment it is. It depresses the muscular system and makes the individual feel dumpy and discouraged.

This condition not only occurs in the humankind, but also in the gizzards of fowls. Because hens are picking up food from the ground which has been mixed with all sorts of poisonous substances, oftentimes their food ferments and refuses to digest.

It has been found in late years that charcoal has the peculiar property of absorbing noxious gases and odors when given either to man or beast. Charcoal is filled with millions of little holes which take up the odors and gases.

Thomas Bros. Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., make special sizes of a high-grade charcoal, which are adapted to chicks, pigeons, and mature fowls. They are sending their handsome new booklet, "Why Fowls Need Charcoal," to any address. It will pay every poultry and pigeon raiser to send to them for this booklet.

At the last New York show, in December, 1907, E. B. Thompson, of Amenia, N. Y., the originator of the "Ringlet" strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks, made a remarkable winning, as follows: First prize on cockerel, first prize on cock, the National Silver Cup presented by the American Plymouth Rock Club for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet. Double the number of first prizes of any competitor. Special for best shaped male, special for best headed male, special on hen, special on pullet, the Sweepstakes Special in Gold for best Plymouth Rock on exhibition of either sex and any variety, and the Imperial prize of the show, special for Champion Male.

These winners and their brothers will head Mr. Thompson's best pens this season. Mr. Thompson has been exhibiting "Ringlet" Barred Rocks at New York for twenty years, and it is therefore no new thing for him to win the leading prizes at Madison Square Garden.

For many years the Station at Geneva has been analyzing materials, aside from fertilizers and feeding stuffs, that have come to it from various sources; but most of these analyses have not hitherto been published. In Bulletin No. 203, however, the most important of these have been collected so that they may be available to any one interested. The bulletin will be sent only on application, not regularly distributed, so if a copy is desired a postal card requesting it should be sent to the Station. The list of analyses includes ashes, dried blood, nitrate of soda, meat, meal, and tankage, potash salts, muck soils, fertilizer constituents of miscellaneous materials, constituents of feeding stuffs, molasses refuse, commercial gruels,

poultry foods, maple sugar, home-made cider, vinegar, and dried apples.

Mr. Edw. S. Schmid, 712 Twelfth Street N. W., Washington, D. C., has the agency for the Common Sense Exterminator for rats and mice. This preparation is harmless, quick of action, easily handled, and quickly destroys vermin of all kinds. Mr. Schmid has in his pet stock emporium the finest lot of dogs ever offered for sale in Washington. He has just received a consignment of beautiful collie pups from one of the most noted breeders in New York state. It would be worth your while to call and see the beautiful stock Mr. Schmid has to offer.

Mr. Chas. L. Blanton, of Falls Church, Va., has two pens of Barred Plymouth Rocks, one for producing males, the other for females, that can scarcely be excelled. Mr. Blanton has gathered these two pens as the result of years of careful breeding, study, and selecting for the breed. Any one desirous of having the best Barred Plymouth Rocks should write or visit Mr. Blanton's home and see the quality of his stock.

Mr. Morgan Stinemetz, 1446 Irving Street N. W., Washington, D. C., has a trio of Black Cochins Bantams worth \$25, that he would sell to make room, for \$10. He also has a beautiful pair of Silkies for sale, and a number of Black, Red, and Silver Duckwing Game Bantams, from which he can furnish a few eggs.

Mr. John S. Martin, of Port Dover, Ont., Canada, is called the White Wyandotte expert of the Dominion. He has come several times to the leading shows in this country, and won his full share of the honors. He has just issued one of the most attractive catalogues of the season, which he will gladly send to any of our readers who sends in a request.

C. E. Shoemaker, Box A, Freeport, Ill., has issued one of the most beautiful books of the season, which tells all about the value of artificial incubation. Every one should have full information who makes use of artificial methods of hatching and brooding chicks. They will gladly send you full information if you address them as above.

A book that will be read with a great deal of interest, on account of the rapid growth of the poultry industry and the profits to be realized in this field, is Greider's 1908 Catalogue of Poultry and Supplies, prepared by B. H. Greider, the well-known poultryman of Rheems, Pa. This book illustrates and describes all the leading breeds of fowl, their value and ability as money-makers, besides giving the lowest prices for stock and eggs for hatching, etc.

A chapter tells how to build the right kind of practical houses, showing plans and pictures, and suggests the necessary equipment for profitable use.

Feeding methods are explained, as well as the way to care for a flock so that they will keep in healthy condition and lay—especially in the cold weather, when eggs bring high prices.

Among the features included is a set of chromos—pictures of fowls in colors—that appeal to all lovers of poultry.

At the price asked—ten cents postpaid—this book is well worth sending for and should be in the hands of every one interested in poultry raising on either a large or small scale. Enclose the price

to Mr. Greider, at Rheems, Pa., and we believe you will be perfectly satisfied with the bargain.

Mr. Geo. L. Young, Secretary of the National Bantam Association, 349 11th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., has issued one of the most attractive club catalogues that has ever been sent out. It is called the National Bantam Association Year Book. This book should be in the hands of every Bantam fancier in the country. All interested in Bantams should be a member of the association. If you desire to have this year book write to the secretary for same, enclosing 4 cents postage.

The newest thing in poultry is the fact that Mr. Ernest Kellerstrass, of Kellerstrass Farm, Kansas City, Mo., has sold to Madame Paderewski five of his Crystal White Orpingtons for \$7,500. Ernest is one of the most enthusiastic Orpington growers in the world. He told us last winter in his home town that he proposed to do the world good in the propagation of the finest strain of hens ever produced.

The Scranton, Pennsylvania, poultry show has claimed the week of December, 7th to 12th, for their show. Mr. A. W. Close is the secretary.

Mr. Chas. S. Ward, Bethel, Conn., sends us word that the American Plymouth Rock Club has consolidated with the White Plymouth Rock Club. The union of these two clubs will undoubtedly form one of the strongest specialty clubs of the day.

As the time approaches for growing market poultry every one interested in the best will be desirous of knowing more about caponizing. G. P. Pilling & Sons Co., Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., the manufacturers of caponizing instruments, are anxious to send to every one of our readers a little booklet that will furnish the most complete information relative to the successful operation on young cockerels. Write them early for this information.

We regret very much to be called upon to announce the fact that Mr. John Bennett, of Sunman, Indiana, is dead. We have known Mr. Bennett for many, many years. He was a great lover of the Black Spanish fowls. He bred them constantly, longer, we imagine, than any one man. His entire stock of Black Spanish fowls, we understand, has passed into the hands of Mr. E. H. Vincent, of Sunman.

Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass., have become well known as the producers of Orpingtons, Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks of the highest quality. They have always done remarkably well in the show room from Boston to Chicago. They have issued one of the most attractive catalogues of the season. Write them to Box 35, Vineyard Haven, Mass., and ask for a copy of their catalogue telling all about their stock.

We are informed by letter that Mr. E. F. McAvoy, Jr., Cambridge, N. Y., has purchased of Mr. Thos. F. Riggs, Iowa Falls, Iowa, his entire stock of Houdans. The price named for this lot of birds is said to figure up into the thousands. Mr. McAvoy has been one of the most fortunate exhibitors of Houdans for many years. The union of these two great flocks should prove advantageous to the present owner.

The poultry department of the Great Hagerstown Fair will be greater than

BABY CHICKS

Baby Chicks—Guaranteed Thoroughbred Utility stock in White Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Incubator eggs a specialty. For free circular, address L. M. HEADMAN, Frenchtown, N. J. 13-9

TURKEYS

Golden Bronze Turkeys for Sale, from Prize takers at Chicago, Indianapolis, and Virginia State Fair. Eggs, \$4 per dozen. MRS. SAMUEL F. BADGETT, Route 1, Farmville, Va. 13-8

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Buff and Barred Rocks, Pearl Guineas, B. B. R. Game Bantams. Eggs from prize winners, \$2 per 15. Turkey Eggs, \$2 per 10. CLIFFORD BURHANS, Box 115, Route 4, Saugerties, N. Y. 13-9

DUCKS

Rouen Ducks—Won at Madison Square Garden, December, 1907; First on drake, first on duck. Birds and eggs for sale. BONNIEBROOK FARM, Stillwater, N. J. 13-7

Rouen Ducks, Winners at the World's Fair, Illinois State Fair, and many other shows. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13; \$3 per 100. Circulars free. F. D. FOWLER, Carlinville, Ill. 13-8

Rouens of Finest Quality. Winnings at the Late New York show. McClave, Judge; in the greatest classes ever exhibited in this country: 1, 2, young drake; 1, 2, young duck; 3, 5, old drake; 2, old duck; 2, pen (four competing); Spratt's special for best pair of any breed. Remember I never have shown a bird I did not raise myself, and all stock this season was raised from three single matings. I did not raise a poor bird; all are large, and more than half of them are equal to my New York winners. All but half a dozen are for sale, including all male winners and first-prize duck. I sell no eggs, and can, with propriety, sell my winners. F. D. BAERMAN, Dunellen, N. J. 13-7

Buff Orpington Ducks, Black East Indias, Duclair, Blue Swedeb, Indian Runners, Rouen, Pekin. Eggs, \$2.50 per 11. JACKSON WATER-FOWL FARM, Forest, Ont. 13-8

Jersey Strain Pekin Ducks. Winners, Gold Special, Philadelphia, 1908. Circular free. Eggs, \$1 and \$2 for 11. PAUL G. SPRINGER, Route 411, Bridgeton, N. J. 13-8

Indian Runner Ducks, Heavy-laying Strain—Eggs, \$1.50 a setting. CLARION FARM, Greenwich, Conn. Box 63f. 13-8

Pekin Ducks, Mammoth Strain—Full and Half-blooded Japanese; eggs, \$1 to \$3 a setting; \$5 to \$6 per 100. CLARION FARM, Greenwich, Conn. Box 63f. 13-8

For Sale—Eggs from Extra Large Pekin Ducks, \$1 per 11. E. R. PLUMMER, Gaithersburg, Md. Route 1. 13-9

Indian Runner Duck Eggs—My "Large White egg" strain, 12 for \$1.50; 25 for \$2.50. Special mating for show quality, 12 for \$2. Nine years a breeder of prize winners. None better. J. C. KNAPP, R. S., 600 E. 74th Street, Chicago. 13-9

Black Cayuga Duck Eggs, \$1.50 per Setting of eleven. The Cayuga's that I have selected for this season's breeding are very large, and have brilliant plumage. They are Black Beauties. S. D. MANDEVILLE, Sidney, Ill. 13-7

Cook's Indian Runner Ducks—The World's Heaviest laying strain. Eggs, 12, \$2; 24, \$3.75; 50, \$6.50; 100, \$12. Twenty breeding pens. Stock after July 1. IRVING E. COOK, Munsville, N. Y. 13-9

Eggs from Pure-bred Mammoth Imperial Pekin Ducks, \$1.50 per 11; \$8 per 100. Greatest laying strain on earth. Drakes up to 12 pounds. Sixty eggs gathered daily. F. W. MEYER, Box 513, Norfolk, Va. 13-10

2,500 Ponderous Pure-bred Pekin Ducks for Sale. Eggs by the setting or 1,000, 1,300 eggs gathered daily. Common and White Pea Fowl and eggs. Black and White Swan, Embden Geese, Pheasants. Stamped envelope for reply. GOLDEN WEST DUCK RANCH, Joliet, Ill. 160 acres, established 17 years. 13-9

Pure-bred, Colored Muscovy Ducks, to Reduce stock, I will sell a few pairs or trios, at a low figure. Hatch of 1906 or 1907, as preferred. H. B. SCOFIELD, 677 Boston Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn. 13-10

Indian Runner Duck Eggs, \$1.50 for 11; Each pen headed by a drake from Hunt's famous 280-egg strain, of England. J. M. MARTIN, Delanson, N. Y. 13-9

GEESSE

Toulouse Geese, Superior Strain! None Better! Eggs, \$2 per 7; \$7 per 25. Circulars free. F. D. FOWLER, Carlinville, Ill. 13-8

China Geese, White or Brown, Only \$5 per Pair, If sold at once, just begun to lay. W. W. WEIMAN, Emporium, Pa. 13-7

PHEASANTS

"Pheasant Farming," 25c. Tells How to Raise pheasants. Many full-page half-tones procured expressly for this booklet. SIMPSON'S PHEASANT FARM, Box F, Corvallis, Oreg. 13-7

Golden Pheasants, Beautiful Colored Bird. Eggs, \$5 per 15. Send in your order now. C. W. SAYLOR, Greenfield, Ill. 13-9

ORNAMENTAL

Fancy Pheasants, Ornamental Land and Water-fowl, game birds, fancy pigeons, and pet stock. Write for price-list. WENZ & MACKENSEN, Dept. 17, Penna. Pheasantry and Game Park, Yardley, Pa. 13-7

Pheasants, Quail, Peacocks, Swan, Deer, Dogs, Wild Turkeys, Ducks, Parrots, etc. Mated Homers, 70c pair. Standard poultry, 90c setting. Large illustrated price-list, how to breed Pheasants, etc., 25c. G. VELTMAN, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 14-5

(Phoenix Fowl) Long-tailed Fowl of Japan; Eggs from 1st prize pen at Madison Square Garden. Eggs, \$5 a setting. A few pair for sale at \$10 each. Cocks, \$5. JAMES V. MARSH, Greenwich, Conn. 13-8

All Varieties of Pheasants, Ducks, Geese, Swans, Hungarian Partridge, etc. Lowest prices, best stock. No catalogue. State your wants. "Denley's Bird Book" gives foreign breeders' secrets for breeding game and ornamental birds; postpaid, 25c. DENLEY, Naturalist, Brooklyn, N. Y. 13-7

PIGEONS

Maltese Hen Pigeons, All Colors, \$5 per Pair. Guaranteed imported stock. We import in large quantities from best breeders in Europe. Fancy pigeons, ornamental water-fowl, and live game. Complete price-list, 4 cents. WENZ & MACKENSEN, Dept. 17, Proprietors Penna. Pheasantry and Game Park, Yardley, Pa. 13-8

Pigeons! Thousands! Homers, Runts, Dutchess, Burmese Hen, Polish, Lynx, Carriers, Dragons, Pouters, Pigmyes, Fantails, Jacobins, Owls, Turbits, Blondinettes, Swallows, Magpies, Helms, Archangels, Tumblers of all kinds. Prices free. Illustrated descriptive book, telling all you want to know, one dime. WM. A. BARTLETT & CO., Box 8, Jacksonville, Ill. 13-7

Maltese and Hungarian Hen Pigeons, from Upper Austria, imported, genuine large and heavy birds, free board steamer New York, 5 pairs, \$25; 10 pairs, \$45; 20 pairs, \$80; 40 pairs, \$150; 100 pairs, \$350. Send money order. H. UNZELMANN, Ottostr., 38 Hamburg, Germany. 13-12

Maltese Hens Pigeons, Runts, Runt Crosses. Good breeding stock. THEO. L. HARMER, 3 West Cedar Avenue, Merchantsville, N. J. 14-6

Wanted—5,000 Old Common Pigeons. Pay at least 25c pair. Also 5,000 Homers, Guinea Fowls, live Rabbits. Highest prices paid. "N." GILBERT, 1128 Palmer Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-9

Guaranteed Prize-winning Birds at Iowa State Fair, 1907. Fantails, Owls, Turbits, Swallows, Tumblers, Dragons, and Homers, at reasonable prices. W. MATT HEAD, Jefferson, Iowa. 13-7

HOMING PIGEONS

Homers for Squab Breeding; Mated Birds; Profitable breeders. Demand exceeds supply. Free illustrated catalogue. MISSOURI SQUAB CO., 3801 Shaw Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 13-10

For Sale—White Homers, Extra Stock; All Mated birds. Prices reasonable. Range according to strain or quality. Address WEBSTER G. YODER, Boyertown, Pa. 13-7

A Bargain in Straight Homers—200 Pairs mated, and 300 youngsters, Atlantic breed, in lots to suit purchasers, at selling prices. Address C. M. GIBBENS, Winchester, Va. 13-7

Wanted—Homer Pigeons of Good Breeding Age, any quantity. Also Homer youngsters. State number and lowest cash price. F. M. DUNHAM, 511 Bourse Building, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-7

Twenty-five Pairs Extra-large Squab-breeding Homers, age two to three years, guaranteed. First \$25 received gets this bargain. H. CLARIDGE, Norwalk, Conn. 13-11

English Runts and White Homer Pigeons—High-class birds in quantities or by single pair, at very reasonable prices. A. H. PEACOCK, Dallas, Tex. 13-9

300 Pair Runts, Runt Homers, and White Homers, also about 20 pair colored Homers, mated and breeding; also a number of youngsters bred from same strain. HUNTERDON COUNTY LOFTS, Kingwood, N. J. 13-7

I Offer Guaranteed Mated Homers, Any Quantity, at \$1 pair, and challenge squab companies or dealers to produce better stock at twice my price. Beautiful White Homers, \$1.50 pair. CHARLES E. GILBERT, 1563 E. Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-9

500 Pairs of Homers for Sale at a Sacrifice. These are the finest lot of squab birds in Penna. All mated and under two and a half years old. My entire plant is for sale, consisting of a 19-acre farm, 14 pigeon houses, barn, feed-house, chicken-house, all new; 8-room stone house. J. H. GWYNN, Eddington, Pa. 13-7

A Square Deal in Mated Homers. Large Squab producers, \$1.50 pair. Special price in quantities. ALERT SQUAB CO., 323 No. 38th Street, Camden, N. J. 13-9

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$2 per 40. From Thoroughbred Light and Buff Brahmas, Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, Reds and Leghorns; 13 varieties. Catalogue. S. K. MOHR, Box 8, Coopersburg, Pa. 13-8

50 Eggs, \$1; 200 eggs, \$5. 50 Varieties. Circulars free. Book order early. ADA M. MAN-
LOVE, Plymouth, Ill. 13-7

Fertile Eggs from Pure-bred Stock; Buff, White,
and Barred Rocks; Silver and White Wyandottes;
Buff and White Leghorns; Light Brahmas;
\$1.25 per 15; \$8 per 100. Jubilee Or-
pingtons, \$3 per 15. ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST,
65 High Street, Factoryville, Pa. 13-7

Eggs for Hatching, from Large Vigorous, Prize-
winning Dark Brahmas, Light Brahmas, Barred
Plymouth Rocks, and White Wyandottes, \$2 for
15; \$3 for 20. Our birds won high honors at the
great New York Show, December, 1907, and at
other shows where competition was strong. Wm.
H. Cyphers, Prop., CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM,
Route 1, Washington, N. J. 13-7

Turkey Eggs—Pure Wild and Half-wild, Prize-
winning stock. White Wyandotte and Light
Brahma eggs, \$1.50 for 15. BERTHA M. TY-
SON, Rising Sun, Md. 13-8

Eggs for Hatching Pure-bred Light Brahmas,
Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Barred Rocks,
White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Single-
comb White and Buff Leghorns, Rose-combed
Buff Leghorns, 15 eggs, \$1; White Pekin Ducks,
11 eggs, 75c. Satisfaction guaranteed. FRANK
G. WEED, Hightstown, N. J. 13-8

Eggs for Hatching—Silver-gray Dorkings, W. C.
B. Pollish, Silver-pencilled Hamburgs, Gray Cal,
Colored Muscovy Ducks. E. T. EDMUNDS, Ann
Arbor, Mich. 13-8

RABBITS

For Sale—Three Eight-months-old Black Lop-eared
does. Also one doe nineteen months old, color
black. J. E. KENNEDY, 446 West South Street,
Frederick, Md. 13-8

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Send 10c for Catalogue and the Greatest Book
published in the U. S. on the ferret and work
done by dogs and ferrets. Government engage-
ments fully illustrated. E. L. BARCLAY, the
Ferret Man, Washington, D. C. 13-7

DOGS

For Sale—Trained Rabbit Hounds, Foxhounds,
Young stock, Setters, Toy White Poodle,
Cocker Spaniels, Guinea Pigs, Pigeons, and Rab-
bits. BROWN BEAGLE KENNELS, York, Pa. 13-7

FOR SALE OR RENT

For Sale or Rent—A 60-acre, Fully Equipped
Poultry Plant. Latest improvements; ready for
business; good soil; large orchard; bound on one
side by beautiful stream of water; adapted for
land and water-fowl. Easy terms. K. H. Ap-
pley The Feather, Washington, D. C.

WANTED

Wanted—Rose-combed R. I. Red Cocks for
breeders (hatched 1906). Send full description
and price. PELLE, Box 1203 Pittsfield, Mass. 13-7

Wanted—Female Peafowl for Breeder. State Age,
condition, and lowest price. PELLE, Box 1203,
Pittsfield, Mass. 13-7

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"Facts About White Diarrhoea" and My Remedy.
Stop losses and save chicks. Book and remedy
both postpaid, \$1. DR. P. T. WOODS, Middle-
ton, Mass. 13-9

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Ninety Varieties Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, Ferrets,
dogs, Angora goats, Belgian hares, etc. De-
scriptive 60-page book and store at your door, 10c,
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ford, Pa. 13-7

Madison Square, Jamestown, Philadelphia, Hag-
erstown, Allentown winners. Imported birds: Cor-
nishi Indians, Houdans, Bronze Turkey. Circular
free. R. D. REIDER, Route 2, Middletown, Pa. 13-7

The Hen That Lays Is the Hen That Pays. Red
Cape and Houdans; will lay eggs; \$1 per
13; Black Orpingtons, \$2 per 13. H. MERRIAM,
Ashburnham, Mass. 13-7

Choice Pure-bred Poultry—Buff Cochins, Barred,
Buff and White Plymouth Rocks, White and
Golden Wyandottes, S. C. Brown and Buff Leg-
horns, S. C. Black Minorcas, Light Brahmas,
Silver-spangled Hamburgs, and M. B. Turkey.
Eggs, \$1 per 15. Turkey eggs, 25 cents each.
Satisfaction guaranteed. JOHN W. NEWCOMER,
Mt. Joy, Pa., Route 3. 13-8

White-faced Black Spanish Anconas, Indian
Games, Buff Leghorns. Some fine pullets for
sale. Eggs, \$1 a setting. Circular free. C. E.
WILCOX, Federalburg, Md. 13-7

Rose Lawn Poultry Farm—Buff, White, Silver
Wyandottes, Rose-combed Rhode Island Reds,
French Houdans, American Dominiques, Eggs,
\$1.50 per 15; \$8 per 100. W. H. FREY, Box 55,
Milltown, N. J. 13-7

Partridge Cochins and White Plymouth Rocks;
a few birds for sale from my prize-winning stock.
Eggs in season; can spare a few settings from my
choice Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, and
Columbian Wyandottes, Villa strain. MRS. ROSA
J. HOLWAY, Villa Poultry Farm, East Sandwich,
Mass. 13-8

22 S. C. Brown Leghorn Eggs for \$1. Also Reds,
Rocks, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Hamburgs, Bra-
hmas, and other varieties at reasonable prices.
Circular. J. A. RUBRECHT, Telford, Pa. 13-9

Barred Rock, Pekin Duck Eggs. Strictly First-
class, only \$1 per setting. Bronze Turkey eggs,
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Guinea Pigs for Sale—First Prize and Cup Win-
ners at Madison Square, Philadelphia, White
Plains, and Paterson. ARTHUR DAVENPORT,
Davenport Farm, Westchester Co., Armonk, N. Y. 13-8

White Wyandottes, Leghorns, Reds, Bronze Tur-
keys. Eggs from first prize winners, York and
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list free. FAIRVIEW FARM, Shrewsbury, Pa. 13-8

Extensive Catalogue, All Varieties Prize Poultry,
pigeons, hares, dogs, ducks, geese, guinea,
turkeys. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Satisfac-
tion guaranteed. PIONEER FARM, Telford, Pa. 13-8

Henry R. Minner, Hereford, Pa.—Golden, Silver,
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Rocks, Buff Pekins, Games, and Partridge Cochins
Bantams. All eggs \$2. 13-8

Buff Leghorns, Buff Rocks—Good Birds, Fertile
eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Fair, square treatment in
every way. Star compartment incubator, 100-egg,
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Dark Brahmas, Mapleside White Wyandottes,
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Orpingtons, Single and Rose-combed, Cook's Strain.
White Leghorns, Wyckoff's strain. Ideal Hou-
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Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$4 per 100. From Golden Wyandottes,
choice matings; S. C. Buff Orpingtons,
pure bred; S. C. W. Leghorns, parents, prize-
winners at Madison Square. EMMAL FOLK, Wil-
low Poultry Farm, Westminster, Md. 13-8

Black Javas, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Anconas,
Silver-gray Dorkings, Single-combed Buff, Black,
White Orpingtons, Houdans, Rose-combed Black
Minorcas, Columbian Wyandotte, Single-combed
Brown Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$2 per 20;
\$5.50 per 100. I wish to thank my many cus-
tomers for past favors. Circulars and winnings.
M. R. CUMMINGS, Maryland, N. Y. 13-8

1,000 White Barred and Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes,
White Leghorns and R. I. Reds, at \$1.50
to \$5. Their real value, \$5 to \$25. We won 270
prizes and silver cups at leading shows. Eggs, \$1.
\$6 per 100. KALTREIDER POULTRY FARM,
Box 303, Red Lion, Pa. 13-8

Bargains—Eggs from Columbian and White Wyandottes,
Barred, Buff, and White Rocks, Rose
and S. C. Brown Leghorns. Fancy pigeons cheap.
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POULTRY YARDS, Spruigvale, Pa. 13-9

Columbian Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Ring-
gold strain Buff Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island
Reds, eggs for hatching. Satisfaction guaran-
teed. IDLEWILD POULTRY FARM COMPANY,
Three Springs, Pa. 13-7

Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$2 per 40, from Brahmas, Rocks,
Wyandottes, Reds, Leghorns, 13 varieties.
Lakenvelder eggs, \$4 per 15. S. G. BEALER,
Coopersburg, Pa. 13-9

Single-combed White Minorcas That Are White to
the skin, bred to lay and bred to win. Also
Buff Orpingtons and Brown Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.50
per 15; \$6 per 100. Stock for sale. W. H.
KERR, Jr., Monroe, N. C. 13-9

Prairie View Poultry Yards—White Rock, S. C.
Buff Orpington, Black Langshans, W. C. Black
Polish, Silver-spangled Hamburg eggs, from scored
stock. MRS. WM. RALPH, Kentland, Ind. 13-9

Eggs—R. I. Reds (Baker), White Wyandottes
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\$2 a pair. Guinea Pigs, \$1.50 a pair. Circular.
R. J. BRINKERHOFF, 408 Union Street,
West Springfield, Mass. 13-8

Beagle Hounds, all Ages, Homer Pigeons, 75
cents a pair. Cyphers Incubators, 60-egg, 240-
egg, Cornish 140-egg, Star Brooder. Bargains.
ELMER TIFFANY, Brooklyn, Pa. 13-9

Black Sumatras, Cornish and White Indian Games,
White Exhibition Games, Black Minorcas, and
B. P. Rocks. Pure bred Pointer dogs. N. B.
WARNER, Hamilton, Va. 13-9

Buff Orpingtons, Winners, Jamestown Exposition,
Washington, 1907-08; Hagerstown, 1908. Eggs
from select stock, \$5 per 15. Utility eggs, \$2.50,
\$10 per 100. C. E. GIBBS, Mt. Vernon, Va. 13-7

White Rocks, Winners 1907-08, Washington and
Hagerstown, 1st, 2d, and 3d pullet; 1st and
2d cockerel at Rockville. Eggs from select pen.
\$2.50 per setting. Utility eggs, \$1.50; \$5 per 100.
C. E. GIBBS, Mt. Vernon, Va. 13-7

S. C. Brown Leghorn (Eggs) from Burgott Beat
exhibition line, double mating; 15 eggs, \$1; \$5
per 100. Houdan males for sale. LESLIE D.
SMITH, Charlottesville, N. Y. 13-8

ever the coming year. The new superin-
tendent, Mr. H. E. Baker, is great for
poultry, and he will have renowned W.
Frank Spahr as his assistant, the same as
has always been. On to Hagerstown will
soon be the cry throughout the country.
They have organized a local poultry asso-
ciation there, and the new organization
expects to take hold of and assist in mak-
ing the poultry department of the Hagers-
town Fair greater than ever. W. F.
Spahr has been elected president of the
new association; H. R. Miller, vice-presi-
dent; J. Edgar Kellar, secretary; Edward
Oswold, treasurer. The board of direc-
tors is made up as follows: W. F. Binkle,
H. R. Rudy, E. H. Miller, Scott Woff-
inger, and Scott Bowers. Attorney, Scott
Woffinger. Evidently the legal end of
the association will be carefully guarded
by this organization. The dates of the
Great Hagerstown Fair for the coming
season will be October 13-16.

The fourth annual meeting of the Na-
tional S. C. Buff Orpington Club was
held at Cleveland, Ohio, Thursday, Janu-
ary 20th, at 2 p. m.

In the absence of the President, E. P.
Cunningham, Vice-President J. M. Wil-
liams presided over the meeting. Over
forty enthusiastic members from six dif-
ferent states attended the meeting.

The Secretary's report showed the Club
to be in splendid financial condition, and
that 600 new members had been enrolled
during the year.

The club has grown to such remarkable
proportions that it was deemed advisable
to divide its territory into five sections,
each section to have its own club-show
where a large list of specials will be
offered by the club. This show is to be
selected by the members of each section
taking a mail vote by a committee of
three, to be appointed by the President,
for each section.

It was decided to have but one Club
Judge, and W. E. Stanfield was elected
for this position. Other officers were
elected as follows: President, J. M. Wil-
liams; Vice-President, Wm. Barry Owen;
Secretary and Treasurer, Will H. Schadt;
Executive Committee, E. C. Kohlsaat, W.
P. Craig, Z. D. Struble and Miss H. E.
Hooker, who will act with the above
officers.

The Single-Combed Buff Orpington
class at the Cleveland show was not only
the largest class in the show-room by 85
birds, but was the largest class of birds
ever shown in America. The quality here
was immense and so close was competi-
tion that many first-prize winners at other
large shows failed to even get in the
money here. The awards were placed by
Judge Stanfield to the entire satisfaction
of all exhibitors. Buff Orpingtons were
exhibited at Cleveland by 28 different
members from 8 different states.

The club offered eleven beautiful silver
cups besides \$75.00 in cash, and this was
swelled by \$100.00 cash offered by the
Cleveland Fancier's Club, all on the
Single-Combed Buff Orpington class.

The club-meeting and show will be long
remembered by all who were in attend-
ance, and marks an epoch in the progress
of the club. The Cleveland show is the
best attended west of New York, and
every courtesy was shown the club by the
management of the Cleveland show.

A few more 1908 club catalogues are

still obtainable, and will gladly be mailed
to any one on request.—Will H. Schadt,
Secretary, Goshen, Ind.

A Rare Opportunity

Do you wish to step right into a live,
money-making business? Owing to ill-
health the manufacturer of one of the
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business to the right party, at right price.
Unless you mean business do not reply.
Address Money Maker, care this jour-
nal.

Catalogues, Circulars, etc. Received

The following have been received during the
past month:

Clarion Farm, James Marsh, Supt., Green-
wich, Conn., circular.
Breitwieser's Poultry Yards, 669 Ellicott
Street, Buffalo, N. Y., circular.
Upland Poultry Yards, Geo. L. Hornbrook,
Prop., Decatur, Ill., circular.
Wm. M. Gorsuch, Monkton, Md., circular.
T. H. Hall, Box 932, Des Moines, Ia., cir-
cular.

Rosedale Poultry Yards, Philip Caswell,
Prop., Newport, R. I., catalogue.

National Poultry Organization Society, Ltd.,
23 Paternoster Row, E. C. London, Eng., jour-
nal.

Dr. W. A. Crum, Upper Sandusky, Ohio, cir-
cular.

Owen Farms, M. F. Delano, Mgr., Vineyard
Haven, Mass., mating list and circular.

Joe Winkler, Oakland, Ill., catalogue.

Forbes Poultry Yards, New Decatur, Ala.,
circular.

Melvin H. Coffin, Whititsville, Mass., mating
list.

Cyphers Incubator Co., 23 Barclay Street,
N. Y. City, circular.

Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Woos-
ter, Ohio, Bulletin 183, Maintenance of Fer-
tility.

R. J. Brinkerhoff, 408 Union Street, W.
Springfield, Mass., circular.

Jas. B. N. Fitch, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., cir-
cular.

Purdue University, Agricultural Experiment
Station, Lafayette, Ind., 20th annual report.

W. F. Kendrick, 729 Mining Exchange Bldg.,
Denver, Colo., report on Pheasants at Horticul-
tural Convention, Canon City, Colo.

Fred B. Cochran, Norwell, Mass., circular.

Agricultural College, Ohio State University,
Columbus, Ohio, Extension Bulletin.

Maine Poultry & Supply Co., Bangor, Me.,
catalogue.

American Buff Wyandotte Club, Henry R.
Ingalls, Greenville, N. Y., secretary, Club cata-
logue.

Sunnybrook Farm, Chas. D. Cleveland, Prop.,
West Orange, N. J., catalogue.

American Buff Rock Club, W. A. Stolls, sec-
retary, Indianapolis, Ind., The Buff Rock Quar-
terly for February.

Chasm Falls Poultry Yards, Dr. W. H. Har-
wood, Chasm Falls, via Malone, N. Y., mating
list.

S. B. Johnston, Fairland, Ind., post card.

Shady Nook Farm, R. C. Tuttle, Prop., 107
Blue Hills Avenue, Hartford, Conn., circular.

The Edgewood Poultry Plant, Wapping,
Conn., circular.

Howard Butcher, New Britain, Pa., booklet;
notes from a pigeon farm.

E. D. Crouch, Twining City, D. C., circular.

Redbrick Farm, H. H. and E. M. Cohn,
Memphis, Mich., catalogue.

Oaklands Poultry Farm, W. Dawson, Niagara-
on-the-Lake, Ont., Canada, circular.

White Birch Poultry Farm, Bridgewater, Mass.,
catalogue.

Orchard Grove Poultry Plant, Cohocton, N. Y.,
catalogue.

R. D. Eaton Grain & Feed Co., Norwell, N. Y.,
post card.

Red Feather Farm, (Mrs. Frank Metcalf, Prop.),
Glendale, Cal., catalogue.

P. I. Horniug, Alden, Minn., catalogue.

C. A. Knight, Oleno, Ohio, circular.

Chas. A. Thompson, Spring Brook Farm, Mel-
rose, Conn., catalogue.

New York Agricultural Experiment Station,
Geneva, N. Y., Bulletin No. 292 and Report.

Deftford Poultry Farm, E. O. Schaaf, Prop.,
Sewell, N. J., circular.

Dr. G. W. Taylor, Orleans, Ind., catalogue.

D. M. Anderson, Randall, Iowa, circular.

Clear View Poultry Yards, Ramsey, N. J.,
circular.

Bluffhurst Poultry Yards, Bixby & Bixby,
Council Bluffs, Iowa, circular.

Geo. C. Salmon, Port Dickinson, N. Y., cata-
logue.

Rhode Island Red Club, Geo. P. Coffin, Sec.,
Freeport, Me., Annual Report.

Victor D. Caneday, Taylors Falls, Minn., cir-
cular.

C. & H. P. Wadsworth, Ridgewood, N. J.,
mating list.

Kansas State Agricultural Experiment Station,
Manhattan, Kans., Annual Report.

Clovercroft Farm, W. W. Kulp, Prop., Potts-
town, Pa., catalogue.

Degraff Poultry Farm, Amsterdam, N. Y., cata-
logue.

6 YEARS IN SUCCESSION
Our Barred Plymouth Rocks have won 1st
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The K. Hehn Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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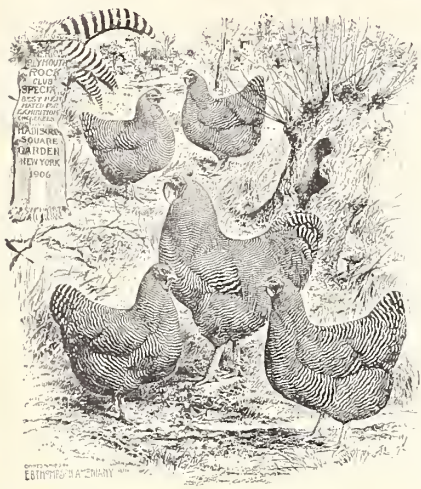
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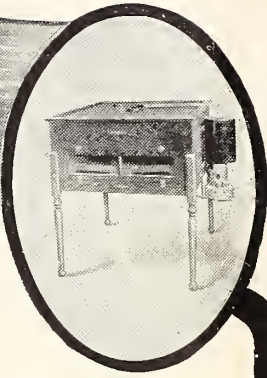
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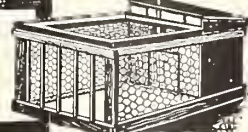
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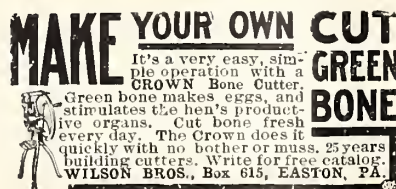
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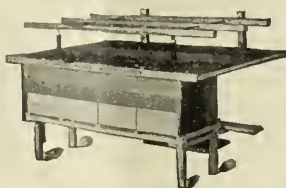
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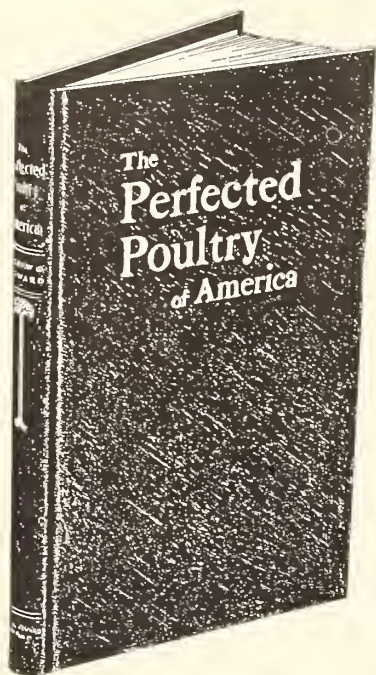
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SOME OPINIONS

A VALUABLE REFERENCE BOOK

The Perfected Poultry of America is a valuable addition to the literature of the breeds. Its chief value lies in the condensed and classified history and the detailed description of the characteristics of the varieties, and to the many original illustrations from life. The illustrations of good and poor type of feathers, combs, and other distinguishing points make the book an exceedingly valuable companion for the American Standard of Perfection. We find it a valuable reference book in teaching our students to know good poultry when they see it. It should be in all the libraries where poultry books are desired.—Jas. E. Rice, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture.

A WORK OF HIGH ART

After reading The Perfected Poultry of America, and examining the illustrations carefully, I feel that it is my duty, as it is my pleasure, to recommend it most highly, not only as a work of high art and complete history of poultry, but because it contains information of great value not to be found elsewhere.—S. T. Campbell, in charge of Poultry Classes, Ohio College of Agriculture.

TREASURED AS A WORK OF REFERENCE

To say that I am well pleased with your new book, The Perfected Poultry of America, is putting it mildly. It is strange, that with all the works which have been printed on full-blood fowls, no one has ever tried to meet the necessity for a work that would be a sort of a concordance and amplification of the Standard of Perfection. This work of yours, not only in the text, but in the beautiful and instructive illustrations, is certainly going to meet this need. With it, it seems to me, the novice can fit the Standard to his birds with far greater accuracy than before. I feel that this is going to be a book that will not only be studied, but will be treasured as a work of reference, and it does seem as if it would be a very valuable addition to our poultry literature.—F. E. Dawley, Director Bureau of Farmers' Institutes, State of New York.

A VALUABLE ADDITION TO POULTRY LITERATURE

Your new book, The Perfected Poultry of America, is a most valuable addition to poultry literature. The "histories," showing the origins of the different breeds, are very interesting; the illustrations of fowls, and of feathers, showing the characteristic markings, are all truly educational. The cuts showing imperfect combs, together with proper type combs, afford illustrated object-lessons of great value to beginners in poultry-raising. Good illustrations give better ideas than the most accurate descriptions. In your new book the novice will find information that would require years of study and experience to secure.—Geo. O. Brown, Baltimore, Md.

A VAST AMOUNT OF INFORMATION

We wish to congratulate you on the excellent work you have put in the hands of the poultry fraternity in the book, The Perfected Poultry of America. It brings together a vast amount of information for the breeder of pure-bred poultry in such a shape as to be most readily available. Feel sure it will be highly valued by all fanciers who have access to it.—The Poultry Tribune, Freeport, Ill.

A DISTINCT ADVANCE IN POULTRY LITERATURE

The Perfected Poultry of America, recently issued by the Howard Publishing Co., Washington, D. C., represents a distinct advance in poultry literature. To our way of thinking, it in some ways improves on the Standard of Perfection, and is more like what a Standard should be. The general scheme of the work pleases us greatly. The book will be found by fanciers generally a useful supplement to, and commentary on the Standard of Perfection. In abundance and variety of illustrations it far surpasses the Standard, and the illustrations are, in a number of instances, better than corresponding illustrations in the Standard. The text is prepared by T. F. McGrew and Geo. E. Howard; the illustrations are the work of Louis P. Graham.—Farm Poultry, Boston, Mass.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE

The Perfected Poultry of America is very interesting and instructive. It seems to me that you should have a large sale for it.—H. V. Crawford, Secretary, New York Poultry Show.

A BOOK OF GREAT VALUE

It gives me much pleasure to state that I consider The Perfected Poultry of America a book of great value. A copy should be owned by every one interested in standard-bred poultry. I ask to be allowed at this time to congratulate the authors on the completion of so valuable a work. The book illustrates a great amount of research and labor, and great expense in its preparation. I am sure it will find a ready sale.—E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y.

ASSURED OF A WELCOME

Poultry breeders will welcome the handsomely and usefully illustrated volume by T. F. McGrew and Geo. E. Howard, called The Perfected Poultry of America. It gives one a clearer idea of the various breed characteristics than anything hitherto obtainable. The illustrations of the Standard of Perfection may be scrupulously correct, but they leave much to be desired in regard to detail. Here we have not only the birds, but the feathers shown separately, giving the clearest possible notion of what their markings ought to be. Each breed, with its chief varieties, is carefully studied—its history, shape, and color, and other characteristics; but the pictures are the book's great contribution to poultry lore.—The Country Gentleman.

FINDS IT INTERESTING

The Perfected Poultry of America is an attractive volume. It is beautifully printed. Wherever I turn its pages I find it interesting, and the many illustrations show that your artist, Mr. Graham, has spent much enjoyable study in his part of the book. I believe that this book will enjoy a popular sale among those who collect poultry literature.—F. L. Sewall, Buchanan, Mich.

WILL FILL A LONG-FELT WANT

I wish to congratulate you on the splendid way you have presented each breed of standard poultry in your new book, The Perfected Poultry of America. I am sure this book will fill a long-felt want in poultry publications. I feel you will have an unlimited sale of this splendid publication.—U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind.

OF GREAT PRACTICAL VALUE

The Perfected Poultry of America contains a detailed description of all standard breeds and varieties of poultry, with illustrations showing correct type, together with feathers from the different sections, so arranged as to make it easily understood and of great practical value. It should find a ready sale among breeders of standard-bred poultry.—Successful Poultry Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FILLS AN IMPORTANT NICHE

I am much pleased with the new work, The Perfected Poultry of America. This book fills an important niche in the poultry literature of the United States. It gives a clear and accurate account of the outward appearance, internal characteristics, and economic qualities of the different breeds and varieties. Its classification of breeds upon the basis of the color of their eggs is interesting and valuable. Its numerous illustrations make clearer than words can the meaning of the text. To select one from many valuable features, let me call attention to the illustrations of combs as something admirable. As the illustrations represent prize fowls as they are to be seen in high-class exhibitions, they are of more value to the beginner than they would be if they showed the ideal instead of the real. He will get a more accurate idea of how the fowls really look than he would obtain from ideal pictures. Everything should be judged from the viewpoint of its intended use; and, so judged, I find the illustrations admirable. The mechanical make-up of the book, its glazed paper, clear type, binding, and the like, are all that could be desired. I congratulate the authors upon having produced so handsome, interesting and valuable a work, but that was to be expected when two so well-known fanciers as Messrs. McGrew and Howard were collaborators upon a subject to which they have devoted many years of research, and upon which they are entitled to speak with authority.—H. S. Bahcock, East Providence, R. I.

THE BEST ISSUED TO DATE

The Perfected Poultry of America is a book which will be of great value to poultry fanciers, being a concise, illustrated treatise of the recognized breeds of poultry, turkeys and water-fowl. It is not exactly a standard, but is a detailed description with illustrations in detail, which enables the novice to form a correct idea of the form and feather of any breed. The illustrations are superb. Personally, we think the book is the best that has been issued to date.—California Cultivator.

ADVISES POULTRYMEN TO PURCHASE A COPY

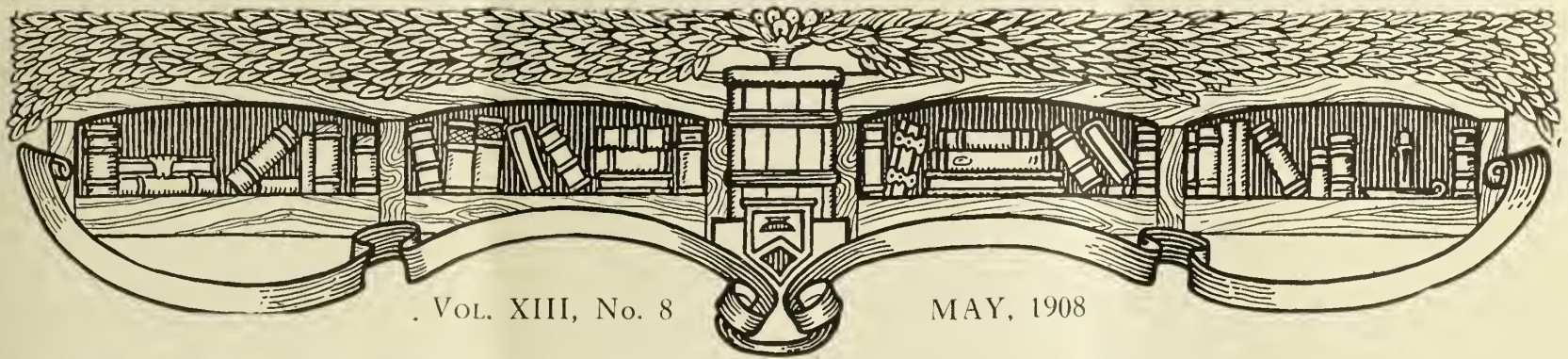
We have been favored with an early copy of a new and valuable book, The Perfected Poultry of America, edited by Messrs. T. F. McGrew and Geo. E. Howard, Washington, D. C. A special feature of the book is the collection of numerous illustrations by the well-known artist, Louis P. Graham. Many of these illustrations are as fine, in important respects, as have ever been designed and published. The text consists of descriptive matter of all the important varieties of standard-bred fowls, including turkeys, ducks, and geese. Many hundreds of dollars have been expended in preparing the volume. We unhesitatingly advise all poultrymen to purchase a copy of the book.—Reliable Poultry Journal.

WOULD NOT TAKE \$100 FOR THEIR COPY

We consider The Perfected Poultry of America the best work that was ever gotten out in the interest of poultry, and if it were not possible for us to secure another copy, we would not take \$100 for the one we have.—International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

MORE THAN SUMPTUOUS

"Perfected Poultry of America" is the title of a most elaborately illustrated book from the pens of T. F. McGrew and George E. Howard, from the Howard Publishing Co., Washington, D. C. It is a history and description of all the Standard breeds of fowls known to America. The illustrations by Louis P. Graham, are the finest that have ever been published, and the idea of grouping feathers from the several sections around the cuts of the birds shows the beginner at a glance the shape of the fowls and the markings of the feathers in every section. To call this book sumptuous is not doing it full credit. It has been prepared in the most elaborate manner possible by using the best material. The paper is heavy enamel book paper, the type is plain, and the history of the breeds is written in a plain and concise way which makes it easy reading. As a supplement to the Standard every American poultry fancier should have a copy. Bound in cloth with gilt side and back stamps, it is a book which will ornament any library and add to the knowledge of every poultryman.—Poultry.



Editorial Comment

Before this issue of *THE FEATHER* reaches our readers more than likely the vote will have been counted in the election of officers for the American Poultry Association. The scandalous presentations employed during the campaign have never been equaled except during the first election in which Grover Cleveland was successful.

A friend visiting from England in this country during the last Presidential campaign asked in serious earnestness, "Do you people nominate dishonest men for office in this country? For," said he, "to a stranger the statements made on the street corners by the political speakers, and what I read in the papers, would lead me to believe that there could not be anything honest in the whole matter." Appearances would lead one into the belief that a miniature campaign of this character had been carried on within the past few weeks.

We imagine that the results will prove that the members of the association are fully able to select from among the candidates a well-equipped organization to manage the affairs of the association. We have always contended that the secretary should be selected by the board of directors, and, notwithstanding the fact that one very prominent in the campaign stated in his paper that the people were not ready as yet to permit the directors to appoint the secretary. Perhaps the vote may show that this editor was right in his opinion, yet it may show conclusively that the voting members of the association do not look at the matter from the same viewpoint as he occupied when making these statements.

England has paid more attention to high-quality in utility affairs than have we of this country. The quality of the dressed poultry and the appearance of the eggs that go to the market in the high-class establishments are given much more attention than in this country.

In our September, 1907, issue, page 17, we published the score-card for eggs used by Mr. Fletcher at the Boston Show. The English fanciers have just finished a new egg standard. This has been compiled by a joint committee of the National Poultry Organization and the Utility Poultry Club, and it is thought that this standard will be adopted, and that in the near future it will become the official standard for the judging of eggs. This states that points should be awarded as follows: Freshness, 40 points; size, 15 points; texture of shell, 15 points; uniformity of size, color, and shape, 15

points; cleanliness and bloom, 15 points; eggs to be passed over if they rattle in the shell, or double yolk, if contents are tainted in any way, if artificially colored, or if the shell's have been polished.

With this information and the score-card used by the Boston Show, there might well be compiled in this country a standard to be employed for judging eggs in all localities. This should become a part of the association's Standard.

We have gathered from numerous publications within the last year some information that we wish to transmit to our readers. This having been gathered from a number of journals, we simply credit our exchanges with this information. To tan skins with the hair on, use equal parts of alum and saltpeter finely pulverized; moisten the inside of the skin and sprinkle thoroughly well with powder. Lay the raw sides together and roll them up. Let it remain in this way in a cool place, where they will not freeze, for a week or ten days. Scrape all particles of flesh and fat from the hide with a dull knife. Stretch the hides where they will thoroughly dry. As soon as they bleach and turn white, take them down before they become brown.

To exterminate ants from the garden or the house when they become a nuisance, round out the earth about the mouth of the ant hill; pour into this some bisulfid of carbon—a large tablespoonful will be sufficient—lay a brick over the hole, and cover it with dirt. This will exterminate the ants in that nest. The same preparation can be poured into rat holes, the homes of gophers or any kind of vermin which are injurious to the welfare of your country place. Use this with care, as it would poison human beings as well as animals if they drank it.

To keep lice and vermin from calves or dogs, a thorough application of alcohol, turpentine, or kerosene oil will do the work. The alcohol is much to be preferred, from the fact that it is quite as destructive as any of the others, does not soil the animal, and after ten or twelve hours has entirely disappeared. When you have been poisoned by ivy, or, in fact, any plants or vines, bathe the parts in clear hot water—have it as hot as possible. Dry the affected parts with a soft cloth and bathe with tincture of lobelia. This should be done twice a day. Where the flesh is bare, be very careful about using the lobelia in this way, as it is very painful when it comes in contact with the raw flesh.

There has been more than usual trouble in many localities from the failure of eggs to hatch. In most cases the eggs that failed have been produced by hens that have been kept confined in yards during the whole winter. It is almost impossible to gain satisfactory results from eggs that are low in vitality when used for artificial incubation. The eggs must be sustained through the strength and vigor of the producing stock when large per cent. hatches are to be hoped for and artificial methods used.

The question of white diarrhea is being considered throughout the entire world. Scientific men in England, Germany, France, Canada, and the United States are all busily engaged to discover, if possible, the origin of this great destroyer of young chicks. The bulletin recently issued by the Department of Agriculture in Washington has attracted much attention throughout the world. Notwithstanding this fact, the workers themselves on this proposition in our own Government have not reached anything like a satisfactory solution, nor are they satisfied with the report.

There are many phases of this problem yet to be solved. Every one familiar with the conditions should take note and send their information to the Department of Agriculture in Washington. When your flocks are affected with this disease, write direct to the Department of Agriculture; do not offer, nor do not send to them dead specimens, but make arrangements to forward to them some of the living chicks that are afflicted with the ailment. In this way only will much progress be made. It cannot be accomplished through the examination of dead specimens in which only what has occurred can be traced.

In the history of poultry, Mobray's book of a hundred years ago is accepted by many as the foundation for poultry information. If the records show the cultivation of the Yokohama seven hundred years before the Christian era; if it is true that the information obtained in the monasteries of China show that what we recognize as the Shanghai fowl was bred there a thousand years B. C., what chance has the scientist who tells us that all poultry came from the jungle fowl that Hagenbeck, the animal trainer, gathers in the jungles at the present day and ships all over the world as a curiosity. If the little jungle fowl, as pictured in a recent English publication is the ancestor of all poultry, we think that the present-day scientists have a much

more difficult problem to prove this case than the scientists had to originally claim it.

Mr. C. B. Davenport, who is connected with the experiment station, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., states in a recent paper that there must be some other original selected for the large-boned fowls than the little jungle fowl. When we made this statement to some of the people of the Smithsonian Institute over fifteen years ago, they smiled and asked for evidence.

In all matters of this kind, it is quite easy to take a position behind an original statement asking for proofs against it. A controversy has been in progress on the other side relative to Mendelism. Some have taken the position that Mendelism is a ridiculous supposition, others who have given some study to the question, state that a careful consideration of the teachings of this method has helped them to improve stock of many kinds. One writer says only those who read, mark, learn and inwardly digest these things "can profit by them;" those who are content with the "old sweet way" have no interest whatever in the laws of heredity. We hope in the near future to publish an article in our col-

THE FEATHER

GEO. E. HOWARD
Editor

T. F. MCGREW
Associate Editor

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DISCOUNTS: Two per cent. discount for three months' payment in advance; five per cent. discount for six months' payment in advance; ten per cent. discount for one year's payment in advance.

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THE HOWARD PUBLISHING CO.
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umns giving as brief as possible the meaning and application of Mendelism in poultry agriculture.

In the June issue of THE FEATHER we will have an interesting article on the Leghorn family, also other articles of great value to the fancier. In the June issue we will begin a series of articles relative to needed improvements in standard description. We shall follow this along other issues until we have gone entirely through every department of the Standard, and we hope that the suggestions made relative to these in our article on Science of Breeding will be considered by every fancier throughout the entire country.

It does not seem to be thoroughly understood that the members of the American Poultry Association court suggestions relative to Standard changes. Every suggestion sent by mail to the secretary of the American Poultry Association will be assigned to the proper committee for consideration. Every point, every suggestion, every claim made by any poultryman will be carefully considered and used in the final adjustment of what seems to be best for the entire fancy of America.

During the summer months we shall try to furnish valuable reading matter to all the subscribers of THE FEATHER. The July issue will be devoted to the Brahma fowl, and an exhaustive article on Gapes will be published in that issue. This information has been gathered from all over the world. Everything pertaining to gapes that we have come in possession of will be mentioned in that article. The August issue will be devoted partially to the Cochín family. If any of our readers have remarkably fine illustrations of any of the Cochín family, they are invited to submit proofs of same for our consideration. We would like to have a beautiful illustration of all four varieties of the Cochín family in the August issue. Do not hesitate to send us proof prints of what you have to offer. In this way we can make a selection of the ones we think most appropriate for illustrating the points at issue. Other features of the August issue will be the colonization of young stock and preparing them for a winter egg-production.

In the September issue of 1907, we told of the value of eggs. In our April issue of this year, we told of eggs and their products. No one seems to have been more interested in these articles than those have been who are busily engaged in the national proposition of improving the egg product of our country, and who are working seriously for an improvement in the marketing from rural districts. One writer states that the egg products of this country as sold through the commission houses last year amounted to something over \$200,000,000. This, he states, simply records the price that the producer obtained from the commission houses, but gives no information whatever of the profit made by the handlers, but it is certain from all information obtained that not less than 40 per cent. profit is made by the handlers. This would mean \$80,000,000 received for assorting, candling, repacking, and selling to the consumers.

The greater portion of all this might go into the pockets of the producers. If more attention was given to carefully selecting, sorting, packing and market-

ing the egg product, a larger per cent. profit would be made by the producer. If even fairly good attention was given to the care of the hens in winter, the egg-production would be increased at least 25 per cent. These two features alone might add \$150,000,000 to the value of the eggs to the producer, making an egg-yield of \$350,000,000 of value to the producer each year in place of the \$200,000,000 produced last year.

Mr. Felch has stated in a letter written for publication within the last six or eight months that the Brahma was the coming market fowl of the near future. His reasons for this are that the Brahmas will produce as many eggs as are produced by any other fowl; that they can be maintained at as low a cost as Leghorns, and that their carcass, when sold to the market, pound for pound, brings a greater return than is gained from any other breed. If a Brahma can

be maintained for a year as cheaply as a Leghorn; if it will lay as many eggs in a year as will a Leghorn, the Brahma will return to those who grow them three times the profit that can possibly be gained from a Leghorn.

We do not know the actual facts relative to this proposition, but we do know that an increase of values in our poultry products can be readily obtained by giving care and consideration to these questions. Simply because some one states that a Brahma, a Plymouth Rock, or a Wyandotte, either one is the most profitable does not settle the question, because locality has much to do with same. Leghorns may do best in one locality, Brahmas in one, and Plymouth Rocks in another locality. The selection of the poultry for profit must be decided by the requirements of the locality; but the greatest and most necessary feature of all is the proper care of the fowls you

keep. If fowls are improperly housed, and excessively fed, they will not prove profitable, whereas the same flock of fowls suitably housed and fed would prove quite remunerative. It is a question of selection, handling of the flock, and marketing the products that brings the results.

Dr. Prince T. Wood, of Middletown, Mass., has just issued two valuable publications; one "Facts About Diarrhea," the other the "Poultryman's Formula." These books are sold for \$1 each. We can furnish either one of these books and a subscription for THE FEATHER for a year for a dollar. The book on formulas tells how to prepare balanced rations, condition powders, remedies, and disinfectants of all kinds. The book on white diarrhea goes fully into the subject, and is a presentation of a long series of investigations carried on by Doctor Wood.



Our Article on Plymouth Rocks



ON PAGE 12 of the December issue of THE FEATHER was published an article, "Plymouth Rocks As We Find Them." Among the illustrations recorded on page 13 was "First Barred Plymouth Rock Hen at Washington, 1907." This should have read, "First Barred Plymouth Rock Pullet at Washington, 1907."

Under date of December 24 we received a communication from Mr. Joseph H. Winkler, of Oakland, Ill., relative to this same subject. We are so pleased with what he has to say that we publish below his entire letter:

"I have just read the article, entitled 'Plymouth Rocks As We Find Them,' in the December number of your journal, and take pleasure in congratulating the writer on the masterly style of presenting the divergence of Plymouth Rock type in both male and female, as shown by half-tones of the first-prize winners at Chicago, New York, and Washington. The presentment is an object-lesson which should be in the hands of every Barred Rock breeder, but more especially in the hands of every Barred Rock judge. The premises are all right, the argument is all right, but you side-step the inevitable conclusion which follows as a logical deduction from the article and the half-tones shown, viz: If the Chicago bird was entitled to first prize, the Washington bird should have been unplaced. No two birds so different in type should receive first honors. The judge of one show, or the judge of the other made an unwarranted mistake as to true Barred Rock shape. Why did you not drive the conclusion home and clinch it by saying which of the birds possess true Rock shape and then the breeders will know which judge is entitled to wear a tin horn as the badge of distinction.

"The breeders are not responsible for this extreme variance of type, and as long as judges persist in ignoring Standard shape and size we will find these extremes placed on exhibition. No judge of horses ever made the mistake of awarding first honors to a roadster who happened to be found in the heavy-draft ring. Judges of live stock are supposed to know where cattle and horses belong, regardless of color, and should such a judge award a first prize to a Jersey in the Short-horn ring what would be his finish? Why shouldn't we expect the poultry judge, when he finds a beautiful Wyandotte-shaped bird, handsomely barred, located in a coop in the Rock alley, to inform the exhibitor that he has made a mistake in his entry? Feathers alone, no matter how beautiful the barring, or color, never entitled a bird to be called a Barred Rock."

It is plainly to be seen that Mr. Winkler does not agree with the judging as it has been done in some localities. He asks us why we do not state our preference. The article is "Plymouth Rocks As We Find Them," and not "Plymouth Rocks As We Would Have Them." We

are very pleased indeed to have Mr. Winkler take this matter up, and we hope that other fanciers may follow his example. We shall always welcome kindly criticisms in our columns. It is the gentlemanly consideration of these matters that brings improvement; not the unkindly criticisms that do good.

Since the above letter was received, we have a communication from Mat. W. Baldwin, Sioux City, Iowa, in which he refers to many of the facts published in the several articles on Plymouth Rocks. He says: "To one who, like myself, breeds Barred Plymouth Rocks for the pleasure to be found in it, the whole question becomes perplexing. In every effort put forth in breeding any fancy product it is a sort of fundamental principle that the greater perfection will follow the mating of as near perfection as can be brought together. This is the law of selection, but in Barred Plymouth Rocks that law is absolutely ignored. Fine type in one sex is aimed at through a different standard from that practised in obtaining type from the other sex."

In addition to this, the writer refers

to many of the perplexing question propounded continually as to the Barred Plymouth Rocks. This fact is perplexing the whole poultry world who produce for exhibition. The one wild cry comes forth continually, asking what is the proper shape, color, and marking to win with.

Another, Doctor Ketcham, of Indiana, sends in his thoughts relative to the exhibition specimens displayed in our columns. He takes the New York winner as his type, others select the Chicago and Washington winners as depicted in our pages. Now, the question is: If the breeders and exhibitors who write us all, or nearly all, differ in selecting what they prefer, how can they hope to produce an even type for presentation in the show-room for the judges to pass upon? Whenever the breeders produce likeness in their kind, just that soon the judges will be able to select it.

American Poultry Association Election

We have just received from Chicago the report of the annual election for the officers of the American Poultry Association, the votes having been counted by Mr. Fred L. Kinney, Election Commissioner, at 10 a. m., May 4:

For President: H. S. Babcock, 69 votes; Chas. M. Bryant, 692 votes.

For First Vice-president: H. B. Donovan, 504 votes; O. L. McCord, 87 votes; J. C. Williams, 156 votes.

For Second Vice-president: W. W. Browning, 101 votes; D. M. Owen, 163 votes; Miller Purvis, 482 votes.

For Secretary-Treasurer: John Brinkama, 11 votes; Ross C. H. Hallock, 462 votes; W. S. Russell, 281 votes.

For Members of the Executive Board: Horace Atwood, 277 votes; Geo. S. Barnes, 438 votes; Reese V. Hicks, 482 votes; Frank Langford, 82 votes; T. F. McGrew, 643 votes; Chas. H. Ring, 6 votes; H. B. Savage, 91 votes; Jas. A. Tucker, 234 votes.

This elects Chas. M. Bryant as President, H. B. Donovan and Miller Purvis Vice-presidents, Ross C. H. Hallock Secretary-Treasurer, Geo. S. Barnes, Reese V. Hicks, and T. F. McGrew as members of the Executive Board.

The only successful candidate on the John H. Robinson ticket is President Chas. M. Bryant.



"RINGLET" BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK, NEW YORK WINNERS AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, OWNED, BRED, AND EXHIBITED BY E. B. THOMPSON, AMENIA, N. Y., ORIGINATOR OF THE WORLD RENOWNED "RINGLET" STRAIN



Care of Growing Turkeys



IT HAS been stated by those having the fullest information on the subject that not more than one-third as many turkeys are grown to maturity as should be. In the locality where they have what is termed turkey dealers, much attention has been given to this fact, having in view the prevention of the unnatural loss that occurs after the poults are hatched. It is not unusual at all to have every turkey egg placed under the hens for hatching produce a living poult; these do fairly well for a day or two, and then begin to dwindle and die. The first causes of these ailments are exposure to the damp, the presence of insect vermin upon the poults, and exhaustion. The young poults must be protected from the damp, cold, and insect vermin. Every care and attention that can possibly be bestowed upon them must be given to the obliteration of insect vermin in and about the young poult, and they must be protected from exposure to inclement weather and cold. If these conditions are not looked after, there will most certainly be a very heavy loss, as dampness and vermin seems to destroy them very quickly.

One of the greatest misfortunes of damp and cold rests in the fact that it deprives the young turkeys of all ages from finding much food of any kind or insects as they range about. In gaining sufficient food they become exhausted and die. This is one of the worse dangers that one must confront in growing young turkeys. This is why they are more scarce in a very wet season than when the seasons are dry, even to the verge of a drought.

Mr. H. J. Bell, of Canada, is one who has had great experience in growing turkeys in the northern or colder climates. We give his experience as stated recently by himself:

"Turkeys are by nature wild, and the more freedom they have the better. They should have a large shed opening to the south or east, or any large old building, not too warm. They should be given a little food once per day—a variety, such as barley, oats, peas, and wheat. Let them have free range about the buildings in daytime.

"About the 1st of April place large boxes or barrels in the corners of buildings or any safe place you would like the hen to lay in. All nests should be fixed so that they could be well closed when the young are due to hatch; if left open the first comers will crawl out of the nest and cause the mother to leave before all are hatched. As the hen lays take the eggs from the nest and place them in bran, kept in a moderately cool place. Turn eggs occasionally. When the hen wants to set give the eggs to her—on an average about fifteen eggs.

"When setting the hen, dust the nest well with fresh insect powder, and three or four days before the young turkeys are due, shake powder over the hen on the nest. I wouldn't disturb her too much in

doing so. Let the hen go on and off the nest when she pleases while hatching, and when off the nest see if any eggs are broken, and in case some are, wash the balance in luke-warm water and put fresh chaff in nest.

"Leave the young in the nest twenty-four hours after they commence to hatch, and then remove them to a very large box, if weather is cold, and teach them to eat. Keep the hen with them in a box, and keep them there for one or two days, depending on the weather, but in no case longer than two days. If the weather is warm, place the young turkeys at once in a V-shaped coop on the ground. Keep plenty of gravel around the coops and a dry place for them to dust in. Don't neglect to remove the coop the breadth of itself every day. The coop confines

peas, and the supply will probably run short on the range."

Texas has become one of the great turkey-producing sections of the world. One of the turkey growers of this locality made the following statement through the Buffalo Evening News:

"I made \$2,500 last year raising turkeys," said Miss Anita Martin, a young woman who is known in Texas, her native state, as the Turkey Queen.

"Because I live in Texas, however, you must not call my place a turkey ranch. It is simply a well-conducted farm, and other things are raised besides turkeys. Indeed, until five years ago, we didn't raise our own turkeys even for Thanksgiving and Christmas.

"I began with five hens and a gobbler. You know, I suppose, that a turkey hen almost invariably lays thirteen eggs before she begins to set, and also that she lays two 'litters of eggs' a year. Well, that first year, of the one hundred and twenty-five eggs set in the spring all hatched excepting five, and I raised 117 birds.

"In the autumn when my hens laid again, I followed my original plan of buying extra eggs, but was neither so successful in hatching nor the raising,



A FINE PAIR OF WHITE TURKEYS

the hen, and the young run in and out through the lath in front.

"There are many ways of feeding young turkeys. Here is one: The first day the poults are fed stale bread, soaked in skim milk, and the second day the bread is gradually replaced by shorts, which are mixed very damp, but not sticky. For the first five weeks they are fed five times per day—out of the hand—all they will eat and the balance is fed to the chickens, so that the food is freshly mixed every time. Don't let them get sour, fermented food. Onion tops and dandelion leaves cut into their food frequently is good, and plenty of fresh water in clean utensils should be kept always before them, also some skim milk or buttermilk to drink every day. Feed this way for the first four or five weeks. Then give the hen her liberty and feed the shorts three times per day, but change the night feed to wheat after the harvest, and about this time you will find that the young birds will do with a feed of shorts in the morning.

"They should be liberally fed about the middle of October on corn, wheat, and

bringing up only seventy. Yet seventy-nine and 117 make 196, so when I tell you that I sold those turkeys at an average price of 67 cents, you will see that I had a snug sum for my trouble. As that was my first year, the food had cost me personally nothing. My father told me at the beginning to go ahead and raise all the turkeys I wished to.

"However, when the second year began, although I started out with the same six birds, I determined to put myself on a business basis with the rest of my family, so I used a large part of my earnings of the year before in buying food as well as building fowl houses and yards. Then followed the plan of the previous season in every particular, excepting that I added five Brahma chickens—hens, of course—to my flock. These I set on turkey eggs about the same time that I did my turkeys, and when they hatched out I gave all the little ones to the chicken hens to mother, and turned the turkey hens into the pasture to lay another litter of eggs. This they will generally do in the spring when not allowed to raise the first brood. That spring I raised just two hundred turkeys, and in the autumn

234. This time I did not sell all. Instead, I increased my flock to fifty.

"From that flock of fifty I sold one thousand four hundred, after increasing my flock to one hundred, and furnishing the table with as many turkeys as the family cared to eat.

"Of course my methods have changed very much since the flock has increased from five to one hundred stock birds. I no longer use hens to hatch the eggs, but incubators. I buy the food by the quantity and plant acres and acres of small grain to give them green food. I plant whole fields of shallots and peppers, as well as corn, and I employ two women and several boys to attend to them, yet, in spite of all these expenses, last year I cleared more than \$2,500.

"The greatest trouble about raising turkeys is with dews and rains when they are young. Young turkeys should be housed at night in a house or covered yard, and not allowed to run in wet grass. As food for the birds I use bread of unsifted, unsalted cornmeal, into which a good quantity of red pepper is mixed. As green food for them until they are old enough to look out for themselves, I feed them the tender tops of shallots, chopped fine. After they pass their fourth month, I treat them pretty much as sheep, feeding them twice a day, morning and night.

"My birds meet with ready sale, and always fetch good prices. I take orders for birds fattened on fancy foods, such as nuts, etc., which are supposed to flavor the flesh, and of course these turkeys bring high prices. I see no reason why other women should not succeed in the work, and would be only too glad to give all the assistance in my power to them."

It seems that women are the most successful turkey growers we have. We give below the language of Fannie Barnes, written by herself, in which she tells her plan for growing poults:

"Go to the nest when the little poults are hatching, remove them as fast as they dry, placing them in a flannel cloth in basket or box in the house, until the mother has completed her hatch.

"Never feed them until at least thirty-six hours old. Then give them hard-boiled eggs crumbled with black pepper. Nothing seems more wholesome to them. Feed scantily and at least every two hours.

"An ideal coop for little turkeys is a large box, four feet long and three feet wide, and two and a half feet high. Remove the bottom of box and make a slanting roof, leaving no floor whatever but nature's carpet (soft green grass), and change coop to new location every three or four days. Slat the front of coop, that they may come and go as they please. Let the mother hen remain in the coop until the poults are about three weeks old. Give plenty of good, fresh water and sunlight. Never use sour milk, except in form of cheese, of which they are very fond. The coop should be enclosed by a little yard of broad boards for at least a week, as the little fellows will follow every chicken or fowl that passes the coop, often running so far away they can't get back, thus causing many a step that with a little trouble and precaution may be avoided. Keep plenty of fresh water constantly by them.

"When the poults are a week old, grease the mother hen on vent, under wings and on her head, to prevent the lice infesting the little ones. When the poults are three weeks old, grease them on wings and around navel. Be very care-

ful and don't use too much. Never grease the head of a young poult. Repeat again in three weeks. To keep little poults free from lice is one of the most important essentials in turkey raising.

"Never place them on board floors, as it causes leg weakness and disease. Close up the coop at night to prevent them from running out in the dew of early morning. As soon as the grass dries off in the morning turn out the hen and poults together. They will return to the coop whenever they get hungry. See that they have clean quarters, plenty of fresh blue grass, fresh water, boiled eggs, millet, cheese, beef meal, corn bread and sweet cream."

If these little attentions are diligently given to the care of young poults, they may be carried well past the danger point, after which they will usually grow to full maturity. There has been published by the United States Agricultural Department, at Washington, a bulletin on growing turkeys. Every one may have a copy of this if they will write to this Department, and ask them to send Bulletin No. 200, on Turkey Growing.

Too Good To Be True

The Denver Post, of February 18, records the fact that a gentleman in San Francisco owns a pigeon farm containing ten acres; that they have 80,000 pigeons, and that the down is mixed with Australian wool and a cloth of the finest texture can be made therefrom. They state that the wool is bought by the Oregon Wool Company, who pay \$2.90 per pound for the down to the owners of the pigeon farm. They state that this industry is the result of a secret discovery by George Maxwell, of Santa Rosa, Cal. The food given the pigeons makes the down valuable. There is a trick in the shearing of them that no one else in the world is said to know except the employees of this bird farm. Mr. Ramacciotti says it has cost a fortune to start the unique industry, but it is now on a paying basis. It is further stated that the farm began with about 300 imported pigeons brought to America from Australia by Mr. Maxwell; that they cost about 60 cents apiece, and the duty and other incidentals brought this to \$1.

The beauty spots in this presentation is that the average loss is only about 3 per cent. in shearing. Each pigeon gives from two to three ounces of down at each shearing. They are breeding so rapidly that the owners can not keep track of them, as the pigeons are allowed to fly about the farm, but never leave it. When most of them are in action, the sun is obscured for an hour.

We remember when the Belgian Hare craze came in from California some of our readers were badly beaten through this craze for a breed of rabbits that plucked their own fur and made it into hats, besides the carcass selling at a dollar a pound for table purposes. We advised our readers in the early stages of the Belgian Hare craze to keep their money in their pockets and wait. We trust it is not necessary to advise against being led into the follies of going into the growing of pigeon down and wool as above described, for those who do will get their fingers burned, their pockets emptied, and their temper very much disturbed. Such statements as these in the current papers of the day have cost more dollars to the American people than the trusts ever did.

Why I Breed Columbian Wyandottes



FOR thirty years the writer has been actively engaged in the perfecting and production of thoroughbred fowls, not by pet theories, but with his sleeves rolled up out in the fowl-yard attending to every detail of their production personally from shell to maturity.

There are those who are personally acquainted with the writer, who we are sure would be willing to admit that more or less of intelligence has directed his efforts as well.

From the fact that we have produced specimens of several of the breeds recognized by the Standard of Perfection, namely, Indian Games, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Single-combed White

actual production, are as a rule reticent to exploit their secrets through the poultry press. They undoubtedly have good and sufficient reasons for silence. We cannot question the wisdom of their position in the matter. However, the fact remains that it is not what we acquire, but what we disperse in the way of reliable information that makes us of value as public benefactors. With no disposition toward notoriety as an authority, but with the hope that what we have to say regarding our subjects may be accepted as thoroughly reliable and based on actual worked-out experience, we will again take up our subject.

Wyandottes in general and Columbians in particular possess many commendable qualities, perhaps in a more marked degree than any other breed. The

his sympathies were in favor of the old and reliable Barred Plymouth Rock, of which variety he was a breeder sixteen years. Nor was he fully satisfied until he had tested the Wyandotte, side by side with the Rhode Island Red, White Rock and Orpington, as well as the several varieties of Leghorns. In each case the Wyandotte made good with the benefit of every doubt against them. This is why from a utility point of view I am breeding Columbian Wyandottes exclusively. Our convictions have been formed through the proper channel, the everyday experience in the poultry-yard. It would take pretty good proof to convince us that we are in error, although willing to learn and open to conviction.

It would be a source of great pleasure as well as some profit to us to be introduced to any variety, of any breed, that as grower, layer, and money maker, can surpass the best to date in Columbian Wyandottes. And why not? Has there ever been a more popular, or all round useful variety than the White Wyandotte? (It is with regret we are compelled to confess that the craze for extremes in type to meet the whims of the few exclusive fanciers is ruining the previous high utility value of this variety. It is to be hoped the Columbian may escape such unwise development at the hands of fanciers and judges.) The hardy, strong constitutioned, winter-laying Light Brahma is too well known and its good qualities too much admired to need any laudation at our hands. The combination of the two was a happy thought, and subsequent results have proven its wisdom and advantages, both in a utility and ornate sense.

In the following remarks I have reference to perfectly healthy, fully matured breeding stock as the progenitors of all eggs used for hatching. Not only that the best of line-bred stock-birds, intelligently housed, yarded, and fed, which is the only kind of stock worthy of a place in the breeding-pen of the modern poultryman.

A Columbian Wyandotte chick comes out of the shell to live. Of all the chicks I have hatched of this variety, I have not lost to exceed 2 per cent. Catch that. I have used hens and I have used incubators. Results are the same. They come into the world with the determination of living, and they do live. As my customers have written me many times, "You can't kill them with a club." A Columbian Wyandotte chick develops symmetrically. They carry a plump breast and thigh (the available parts to a broiler), at all ages. They are suited to the table at any age from seven weeks to full maturity. A Columbian Wyandotte chick will stand a lot of very highly condensed food; in other words, responds to forcing well, making it a desirable broiler producer, better so than any other breed in existence as far as my experience goes. They feather uniformly all over the body at one time. Not one in a thousand grows long wing and tail feathers previous to body feathering. They require less heat in the brooder at an early age than any other variety, are independent, and good foragers. It requires no special effort to produce a pound in weight each month after the first pound until full maturity. Under ordinary feed and care pullets begin laying at four and one-half to five months of age. (This is rather against the best interests of the breed than an advantage. We would offer the suggestion that early laying be discouraged as much as possible.) This early



ARABELLA, AT FIVE MONTHS OF AGE, WEIGHT FIVE POUNDS TWELVE OUNCES. LAYED FIRST EGG AT ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-NINE DAYS OF AGE; TWENTY-NINE EGGS IN ONE MONTH; ONE HUNDRED SIXTEEN EGGS BEFORE ONE YEAR OF AGE. THIS PULLET REPRESENTS ONE OF THE BEST TO DATE IN UTILITY COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES, AND IS OWNED BY J. W. WHITNEY, LONG BEACH, CAL.

and Brown Leghorns, Buff and Black Orpingtons, etc., which in our own and the hands of our patrons have gone into the largest exhibitions and not disgraced us as a breeder in the past, and as our services have been in demand for years in the capacity of a judge and authority on mating fancy fowls, we will be pardoned for the following remarks regarding Columbian Wyandottes. At the beginning of these remarks I wish to say it is very easy to run into print with glowing accounts of the many perfections of a new variety of fowl, especially if the fancy has shown a disposition to set the seal of approval upon it. Unless statements emanate from a source that is reliable from demonstrated fact, not theory, they are best accepted with a grain of salt. Our best authorities based on actual worked-out knowledge, of the production of fancy fowls, judged by

more carefully-bred strains are distinctive by strong constitutions, procreative vigor, early maturity, prolific egg-production, and all round utility value. The bone of the Wyandotte is short and small in diameter compared to any and all other general-purpose fowls. Consequently, less of the food goes to its development. The same may be said of the offal. I make the statement boldly and advisedly when I say the modern Wyandotte will give the purchaser more available meat to the pound of carcass than any variety in evidence to-day. I will go further and say it will dress away less in preparation for market than and variety of any breed with which I am familiar, and this same available meat is produced on less feed than any breed or variety within my knowledge. It required a long and careful test and an impartial one to convince the writer of these facts, for be it known

laying has a tendency toward retarding growth unless fully up to weight.

The best strains of Columbians are excellent all the year round layers. Especially good during the colder months. This they inherit from their Light Brahma ancestry. We have to date trapped only single pens of eight or ten females, consequently cannot speak advisedly how they would do in flocks of fifty or more. In the developing pens we have noted pullets laying as many as one hundred thirty-two eggs up to one year of age; in hens, fed for strong incubation and fertility, one hundred ninety-six eggs has been the average for eight females, and two hundred thirteen eggs the limit for individuals. That they give good results and prove highly satisfactory in large flocks, I know from observation in the yards of near-by producers, one man in particular is at present carrying twelve hundred laying Columbians and has an incubator and brooder capacity of twenty-five hundred.

In conclusion, let us briefly refer to the possibility of the Columbian Wyandotte as an exhibition fowl. It is unnecessary to call attention to the beautiful Light Brahma plumage, which is the admiration of all eyes in its most perfect development, nor to the rounded fullness and businesslike appearance of the White Wyandotte. A combination of such form and color leaves little to be desired in an ornate sense. That this combination is appreciated by the lovers of the beautiful in nature is evidence by the number of high-class, reliable and intelligent fanciers who have taken up this breed; men of national reputation, whose advertising bills amount to a small fortune each season. English fanciers and poultrymen were quick to recognize the possibilities and beauties of this variety, and already are breeding them in large numbers. At present they hold seventh place in point of numbers at our largest exhibition. Indications point both in a utility and exhibition sense toward a place near the top of the ladder, and a general popularity never before reached by any variety of any breed.—J. W. Whitney.

Bantam eggs will hatch quite frequently when perfectly fresh on the eighteenth or nineteenth day; those that come out in this short space of time are usually the most active and certain to live of all that are produced. Those that go fully twenty-one and sometimes twenty-two days before hatching are seldom of but little value. The bantams that hatch promptly between the nineteenth and twentieth days can always be counted on for good vitality and strength. Eggs that have been chilled will sometimes go from one to three days over time of hatching. If these are chilled between the first and sixth days, they seldom produce a chick. If chilled after the tenth day to the seventeenth, there is less danger; after the eighteenth the greater trouble seems to be the delay in hatching. Chicks that come out after time in this way are not always the best. An English writer, in telling of incubation, gives the following rules for success; take them at their value: "As a rule, the incubator requires more air as period gets nearer to hatching time. About the seventeenth or eighteenth day, twice or three times the length of the initial airing time must be given with some incubators to make them hatch satisfactorily.

The Other Side



SO MANY articles are written anent the sunny side of the poultry business that it seems as though the drawbacks of the industry should occasionally be touched upon. These, I believe, fall under two heads: those that are avoidable and those whose coming cannot be prevented, but whose effects may be stood off, so to speak.

In the first class are sickness and losses caused by poorly constructed shelters, dirt, vermin and neglected molt. Under the second division are protracted spells of weather (both excessive dampness or draught), low fertility and inherent laziness. These may be subdivided for needs of specific detail, but they are all more or less inter-dependent and only eternal vigilance is the price of success.

always call for careful feeding; though it usually takes place when the weather is the hottest, the receipts at the lowest ebb, and owners are tempted to run away for an outing and leave all to the hired man.

Vermin I class as preventable, whether on the fowls, in or under the houses. Lice and mites spread with alarming rapidity if paint or powders are used with a too-sparing hand, and rodents will carry off the young birds even from the perches (on which they must be taught to roost) if a cat or dog is not brought up to stay around the houses and keep them down. The virus which is now being prepared by a well-known laboratory, is very efficacious in killing off rats when they become numerous, and it should be distributed several times a year as a greeting for new comers.

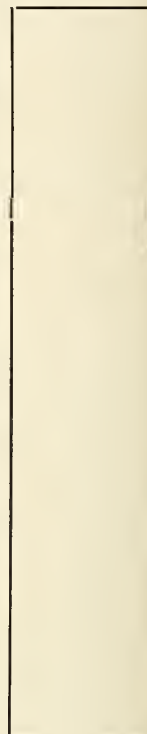
Now, besides all these trials, we turn to others which cannot be avoided, and to conditions which cannot always be

are lazy (I believe every hen, as every child has its individuality). How can we tell the idle bird that "eats her head off" but by trap-nesting (the only sure method), but invented, I believe, to make more work for poultrymen?

When I started writing this I only thought of laziness among the poultry-keepers, and not among the poultry kept, but no good results will ever be achieved unless one entering this field is mastered by one idea, and keeps everlastingly at it.—Rufus Adams, Upper Montclair, N. J.

Story of the Egg

When a fecundated egg is placed under a hen, or deposited in an incubator, and subjected to a temperature somewhat above 100 degrees, the germ undergoes a remarkable series of alterations, being gradually developed into the perfect chick. During the period of incubation, various changes occur. The air-vesicle at the end gradually becomes larger in proportion as the water of the albumen evaporates, through the pores of the shell. During its development, the chicken derives its nourishment chiefly from the yolk; and shortly before birth the remainder of the yolk is drawn into the abdomen, and passing into the digestive



ONE OF MR. M'AVOY'S SIX-YEAR-OLD HENS, NOTED FOR HER BEAUTY OF TYPE AND COLORING CORRECT TO THE HOUDAN

All houses—laying, breeding, colony, and brooder types—should be so placed and built that damp and draught are next to impossible. It is immaterial whether the owner uses the highest skill of the carpenter in constructing a show-house for his friends' admiration, or gets lumber from soap and piano boxes to hold his dozen "scrubs," the rule holds good in either case. The neglect of this prime requisite, together with dirt, whether dust on the walls, mud on the perches, or droppings on the boards beneath, causes most of the roup, chicken-pox and diarrhea that ravages the flock and entails loss of vitality in the eggs.

Molt, which is the annual putting off of their old clothes for a new suit, whether early or late in the season, should

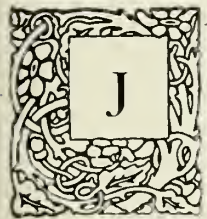
ameliorated. Take, for instance, a long, wet spring, when the little chicks should be basking in the sunshine and picking insects and tender grass (a much-needed addition to their diet), from the runs, what do we see? Day after day of rain, cold, soggy ground and colder nights. These are the days that try hens soles, and the little ones' growth is retarded and their numbers grow fewer from week to week, unless extra care is given and remedies used to stave off disease. Or take a spring like the one last past, when there was but a half-day's rain in over three months, and the yield of the incubators fell off from twenty to forty per cent, and many chicks dropped off from no apparent cause.

Finally, laziness. Of course, some hens

canal, constitutes the first food of the newly hatched animal. During incubation, the blood of the chick is aerated by passing through a series of vessels in a temporary respiratory membrane which lines the porous shell; this makes its appearance on the third day, and gives rise to that opacity of the fertile egg which may always be observed. It is not until the 19th day of incubation that the beak of the chick ruptures the enlarged air vesicle, and it then only commences to breathe by means of its lungs. This is accompanied by a peculiar sound known as "tapping," which is merely respiratory, and is not caused by contact of any kind between the beak of the chick and the interior of the shell.—H. Franklin Ruhl.



The Attractive Japanese Bantams



JAPANESE BANTAMS have attracted more attention of late than ever before. This, we presume, has been helped somewhat as the result of association by some of us with the representative of agriculture from Japan. This gentleman visited the leading

poultry shows during the past winter. One of the earliest breeders of these little beauties was Mr. Henry Hales, of New Jersey. Mr. Hales has bred them for many years, and produced them in all kinds of colors. We give below Mr. Hales' own words, written for us some time ago, relative to this variety of Bantams:

"The artistic genius of the Japanese, so apparent in art, is readily seen in his working with nature. In poultry especially, extraordinary patience in selection and breeding have produced some remarkable novelties in form and feather. One of the most notable productions is the unique little breed of Bantams called Japanese Bantams. What an oddity! His short legs hardly keep his wings off the ground; the short body is almost covered by the hackle of neck. The very large, pointed, flowing tail almost if not quite touches his saucy little head that is crowned with a neat little comb over a pair of bright, full eyes. These features, added to the quaint coloring of plumage, make the Japanese Bantams objects of peculiar interest to lovers of the beautiful in nature. There are solid white

colors and solid blacks; then we have the oddity of white with black tails—a peculiarity not found in any other breed of poultry. I have also bred them with clear black and white patches, something like a piece of quilt work. When several colors are bred together, they show sportive tendencies: some will be buff, splashed and mixed up with many shades, with feet (one can hardly say legs) of yellow, willow and black. I have found that

grays, very much like birchen-game colors, can be bred true; others, of a golden color, in cocks, either having black or laced breasts; the hens a dull black with yellow in hackle. One may see in Japanese paintings these Bantams in a variety of colors, and I found in breeding with mixed colors there would be a great variety of rich colors as well as solid buff with feathered legs. All shades of browns, reds, and pencillings were represented. I think there is little doubt that these colors could be bred in line; this would be

Japan, we showed our front cover-page illustration of a pair of Japanese Bantams, used last fall, and asked him how they compared with the same birds at home. He replied that the main tail-feathers of the best in Japan curled over something like the tails of the Leghorn male. The colors over there, he said, were like the rainbow, comprising almost every color known to a fowl. They are not bred for individual types as here, but are bred especially for obtaining beautiful specimens.

In producing Japanese Bantams of the most attractive standard variety, quite as much trouble occurs in the attempt to produce the well-defined black and white markings as occurs in the breeding of the Brahmas. The Brahma, the Columbian Wyandotte and the Black-tailed Japanese Bantams are three propositions in the production of color almost as difficult to overcome as is the governing of color in the White-crested Black Polish. The lacing about the tail, the markings of the main and other tail-feathers of the male, the wing markings, the control of the white and the black as should be are most difficult problems. These, like the Cochin Bantams, have been more or less neglected in recent years. There was at one time a most attractive lot of these shown at a number of larger exhibitions. Of recent years they have been neglected, we presume, for the more profitable varieties. There could not be any proposition more attractive to the fancier than handling the almost endless varieties of the little Jap. If some

fancier would take hold in earnest of the production of the many kinds of Japanese Bantams, and would breed them to perfection equal to that gained in other breeds and varieties, there would be even more profit in handling such fowls than might possibly be gained through caring for a few of another kind. We have known Japanese Bantams of superior quality to sell at very high prices. We have seen those of an inferior quality disposed of at prices even less than would be ob-



CHILDREN CARING FOR BANTAMS IN ILLINOIS

a wide field for fanciers to work over, as the Japanese, like other Asiatics, spent more energy on the forms and size than on markings. This has given the opportunity to our modern fanciers to put on the master touch in coloring. I have found them good layers and fairly prolific. I hope the time is near when greater interest will bring out more beautiful varieties of these diminutive pets."

In conversation with a representative from



A TRIO FROM FRIENDSHIP HEIGHTS POULTRY FARM

tained for the mongrel-bred Leghorn. It is the quality, the character, the type of the individual specimen that brings the profitable price. The breed or variety does not seem to have any control whatever over quality. Where quality is found, it always has its reward.

Japanese Bantams are bred pure black, pure white, Black-tailed Whites as Standard varieties. In addition to these, there have been bred Silver and Golden Duckwings, colored like the same in Games: Buffs, Mottled and Spangled. All of these have been produced as the result of intermingling the different varieties. It is remarkable to what extent they will breed true to color in all these kinds and varieties. If one would devote his careful attention to producing them as previously mentioned, there would undoubtedly be more recompense from so doing than could possibly be gained through the production of Game or Cochon Bantams. It is the astonishing quality that brings the value, no matter what the name may be.

As pets for the children, no kind of Bantams seem to be more appropriate than the Japanese. Our illustration of the children feeding the mother hen and the flock of Bantams, shows how very tame these little creatures will become. We have often seen a pair or trio of these kept at the home where they were made pets of and fed and cared for by the little folks, who spent much of their time in caring for and playing with these little fowls, which was better for them than to be wandering off away from home where they might pick up matters not nearly so improving as the care of pets. This photograph illustrates a Black-tailed Japanese hen with a flock of youngsters that became exhibition specimens in the Chicago show two winters ago. In addition to the pleasure derived in rearing these little pets, the children gain their lesson, which is more than apt to train them into being true fanciers, and when brought along these lines to the knowledge of perfection in fowls, they have a training that is worth more to them than knowledge gained in any other way.

Another case, as shown by a photograph that we have from far-off Australia, the children are taught the care of poultry through being permitted to own little flocks and care for them. Not many months ago, we illustrated a youngster from Virginia feeding his flock of ducks. We have other illustrations of this kind. Among the most interesting is one from Australia, which we shall make use of during the winter months to illustrate poultry-growing throughout the world.

In the past show season, there were many new fanciers in the field. Among these none was more successful than the owner of Friendship Heights Poultry Yard, who exhibited at the Washington Show some beautiful Japanese Bantams. These were followed about one morning, and five exposures were obtained with our camera. One of these shows a trio all facing the reader and in most striking position to show the poise of body and tail and the short shanks of the specimen. These were feeding just at the doorway of their breeding-pen when the picture was taken. The trees and bushes about take the place of the little building in which they were kept, and present the possibilities of a beautiful picture

that could be possible in the doorway of almost any home.

The large group picture is made from four exposures of the Black-tailed Japanese in four

different positions as caught by the camera. These birds were all taken in the same locality where the trio represented in the oval were pictured. These are placed so that our readers may see them as they are in their natural condition when scratching about their yard or sunning themselves in a corner. The three little blacks are one and the same caught in separate positions. This little male bird made his appearance at Hagerstown over a year ago. He was remarkable for comb, color, tail and shortness of shanks. When placed in any position to be photographed, the saucy little imp talked back to the camera when we snapped the shutter.

These views of the Japanese are all true to nature themselves. There is no embellishment, no improvement of the plumage, nothing altered excepting placing the background about them. Where they are defective, it is left so that all who see and read of him may study the little Japanese just as they are found at home beneath the trees and vines scratching in the garden.

It is to be regretted that Japanese Bantams have been neglected of late in this country and Canada. They are beautiful fowls, quite attractive, and easy to rear. Information received from England and Japan leads us to believe that conditions are very much the same in those two countries as here relative to the culture of Japanese Bantams. There was a time, not many years ago, when there were many fanciers in this country who cultivated many kinds of these beautiful little fowls. The Japanese at the present time are paying more attention to the long-tailed Japanese Game Fowl and American breeds of poultry. They find that there is more profit and interest shown among their people in the cultivation of fowls for eggs and meat for market than could be obtained from the cultivation of the mere fancy kind of bantams.

Mr. Hale, of New Jersey, has produced more kinds and colors in Japanese Bantams than any other fancier. He stands alone at the present time in the East among exhibitors of these beautiful little fowls. They can be grown in every kind of color. The promiscuous intermingling of the several colors produces wonderful results, and it is surprising how visitors at shows are attracted to these beautiful little Bantams that are clothed in so many varieties of plumage. The pure Whites, Blacks, and Black-tailed Japanese are the only ones that are considered as Standard varieties. At the same time there is more demand for the several other colors, especially the Golden and Silver Duckwing varieties. These have been produced as have also brown and buff-colored specimens.



JAPANESE BANTAM



A GROUP OF BLACK AND BLACK-TAILED WHITE JAPANESE BANTAMS



Columbian Plymouth Rocks



ANY years ago it was stated by the press that Columbian Wyandottes had been produced through the intermingling of many kinds of bloods. Later the claim was made that Columbian Wyandottes had been produced from crossing a White Wyandotte

male with a Light Brahma female that did not have any feathers on the shanks or toes. No matter as to all this, those best informed know that the Columbian Wyandotte contains the blood of Light Brahmas, White Wyandottes, and perhaps an intermingling of other kinds of stock. The Columbian Wyandotte has become one of the most beautiful, and, at the present time, the most attractive and strongly considered of any in the variety of fowls. The display of this variety at New York and Boston the past winter forever removed the notion that it was not possible to produce them of beauty and quality. While speaking of this variety, we wish to caution those who breed them against the incomplete and unsatisfactory description of them in the Standard. Simply because the New England fanciers have thought it best to permit black markings to appear in the web of the feather in the backs of females of their Brahmas, is no just reason for the fanciers of the Columbian Wyandottes to permit such a defect to become prevalent in the backs of the Columbian Wyandottes.

We know that Light Brahmas with beautiful necks, fairly good wings, beautiful tails with laced coverts, and absolutely clear backs have been produced. Because one or two fanciers advanced the craze for extraordinarily heavy black markings in the backs of males, is no excuse for destroying the beautiful surface-color of a Brahma or a Columbian Wyandotte's back feathers. The Standard at present says "black prevalent in the back shall disqualify." We believe that the disqualifying clause for Columbian Wyandottes should read, "black in the web of the plumage of the breast, body or back to disqualify; evidence of such feathers having

been plucked, also to disqualify." If people cannot produce beautiful necks, wings, and tails without black spots and markings in the web of the feathers, the Standard should be changed so that it will be possible to divide the black from the white and for beautifully marked specimens. In writing this, we do so for the double purpose of cautioning those who are pushing the interests of the Columbian Plymouth Rocks against encouraging black in back and body plumage, also to caution those who favor Columbian Wyandottes against destroying their favorite fowl for all purposes, as the Brahma has been almost destroyed. Make your Standard so as to divide the white from the black; have beautiful neck mark-

ings, wing, main, tail and covert markings, but do not destroy the backs of the males and the females with too much black.

Now that the Columbian Plymouth Rock is being pushed for consideration, we have taken the trouble to inquire among those who grow them to the greatest perfection as to their general make-up. A short time ago we received from Mr. George H. Sweet, son of the late Charles A. Sweet, one of the original founders of the American Poultry Association, a photograph of a pair of his Columbian Plymouth Rocks. With this came the following:

"The photograph of the Columbian Plymouth Rocks that I sent to you recently, was a home-made photo of the first-prize cockerel and first-prize pullet at the recent great Buffalo show. I exhibited two cockerels and three pullets, winning first and second cockerel and first, second, and third pullets. Judge Brace remarked to me that they were magnificent specimens of this new breed, and advised me to stick to them.

"My love for poultry dates back many years, and I came honestly by it through my father (the late Mr. C. A. Sweet), who was an active and energetic member of your association, and was for several terms president.

"When but a mere boy I attended many shows with my father, and, although in those days the variety of poultry was not nearly so large as at present, I remember well the impression that was made upon my mind by the magnificent specimens of Light Brahmas that Mr. Philander Williams used to breed and show. Although I was never impressed with the heavy feathering on the shanks and toes, I have always since thought that if I could have the coloring of the Light Brahmas with clean, yellow legs, and in the form of Rocks, I would be satisfied.

"At last we have the Columbian Plymouth Rocks, which, when admitted to the Standard, will come under the head of the American class, and I am satisfied to rest content the balance of my 'chicken career' in this coming handsome and popular variety, and it will be my



earnest endeavor to constantly improve them.

"I think this new variety will commend themselves to all lovers of poultry as combining the many requirements which are sought by those who admire beauty with utility, when we say that they are from a cross of the Columbian Wyandottes and White Rocks. 'Tis needless to further remark on the good qualities of their ancestry, both sides of their ancestry have proven the essentials which command the respect of all breeders, viz.: Hardiness, splendid layers, and for the table they have few if any superiors.

"Many have this season exhibited Single-combed Columbian Wyandottes for Columbian Plymouth Rocks, but those that I have seen were poor specimens to represent the true Rock shape. I have Columbian Rock cockerels that weigh from 9 to 9½ pounds, and pullets that weigh in proportion. The picture I send you speaks for itself as to the type of this new breed that I exhibited this season."

It will be noticed in the last clause of Mr. Sweet's communication that he is opposed to making use of sports from Columbian Wyandottes to represent the Columbian Plymouth Rocks. Columbian Plymouth Rocks are being made in the same way as were the Columbian Wyandottes—through the use of White Plymouth Rocks and Brahmas, and perhaps an intermingling of single-combed sports from the Wyandottes. But it is the determination of those most strongly interested in this variety to make them true Plymouth Rock in shape, having the color and markings of the Light Brahmas. We have always questioned the advisability of a multiplication of varieties in cases of the demand of condition. We do not believe that the real interest of poultry will be materially advanced through the multiplication of varieties, but we do know that new interests spring up with every variety, and this swells and advances the interest in the cultivation of standard-bred poultry. The whole question finally resolves itself into a problem of the survival of the fittest. The fittest in these is selected in two ways; first, through real quality of the specimens advanced; second, through the determination and push of those who advocate bringing them into public notice through the use of printer's ink and beautiful illustrations. Almost seven hundred miles west of where Mr. Sweet lives is located Mr. F. M. Clemans at Mechanicsburg, Ohio. It was he who originated the Black Wyandottes, and who has now become infatuated with the new variety of Columbian Plymouth Rocks. In writing to us of this new favorite he says that it is attracting wide attention in his locality; that it combines the beauty of the Light Brahma, so much thought of in his locality, with the desirable qualities of the Plymouth Rock. He says the Light Brahma breeders of his locality are greatly interested in the new variety.

The type aimed at is the same as the Standard requirement for type in Plymouth Rocks. The colors should be the same as the Standard requirements for Light Brahmas, but not cultivated with such a predominance of black as to mar the plumage of body and back; that it should be brought to the most beautiful colors and markings possible to obtain, yet maintain the separation of each



GEORGE H. SWEET'S TYPE OF COLUMBIAN
PLYMOUTH ROCK

to its particular locality. This is the kind of a combination which cannot fail to bring the variety to long years of popularity. At the late Madison Square Garden Show, the American Columbian Plymouth Rock Club was formed. Mr. Clemans was chosen vice-president. This club should do much good for the new variety, but care must be given to the possible defects as mentioned in this article, or the best results will not be obtained.

Others besides those above mentioned have taken a marked interest in Columbian Plymouth Rocks. Among these are August T. Arnold, of Pennsylvania, and E. B. Andrews, of New York City. Some good specimens have been produced by both of these, and we imagine they will be more than interested in the club's advancement.

We hope in the near future to take up the question of Columbian Wyandottes. So far but five lines have been devoted to the Columbian Wyandotte Standard by us; two of these to disqualifications, three describing color, which should be the same as a Light Brahma: "Color of beak horn, shading to yellow at point, and black prevalent in the web of the feather in the back of females does not disqualify, but is a serious defect." We call attention to this, from the fact that the English Standard, which we give below, is more explicit in many points. In males, as mentioned in the English Standard, tail-coverts should be glossy green-black, either laced or not with white. No mention is made of coverts for the female, but they do say that "plumage pearly white, entirely free from ticking, the under-color being either slate, bluish-white or

white." The main features to which we would call attention in this is the question of color stated as pearly white, entirely free from ticking. The same is demanded in both male and female. In writing of the Columbian Wyandotte in Feather World, from which we clip the Standard, Mr. Francis H. Lowe states that, "In view of the interest taken in the Columbian Wyandottes, I am glad to be able to say that besides the natural attractiveness of this variety I find them hardy winter layers. Two of my pens containing several well-known birds have during the past week averaged 7 eggs per day from 10 hens and 4 eggs from 5. The weather has been very rough recently, and the runs are exposed, and when not frozen are very damp.

"As table birds the Columbians are excellent, and I find no difficulty in marketing all mis-marked birds at remunerative prices.

"Some 'superior' people see fit to sneer at exhibition-bred poultry, but I happened to show my day's production of eggs to a friend to-day. He told me that these were above the average size of Orpingtons' eggs, and in fact as large as most Minorcas'.

"Last season I hatched over two hundred fifty chickens and only lost five.

"The exhibition points, of course, open up a tremendous subject. Suffice it to say that the breed is well established, and any novice making a good start can rely on not having to face the perplexities of those who have been smitten with the latest craze in Wyandottes! At the same time the Columbian has not yet reached perfection by any means, and affords plenty of scope to those who like to contend with minor difficulties. One great advantage is that both exhibition cocks and hens can be bred from one mating.

"During the coming season the Columbian fancy in general and the Columbian 'novice' (the real one) in particular will be well catered for at many shows.

"I enclose the club Standard, knowing that many of your readers will be glad to see it. I shall be delighted to supply further information with regard to the Columbian Wyandotte Club to any one writing to me direct."

COLOR IN BOTH SEXES

Beak—Yellow or horn-colored.

Eye—Bright bay.

Comb, Face, Ear-lobes, and Wattles—Bright red.

Legs and Feet—Yellow or orange-yellow.

IN THE COCK

Head—Silvery-white.

Neck - hackle — Silvery - white with a distinct black stripe down the center of each feather, but the hackles to be free from a black outer edging and black tips.

Saddle-hackle—Silvery-white.

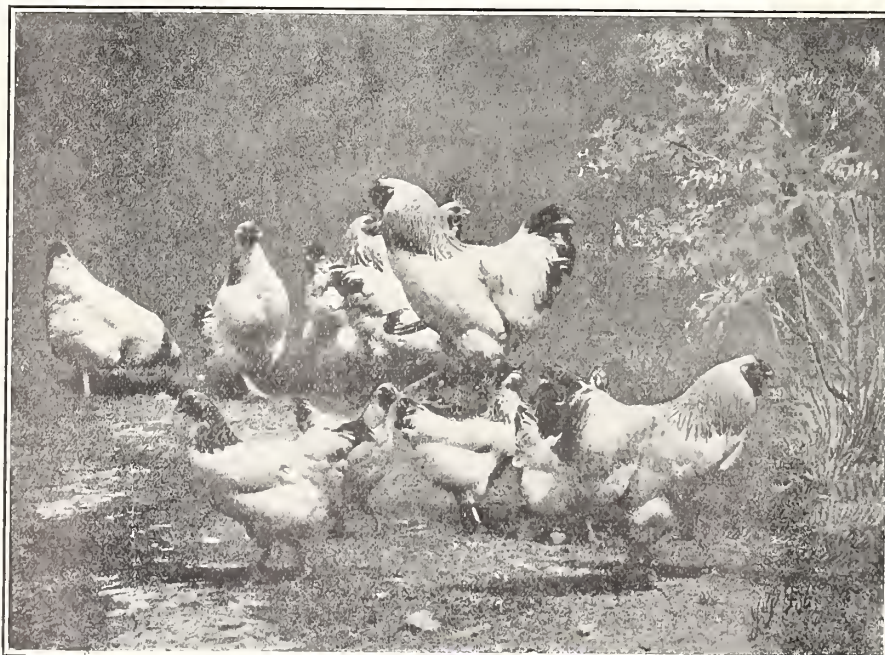
Tail - coverts — Glossy green-black either laced or not with white.

Tail Feathers—Glossy green-black.

Primaries — Black or black edged with white.

Secondaries—Black on the inner edge and white on the outer.

Rest of Body—Pearly-white entirely free from ticking, the under-color being either slate, bluish-white, or white.



COMPARISON OF THE COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES WITH THE COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS

IN THE HEN

Head—Silvery-white.
Hackle—Bright intense black feathers entirely surrounded with a silvery-white margin.
Tail Feathers—Black, except the top pair, which may or may not be laced with white.
Primaries—Black or black edged with white.
Secondaries—Black on the inner edge and white on the outer

Rest of Plumage—Pearly-white, entirely free from ticking, the under-color being either slate, bluish-white, or white.

SCALE OF POINTS	
Coarse or Brahma head deduct up to	3
Defective comb	5
Ear-lobes and wattle	4
Pale legs	5
Scanty hackle	4
Defects in hackle	20

Primaries out of order, deduct up to	4
Defects in tail	5
Want of size and condition	15
Want of type or shape	10
Impure body-color	25
A perfect bird to count	100

We trust that our readers will preserve the above article and have it before them to refer to in the near future when we take up the question of the Columbian Wyandottes.



Beautiful Polish

A FEW years ago artist Sewell published in the pages of the Reliable Poultry Journal an illustration of Polish and Houdan fowls, which he termed utility and beauty of the crested breeds. The fowls illustrated were the White-crested Black Polish, Silver Polish and the Houdans. He said of these, "It must be confessed that a rare fascination is possessed for these old crested races. The fanciers of laced plumage find specimens marked with wonderful accuracy among Golden and Silver Polish, both the Polish and the Houdans are old-established races—with the certainty of more than a half a century—while the Polish can lay claim to truly ancient origin and appear in the paintings of rural science by the old Dutch and Flemish masters. The utility of poultry-keeping becomes an artful pursuit when combined with it are these exquisite form and color problems brought to us in the crested breeds. The nine specimens shown in illustration by Mr. Sewell are perhaps the best of their kind ever shown in this country. If more attention might be given to these in every way, great improvement would be made in them, and in addition to this, we would have a breed of fowls in the Polish and the Houdans which are most profitable in market poultry.

Our exhaustive article on the Houdan strongly illustrates this feature. Nothing is so valuable to the poultry industry as having a kind of fowl which will more than pay its keep in the production of eggs, leaving all the poultry sold as a profit gained from the fancy side of the proposition.

When but a lad, a neighbor of ours had some fowls which they called Polands. These were black fowls with a little crest of white and black feathers on the head. These were the ancestors of the present-day White-crested Black Polish. The same party had a few Spanish hens. Both the Polands and the Spanish hens had come from England via Philadelphia. It was astonishing how these hens rolled out a large number of white-shelled eggs. The eggs produced by the Spanish hens were much the larger, but the little Polands beat any egg-producing fowl I had ever seen up to that time.



WHITE-CRESTED BLACK POLISH OWNED BY CHAS. L. SEELY

About that time the improvement of the Polish fowls of the world began. Every one who has ever written of the Polish breed continually refers to what Mr. Lewis Wright and other English writers tell us of them. More than usual attention has been given by all writers to the peculiar formation of the skull on all crested fowls. Were it not for the round knob or bone on the top of the head, there would scarcely be a place for the head to grow.

Of all the features of Polish illustration, nothing seems to us more peculiar than did the illustration in colors of the White-crested Black Polish fowls by Harrison Weir for his Illustrated Poultry Book. The females are little short-legged creatures with balls of pure white upon their heads. The male looks more like a Sumatra, with unusually short legs and a ball of feathers upon his head. If there is any fowl more attractive, more alert, more energetic than the white-crested Black Polish, we do not know where to find them. They are more like a Leghorn in formation with the crest on their head than are they like any other kind of fowl. But they do not even resemble these to any extent, for the Polish have a bold, upright carriage, and

look more like a smart English Game cock than they do like a fowl of less imposing carriage. The varieties of the Polish fowl recognized in the Standard of Perfection are the White-crested Black-bearded and Non-bearded Golden, Silver and White and the Buff-laced—in all eight recognized varieties. The White-crested Black is a solid-black fowl having a beautiful crest of white feathers on the head. The Bearded Golden have laced plumage much like the lacing of the Silver Sebright. The Golden Polish is of a golden-bay color, while the Silver Polish is white like the Silver-laced Sebright. The Pure-white Polish is white throughout. The Buff-laced Polish has a beautiful center to the feather of golden-bay or buff, laced about with a light shade of color. These are most difficult to produce in their greatest beauty, yet when produced they are extremely attractive.

In producing the White-crested Black Polish, one is continually against the problem of keeping apart the color of the crest from the body-color of the fowl. Too often the white will make its appearance into the flights and other parts of the plumage that should be pure black. When this occurs, the specimen is destroyed for exhibition purposes. This retards many from growing this variety. They should not forget that those who grow all varieties of poultry have a large per cent. of culls in their flocks which must be discarded the same as the poorest of the Polish kind are discarded.

In the description of Polish in our Standard, we speak of Polish as Bearded Golden, Bearded Silver Polish, while the English in writing of their Polish speak of the Golden- and Silver-spangled Polish. This, we presume, occurs from the fact that some of the feathers on the Golden and the Silver Polish are spangled something like the Hamburgs, the other feathers being laced about with black. Nothing is more beautiful in plumage than the Silver Polish female. When the feathers of the crest and the entire body are of the same shape formation, very open-centered and beautifully laced about with margins of black, she presents ideal beauty in feathers that can only be equalled by one of the most delicately finished White-crested Black Polish females, or a Dark Brahma pullet in the flush of beauty.

The Golden Polish only differs from the Silver in having the golden center instead of the white center of the plumage. The pure-white Polish is white as snow throughout, having the one distinguishing feature opposed to the White—that of the bluish-colored shanks. The White Polish are imitated in Bantam form by a beautiful White Polish Bantam, which is now bred with the same colored shanks as is demanded in the standard-sized varieties.

In these several varieties of Polish, we have a collection of beauty that can scarcely be excelled in their breed of fowls. Yet with all this, there does not seem to be the enthusiasm that there should be in the cultivation of these fowls. People do not seem to understand—at least they are not familiar with the fact—that Polish fowls are great egg-producers, that the Polish fowls, like the Leghorn family, are non-sitting varieties, and that Polish fowls, when well-fed and cared for, make a splendid table fowl at all seasons of the year. They have naturally a well-flavored, plump carcass when dressed for market, they continually produce eggs, they are most domestic when permitted to range at large, stay near the home. When yarded they can be kept in a very confined space with but little fencing to keep them within. All of these features are most valuable in the Polish fowl.

One of the most brilliant varieties of Polish that have ever been produced are the Buff-laced varieties. These have been bred in this country but very little, though some remarkably fine specimens have been seen. We remember several years ago when Harrison Weir made a color-illustration of these, with almost a perfect red center to the feather, laced around with white. The best description of them we have ever met with is a description recorded in the English book of poultry. We copy this for our readers:

"All varieties of Polish are beautiful, but the Buff-laced are truly visions of loveliness. Imagine the cock, a noble, upstanding bird, crowned with a voluminous but symmetrical crest and

with ample muffing on cheeks and throat; a well-curved neck, clad with lustrous plumage of orange-buff hue; back and wing-bow a shade deeper in color, and saddle matching the hackles of the neck. Side-hangers and tail rich buff, each feather sharply margined with white. Breast, wing-bars, and fluff-feathers at side of thigh is all rich buff, every feather narrowly but most distinctly laced with pure white. The whole plumage of the hen is one uniform shade of orange-buff, every feather from the crest to the tail being laced with white. In the cock the crest is solid buff, but in the hen is fully laced, and is always at its best the first year. Comb and wattles are almost rudimentary in both sexes. Legs are clear blue, and beaks of a light skin color. Add to this sprightly gaiety of movement when at liberty and it can well be imagined that when disporting themselves on a green-sward a picture of surpassing loveliness is presented to the beholder."

This description only tells of what we have seen when entertained in the presence of a beautiful pair of Buff-laced Polish, especially if this buff is of a beautiful color and the center wide and open like the best of the Silver Polish, and the edges embellished or laced about with white. Oh, how beautiful the contrast of a rich, golden buff, tinted just a little with a reddish flush and laced about with white. There is no question but what the Buff-laced are true Polish in blood, breed, and type, yet most difficult to produce in best of colors and markings; in fact, all kinds of Polish are difficult to produce, because they have such a perfect breed characteristic in form and general make-up, and their plumage embellished with such beautiful shades of color and marking; but the one most to be valued feature in the Polish is the crest upon the head and the beard beneath the throat.

The crest of the male should be large, prominent, formed of feathers much like the hackle and saddle plumage, and they should flow down and about the head, quartering away from the center so as to hang in all directions, simply leav-



AN ATTRACTIVE WHITE POLISH PULLET

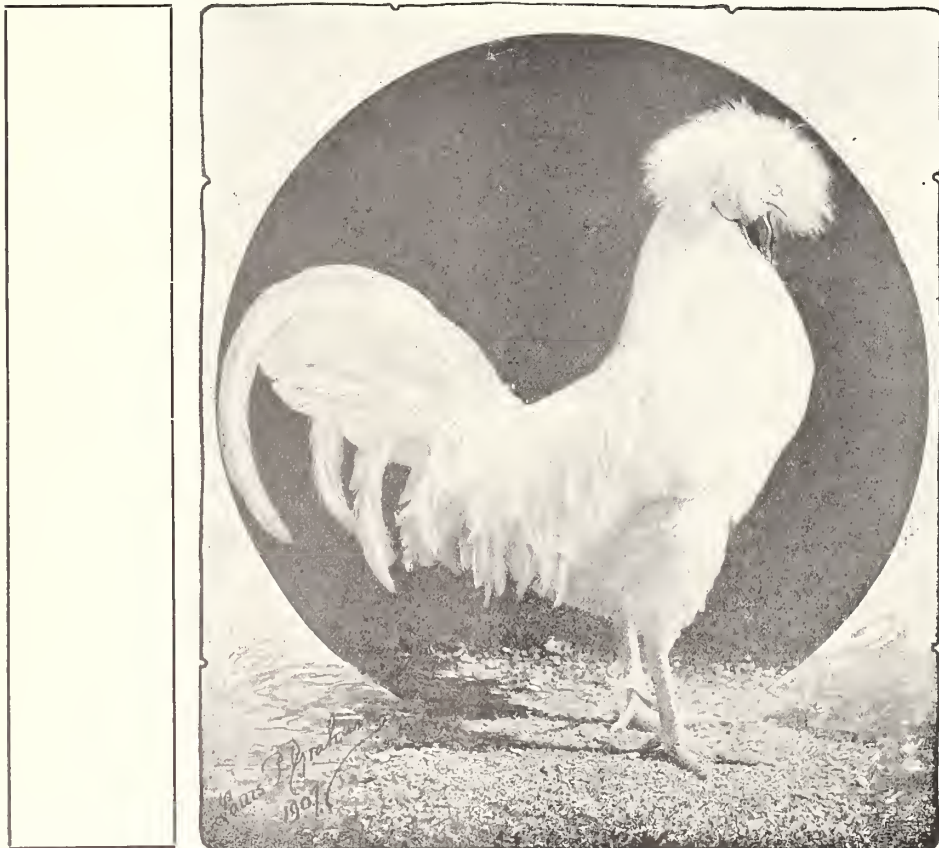
ing free in front the beak and wattles. In the White-crested Blacks this crest should be pure white; at times a few feathers of black around the front embellishing and improving the appearance.

In Silvers, the crest must be the color of the hackle on the male and the back and breast plumage of the female. The form or shape of the crest of the female should be as round as a ball. The white crest of the female has the appearance of a well-formed blossom of the snowball plant so prevalent in the spring. A large round, globular bloom of the snowball plant in the purest white is quite like what the crest of a White-crested Black female should be. The beard is a formation of feathers that fills in beneath the bill, tapering down to a point, forming a ball-shaped cluster of feathers about the throat beneath the bill.

When properly formed this is a profuse growth of feathers that clusters about the throat, filling it very full and prominent on both the male and the female. The perfection of the Polish rests largely with the crest, the beard and the beautiful color of the plumage on these as well as on the body of the fowl. The low, flowing tail of the male and the full-spread tail of the female, carried rather low, completes the beautiful formation of the much-to-be-admired Polish fowl.

The Polish fowls have been cultivated in other countries beyond the Standard varieties as we have them. All colors and kinds of plumage have been produced in this beautiful fowl, having solely in view the presence of large, perfect crests with beautiful beard attachments. Bantams of every color have been produced with the Polish head adornments. Black, White, Golden, Silver, Buff and all kinds of colors have been gained by intermingling the different varieties. When bred in this way they present a most attractive appearance, and when shown in company with other Polish they attract equal if not greater admiration than the Standard varieties which have been bred for such a long time.

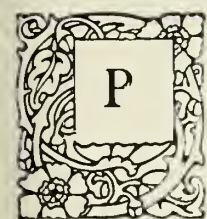
We have wondered if it might not be possible to breed solid Buff Polish; Polish with the markings of the Partridge Cochins and the Dark Brahma. These colors of plumage would add considerable interest to the show-room.



A NOTED HAGERSTOWN WINNER



Some Beautiful Pigeons



PERHAPS there is no other one variety of pigeons that has lasted so long and held such continued popularity throughout the world as the Fantail Pigeons. Years ago the Fantail Pigeon carried an upright spread tail of irregular form; even then they were most attractive.

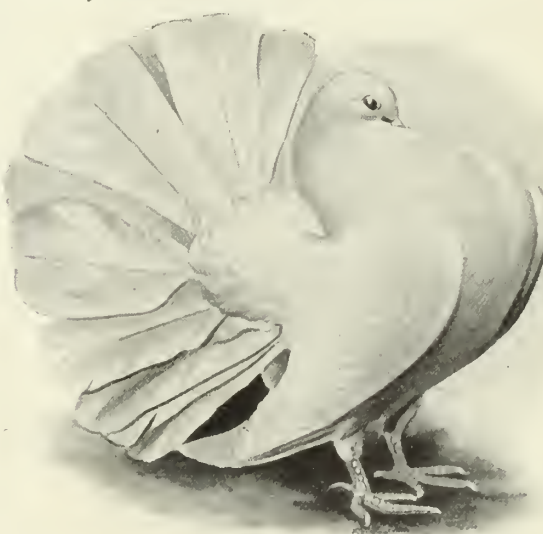
At the present time the full, round, flat-spread tail of the Fantail Pigeon is most wonderful. Not content with the beauty nature has provided in this, the hand of the fancier has reached forth to improve this beauty. There has been much correspondence in the American and English papers relative to the made tails upon the exhibition Fantails. Binding feathers and shaping them to fill out the open or broken space in the circle has been much condemned and largely written of, yet when the time comes around, the judge seems to have forgotten the

possibilities of this faking, and goes on to select the winner from surface appearance and indications. One writer states as follows: "In many cases there is nothing to show that a bird has been faked, and the judge has only his knowledge as a practical breeder to tell him that such birds are not natural. If there is no outward appearance of faking or changing of form and shape, why should there be so much written about it, and so little done in condemnation thereof. It seems so easy to write pages of complaints, but most difficult to bring people to the point of crushing out bad practises. As was stated by one of the oldest exhibitors in this country, 'faking is only faking when found out.'"

The beautiful Fantail pigeon is one of the most attractive features of the show-pen. They are bred in Blacks, Blues, Silvers, Saddles—this refers to a color on the wing which makes a saddle-marking different from the body-color—Yellows, Duns, Splashes, and other mixed colors. For all these there are standard rules to govern. The most attractive feature, perhaps, of the Fantail make-up is the tremble or shaking of the body and tail as if moved about. In addition to the colors mentioned above, none are more beautiful than the pure whites and the reds which are occasionally seen. A good red color in pigeons is not frequently seen. Cinnamon-browns, as they might be called, are at times shown for Reds. There are occasionally some Red Pouters of an attractive color. The greater part of the red pigeons shown are more of a brownish or cinnamon color than a red. In Yellows there has been much improvement in late years.

Another pigeon that has attracted considerable attention of late is the Dragoon. These are somewhat like the Homer; they favor the Exhibition Homer more than any other pigeon. The descriptions that are written of these show them to be in a class something like the wattled Carrier, but more like the Homer as above stated. The illustrations made of them from photographs would lead the amateur to say at once that they were wattled Homers that had more or less of wattling on the upper portion of the beak, and about the eyes. This increases very much with age, but never reaches anything like the proportions seen on even ordinary Carriers.

These and the Scandaroons have been much written of recently in the English papers. We copy from one of these a description of the Scandaroon, and also give an illustration of this variety:

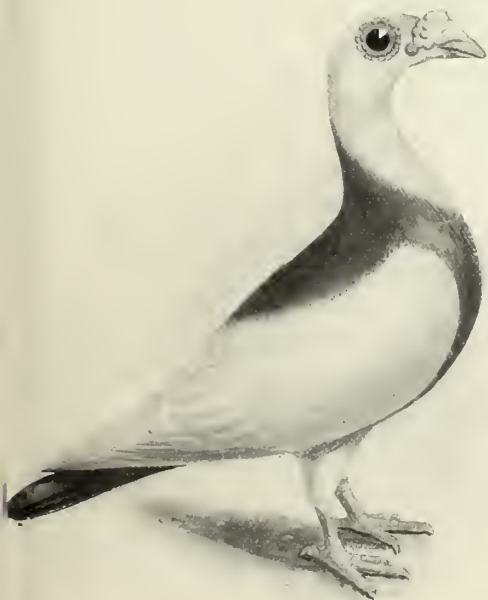


A SPLENDID EXAMPLE OF THE FAVORITE
WHITE FANTAIL

"Scandaroons—the hardiest of the hardy—rear their own youngsters well, so require no feeders, stand any amount of showing, and are always as fresh as paint. Surely such is the pigeon for the novice, and who can say that he has not enough points to breed for?"

"What a lovely contrast there is in the black pied, especially when the black is really black and lustrous, not the objectionable sooty-blue one sometimes sees, and the white pure and of satin-like luster.

"Some fancy-red or yellow-pied, other self-colored birds; but give me a good black-pied. How few really perfectly-marked specimens there are in the fancy; if one might take classes of the club-show (and the Scandaroons boast a club of its own) at the Crystal Palace in November last as containing the 'top-deckers' of the fancy, they could be counted on the fingers of one's hand. We see birds winning nowadays that are really only splashes, so there is a great



A BEAUTIFUL SCANDAROOON, NOW IN SPECIAL FAVOR
IN ENGLAND



A PRETTY GROUP OF FANTAIL PIGEONS

opening for some one to produce a strain of Scandaroons really sound in color and markings.

"We have birds with good curve of beak but no substance, and a Scandaroon is little better than a show Homer without the latter. We must have substance of beak, and a narrow skull—a very difficult combination to produce; some say impossible—and still breed from the old type of heavy-skulled, duck-shaped monstrosities with enough eye-cere and wattle to claim near relationship to a Carrier. These birds, too, as a rule, are long in feather, and so present a very unsightly appearance in the show-pen.

"A good Scandaroon should be short in feather, have a bold, upright carriage, and thoroughbred, racy appearance. Training in a pen for a couple of weeks ere coming under the judge's eye may improve their carriage, but a bad croucher will never make a taking show specimen—carriage is bred, not made.

"A long face, wattle of almond-shape, and eye-cere of the brightest—both fine in texture—is very necessary, especially as the coarse kind increase rapidly with age, and shorten the successful show career of many an otherwise good bird.

"Perhaps the most difficult property to produce is that beautiful unbroken curve from skull to end of beak, with both mandibles in unison, and of almost equal strength. 'Faked as youngsters?' Perhaps; but such can easily be detected, as there always appears to be a sudden break in curve or under mandible, and beak is more or less open, and sometimes comes crossed. Leave it alone; no good can come of such tricks.

"The plug-show at the Crystal Palace produced an entry of fifty birds, and competition was very keen. 'Twas truly a grand sight, and the muster of Scandaroon men was all that could be desired—any time during the three days there was a crowd round the pens, and enthusiasm ran high. Truly, there is a great future for the breed. The young-bird class produced an entry of eighteen, and the winners were voted by all present to be of truly typical present-day type, their color and markings being much commented on. It was the first time in the history of the Scandaroon that all the winning youngsters were bred and exhibited by one fancier, and that unprecedented distinction was mine. In spite of all that has been written in the press about the inadvisability of early breeding, I am rather a believer in it, at least in such climate as we are favored here with in the south of Ireland. At the present (18th of February) I have several youngsters in the nest, and a number of eggs chipped, with a very small percentage of infertility. As I am firm in only breeding from the

best, I have but ten pairs mated. Scandaroons require very little attention, are as hardy as nails, and free breeders."

Our illustration of the Scandaroons is an almost perfect picture of the birds now bred in England. Some of the most attractive specimens have more curve to the beak than shown in our illustration. This, we imagine, is artificially created, while they have the natural curving of the beak, the extravagances along these lines are artificially made, we imagine, through the training of the beak into these shapes while immature and pliable to the touch.

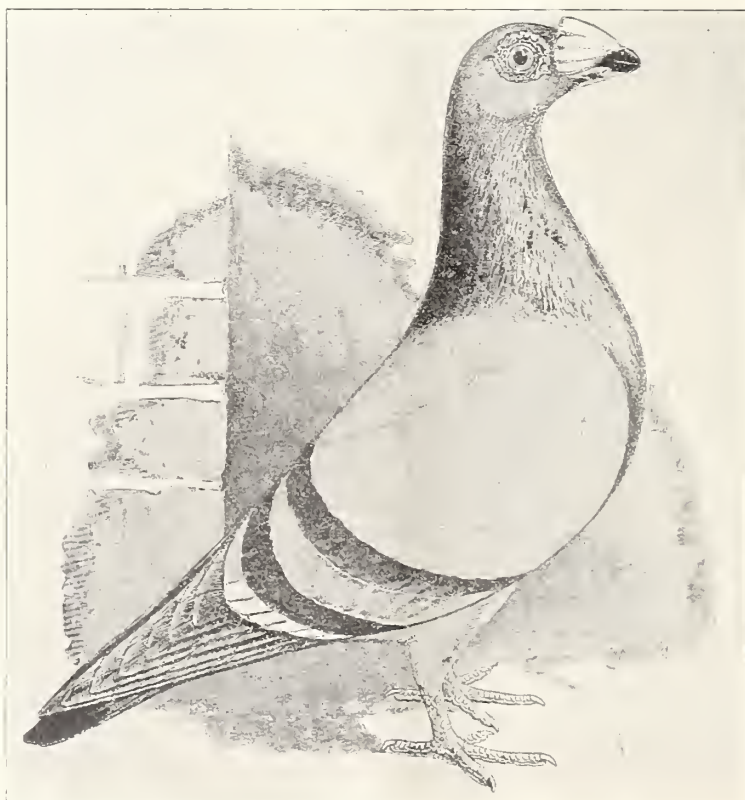
The Scandaroon and the high-class Dragoon are two varieties of fancy pigeons that could be handled by almost anyone. These are large, strong, thrifty breeders; the poorly-marked or indifferent specimens make fine, large squabs that can be used on the table at home or disposed of readily in the markets. These are utility reasons for handling these two varieties. In addition to this, they are most attractive in appearance, sell readily to the amateur and expert as well.

The growing of Fantail pigeons is as old as pigeon culture itself. There has never been a time in the history of pigeon growing when Fantails were not favored. Everyone is attracted to them; they are fairly excellent breeders, always attractive, and the many colors in them give a variety to select from, some one of which will please your notion so far as color goes.

The revival of the interest in solid red and solid yellow has spread throughout this country and England. Every one seems to be anxious to produce an attractive shade of red in the Fantail pigeon. Those that have been produced lack the bright, attractive shade in red that seems to be desirable at the present time. If any one is able to produce what might be called truly a red in Fantail pigeons, they will have the world on its knees to them. If yellows could be produced as beautiful as are some of the buff shades on poultry, these, too, would become almost as attractive as would a rich red shade of plumage

on these birds. The intermingling of the reds and the buffs to improve both has brought about traditions peculiar to themselves. We have seen a pair of yellows produce one red and one yellow in a nest of young. We have also known all reds to produce a pair of yellows, or one red and one yellow in the nest. We imagine that the mixing of the blacks and the reds has darkened the plumage color of the latter to such an extent that the breeders have become alarmed at this and are anxiously seeking for an improved shade of color in the red Fantails. The red and the yellow in all varieties of pigeons might be greatly improved.

At the present time the Fantail pigeon appears to have the greatest number of admirers among the amateurs and the old-time fanciers as well. There are many varieties in these, such as the solid colors of all shades and character the saddle backs and the tailed varieties, as called, as for instance, a pure white with a black tail, or a black with a white tail, or any different character of plumage attracts as a novelty. In years gone by the name of Gaddess was coupled with the Short-faced Tumblers. He bred the Almond and all its sub-varieties, the Baldhead and the Bearded Tumbler in beautiful make-up, which has not been equaled for many years. At the present time the Almond Tumbler is receiving more attention abroad than for many years. Why it is that the fanciers of America do not branch out into more beautiful changes of plumage in pigeons and drift away from the same kinds seen for so many years we are at a loss to understand. Each year brings something new in poultry. Why cannot the pigeon fanciers in this country produce novelties that would attract more people to the pigeon department of the poultry shows? If it would be possible for the show management to announce and advertise that there would be seen in the show-room a lot of new pigeons, never before shown, clothed in a plumage seldom, if ever, seen before on feathered pets, this would make an attractive feature for the pigeon department.

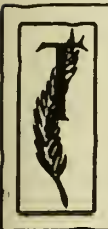


A PARTICULARLY FINE SPECIMEN OF THE DRAGOON

Science of Breeding

T. F. McGREW

Shape and headpoints in the Brahma is being neglected to an alarming extent. McG.



HE beauty of the Brahma was originally largely attributed to the peculiar formation of skull, comb, back, and tail. These remarkable and distinctive features belonged absolutely to the Brahma. No other fowl save the Azeel ever had such peculiar formation as naturally belonged to the Brahma.

In the careful consideration of these points in early days, the overhanging skull the prominent protrusion over the eye was always signalized. No other one feature seems to have been considered of so much importance.

In the writings of the early day fan-

Nothing adds more beauty to the appearance of the Brahma than this perfection of shape of the back and tail.

Formerly the Brahma was considered to be the exact opposite to the Cochin. They had a heavier body, more closely feathered, which was most compactly covered with flesh, making it naturally larger and heavier than any other particular poultry. These are supposed to be the natural belongings of the Brahma, and to uphold this the shanks and thighs were almost erect and straight, giving the birds a bold carriage most attractive to them. The bending at the knee permitting the stoop forward was very much discouraged.

Again, the beauty of the Brahma was



First Prize 50 Bull Orington Cocks & Chicago 1908
Bred And Owned By
Owen Farms Vineyard Haven Mass.

ciars where the Brahma is most considered, sectional divisions of the skull was made use of to illustrate the prominence that naturally belonged to this breed of fowls. In our own Standard, where the Brahma and Cochin are considered, "Head of medium length, broad crown projecting over the eyes."

Another feature that is most pronounced in the make-up of both the male and the female is the description of tail. In the male, "well spread; in the female, well spread at base, resembling the letter A." The Standard also demands that the tail should resemble the letter A, with wide angle when viewed from the rear. In other words, the tail of both the male and the female should be well spread. This means very wide at the base of the main tail feathers of both the male and the female, this widening out to give the very broad appearance of the back clear down to the fluff.

the clean, clear, distinctive black and white in the color of the plumage. Black in the web of the back of the females was at one time considered such a disfigurement as to cause the specimens having a few spots only of this black in the web of the feather to be disqualified. Again, the clean, clear white back of the male bird was considered most desirable.

Notwithstanding all these demands for beauty and value, the dark markings of the back have been permitted to crop in not through the privilege extended in the Standard, but through the permission of the judge, who seemed to prefer to cater to the fancies of a few rather than to keep close to the line of the Standard demands and give preferences to the cleaner, clearer plumaged specimens.

Brahmas at one time were strong enough to be able to hold an exhibition of their own in the most prominent spot of Boston and prosper. Enough of these

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75,000 EGGS That Are Right, to sell during the next three months, from our CHOICE MATINGS, composed of these winners and sons and daughters, brothers and sisters of them.

15 Eggs, \$5. 45 Eggs, \$10; 100 Eggs, \$20; from our exhibition pens.

100 Eggs from a splendid flock of Leghorns for Incubators, \$6.

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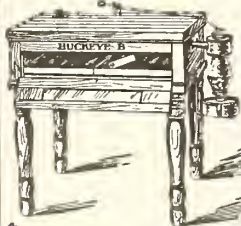
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were gathered to demand the attention of from three to four judges each time the special show was held; then the Brahmas were in the zenith of their glory; then the true type and character of the breed was upheld by judge and breeder alike; then the clean, clear plumage and markings had the proper valuation, and the prominent skull which naturally belongs to the Brahma stood out most prominently as one of the attractive features of the winning specimens.

Gradually these classes have waned until the Dark variety are considered more as an ornamental feature than as a variety to be considered. The classes in Light Brahmas have shrunk from several hundred in some of our shows to a few dozen in the largest classes. These have gradually dwindled away until the specimens prominent in the show-pen have the appearance of a round-crowned fowl with a Brahma comb, narrow, contracted tails, stooped at the knee, fluffed out with Cochins feathering, and smeared all over the back with black. Those who have contended that their individual preferences were higher than the law of Nature, and the wish of a majority have sacrificed this noble breed on the block of selfishness, and even those who were first and foremost in upbuilding and pushing these fowls forward have fled the field of competition, and left the few remaining specimens to tell the tale of a lost breed of fowls with one of the grandest records in former years ever given to a fowl.

Even at the present day, those most familiar with the value of the Brahma will tell you that a well-selected specimen is one of the most prolific egg-producers, the best of all fowls for meat-producers; that they make the best capon and heavyweight roaster possible to be produced, and that if cultivated to one-fourth the extent of several other breeds, they would stand par excellence as domestic poultry; but, having been swept along in a current of determination that was built of theory, and carried out for individual exaltation, they have been changed from one of the most desirable of all fowls to an ornamental variety that is seen occasionally in the show-room and that is sent there by those who feel the assurance that the prizes will be awarded for the new style of Brahma, and not by those who know the real true value of the Brahma and foster it for the sake of having the grand old fowl in its purity.

We know that these remarks will not be most highly considered by those who believe that the present-day Brahma is most beautiful and greatly to be preferred. The two varieties stood supreme years ago in England, but have been relegated almost entirely to the Any Other Variety classes, from the fact that they have been changed from the great general-purpose fowl to one of fuss and feathers. On this side they are gently drifting down the stream to the same situation in the show-room and are fast becoming a thing of ornamentation rather than the most attractive of all the classes in the show-room. The Light Brahma and the Barred Plymouth Rocks swept the board for popularity and fame for nearly twenty years. Gradually these two are beginning to divide fame with others. The Brahmas have almost been driven from the field from the fact that their most desirable qualities have been swept aside. We notice that in many localities—in fact, in almost every locality away from New York and Boston—the

Barred Plymouth Rocks are beginning to wane, and unless an effort is made to change the flow of the tide, there will be a much to be regretted falling off in the beautiful Barred variety, and the Light Brahma will be almost completely lost sight of within ten, as the Dark Brahma variety has during the twelve years that have passed.

We have before us a communication from one of the most successful breeders of the other side. He writes that within the past year he has reared and sold over \$5,000 of two varieties of one breed, besides the eggs sold for hatching and market purposes. He says in this letter: "Since my first visit of ten years ago to America, I have carefully watched the working of the American fancier, so very few of whom continue the handling of one variety long enough to learn its qualities and value. How can any one hope to succeed with a new variety who changes from one to another every four or five years?" He says "we here produce Partridge, Silver-pencilled and Black Wyandottes' most beautiful in plumage, all of which have rich, yellow shanks in both males and females, while in America, at Boston and New York the past winter, prizes were awarded in all three of these classes to birds, some of which had shanks so dark as to appear more like a slate color than yellow."

The close, careful, and continued attention to the real quality in these features has made the Englishman most successful in producing the highest quality. The object-lessons that we have before us of the success of the careful, painstaking English fancier on this side as well, might prove an object-lesson that could be turned to the greatest value by the American fancier.

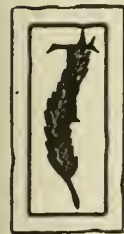
We can remember when you could predict to almost an absolute certainty that if one of five or six fanciers made an exhibit at the large Eastern shows, he would win the bulk of the prizes; to-day any one of these same individuals are fortunate if able to win a fair share in the same exhibitions. These conditions are hand-writings on the wall of the fast approaching success of the young fancier who is studying quality for quality's sake with the determination to win. The mutterings of dissatisfaction at the placing of awards gives evidence of the ability of the coming fancier to decide for himself whether or not the awards have been properly placed. The time is very near at hand when it will be almost suicide for an association to place as judge in a class any one not fully able to select the best. Inability to do proper work in any class may be attributed to many other reasons than the true one of ignorance. Whether it is caused through ignorance or intention, makes no difference whatever to the exhibitors. What they demand is the proper placing of awards in every class, and they should hold to the letter of the law every judge who passes upon the value of classes. If a judge makes mistakes, no matter from what cause, every exhibitor in that class should stand as one man, and demand from the association the correction of the error. These same men should discourage to a man faultfinding, unless there is proof to a certainty that errors have been made.

We hope that those most interested in both varieties of Brahmas will take these two varieties in hand, and bring them back to their earlier-day position for shape and beauty.



The Idyl of the City Lot

By M. R. JAMES



HE city dweller, with even a small lot at his command, can surround himself with a breath of the country and with some of the advantages of country life. The charm of springtime may be found in a bed of daffodils under the window, its inspiration in a box of blooming pansies on the sill; while music and beauty will filter through the rustling leaves of vine-screened doors and windows. The bit of back yard, usually given over to the ash-barrel, may be made to yield pleasure and a very substantial profit, too, for here a half-dozen

pulous cleanliness are essentials. The bit of yard should be kept mellow and sweet, and never be the receptacle for scraps, bones, and slops; these are unwholesome for the fowls, and disgusting to all. Table scraps and waste portions of vegetables will supply a large part of the feed, but they should first be sorted and the available portions chopped fine, mixed into a dry mash with bran, and fed once a day in quantity only sufficient to be eaten up clean. Nothing sloppy or in the form of liquid, except pure water, should ever be given the fowls. Large leaves, such as cabbage, may be securely tied together and hung just above their heads, thus affording



BUFF LEGHORN

or possibly a dozen hens may be kept that will furnish the delicious fresh breakfast eggs for the family, and, incidentally, much healthful exercise and interest. But system is necessary for results in even this small enterprise, and (most important consideration) in keeping it from being a nuisance to the close-up neighbors. It is possible to keep hens in such a manner that they are offensive to none and pleasing to many. A flock of thoroughbreds, in the pink of condition, with their proud carriage and uniform color and markings, has an irresistible attraction for the beauty-loving eye. It is wise, however, to eliminate the male bird from the small city lot; his room being worth more than his company, and his clarion notes likely to disturb the morning naps of city denizens. Neat fencing and hen-house and scru-

them pastime and some exercise; other fresh greens should be cut fine and fed in clean troughs. All the hard grains must be fed in the clean litter of a dry scratching place to afford the necessary exercise in their confined quarters. It is better to dispense with hatching, and, each season, purchase young hens or pullet chicks just weaned from the brooder. These latter should be March and April hatched if of the Mediterranean class, and from February and March hatches if of the slower-maturing breeds. With proper care, these pullets will begin to lay in September and October, and will furnish the costly fall and winter eggs as well as the appetizing spring and summer ones.

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I Will Have Some Good Breeding Hens—One year old—to sell out of my breeding pens at \$1 to \$2 each, after May 20. THOS. D. GANNAWAY, Washington, D. C. 13-8

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Single-combed White Leghorn Eggs From Finest mated pens, \$1.50; from utility, \$1 per 15. Stock after August 1. E. J. FAIRBANKS, Jay, N. Y. 13-8

ing; of system and regularity in feeding, and of cleanliness and general attention. Some who are faithful in these matters, are unsuccessful because of old or poor stock, or stock hatched at the wrong time. A mistake to which all are more or less liable is over-crowding—constantly increasing the amount of stock, keeping a dozen hens where there is only room for half a dozen, and attempting to raise a lot of chicks in such limited quarters, and without proper attention to feeding and cleanliness. The end is: no eggs, and lice and disease a plenty.

As figures are more convincing than "talk," I subjoin the experience of one business man with a city-lot poultry venture, extending over ten months, from June 1 to date (April 1). He has a space 15 feet deep across the back end of his 35-foot lot; 10 of the 35 feet he has fenced off to grow fresh greens, such as lettuce and chard. During half-holidays and evenings, he built his house and cross fences, making a very neat job, although quite unused to handling tools. The house is in the northwest corner of the lot, and faces east. It is 6 feet by 7 feet, with an elevation of 8 feet front and 5 feet back. The sills are raised something over 2 feet above the ground, and the siding on the north and west sides extend to the ground, thus forming a sheltered scratching place and adding 42 square feet to the space. The floor of the house is matched lumber, and all cracks and knotholes in the siding are well battered, while a tight shingled roof completes the hen-house that is high, dry, and free from drafts, yet simple and inexpensive. In the front is the door with a sliding trap-door at the bottom; also a 2 by 3 feet opening for a window, which is protected by inch-mesh wire. The space underneath the house is well drained by banking and ditching, and the ground kept clean and mellow. Once a week it is supplied with fresh litter (a bag of chaff and sweepings from a nearby feed stable.) All the grain is fed in this litter. A box or hopper filled with muscle-shells and broken charcoal, it hooked to the siding. The floor of the house is covered with sand, and it requires but a moment each morning to scrape out the droppings with a rake, to be used as fertilizer for the bit of garden. The first of June a dozen common White Leghorn hens were quartered in this cozy corner. They were past the flush of the spring laying, and the first week averaged only from two to four eggs per day. Once a day, a good mash made from chopped table scrape mixed with bran was fed them; at night they had a quart of wheat and cracked corn in the litter, and another pint of wheat was added in the morning. They were supplied with an abundance of green food, such as chard, cabbage, and the waste from salads and vegetables. The hens soon responded to good treatment with generous but systematic feeding, and by the end of the month had two hundred eighteen eggs to their credit. During the four months, to the first of October, when they were in full molt, and were disposed of, they laid seven hundred fifty eggs. In the meantime, a mixed lot of a dozen pullet chicks, mostly White Leghorns, had been purchased, the oldest of which began to lay by October. With a record of sixty-three eggs for that month, and two hundred sixty-nine eggs to the credit of eleven of them in the month of March, when one of the number had dropped out for domestic duties,

these pullets had laid just one thousand eggs by the first of April! The cash returns, if these eggs had been sold at the average retail prices of eggs for those months, would have been over \$51 for the ten months. This city dweller, however, does not estimate the profits from his bit of garden and poultry by dollars and cents. He claims that eggs of such a delicious flavor and freshness could hardly be purchased, while the health and strength he has gained through engaging in outdoor exercise are beyond price. He further claims that the charm of and their interest in these live and growing things about their home have added to the pleasure of living for the entire family, and somehow have put them in touch with those silent and mystical forces of nature which constitute the soul of the universe.

The Meeting at Cornell College

During the week of February 17, there was held by the Agricultural Division of Cornell College what was known as Farmers' week. Every branch of farming industry was represented at this meeting. That portion which would interest our readers was largely attended. The young men of the poultry class conducted a poultry show for four days in the livestock auditorium, where they had gathered a most creditable display of fowls, one portion of which was devoted entirely to the interest of the students who selected the specimens from among the college flocks for exhibition.

This division was scored by three separate judges, each judging a certain portion and using the score-card. Each one of the students scored these same birds separately and alone, and it was remarkable to see how near together the score-cards were of all those who made these records.

In the lecture-room of the Agricultural Department ten separate associations were held during the week, which were largely attended by people from many parts of the state. Lecturers from all parts of the country and from Canada were present to take part in the Poultry Division. One of the most interesting talks was delivered by Mr. L. H. Baldwin, of Toronto, Canada, who told of his personal experience with incubation, and what it has taught him. This brought out many features of value, and in connection with the lecture delivered by Professor Graham, of Guelph, Canada, on the same subject, forms a union of thought and experience which would be most valuable if recorded in book form for the benefit of poultrymen at large.

Prof. L. H. Bailey, Dean of the College, and his noble assistant, Prof. James E. Rice, assisted by Director Dawley, were responsible for one of the most, if not the most, successful poultry institutes ever held in the world. Even the International in England could not have excelled this gathering. It is to be hoped that this will be continued in another year, and that it will cover a wider scope of thought, and be extended over a full week of time and have added to its interest the possibility of a social hour each day for the exchange of friendly thoughts among the visitors.

Feed Reeve's Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write CHARLES H. REEVE, 187 Washington Street, New York. 13-8



Comparison of the Leading Winter Shows

FOR the information of our readers in all the territory through which we circulate, we will make a short comparison of exhibition quality as found in the show-rooms from Kansas City to Boston during the past winter. The exhibition poultry shown at Boston and New York are displayed in the pink of condition rarely if ever met with in the western states. This is a matter of experience and careful study, the feeding of the stock from start to finish and forcing their growth has a great influence over plumage. This must be done in all localities, but in the West where the fowls can rove over a large expanse of territory if properly fed and cared for, their plumage naturally is more attractive than can possibly be the plumage of any fowls that are grown in confinement.

Brahmas, both Light and Dark, are always better in New England than any place else in the world. Cochins have been better in New England for many years than elsewhere, but the display of Cochins at Sedalia, Mo., December last, was fully the equal of any Cochin display that has been made during the past winter. Many of these were as well fitted for the show-pen as are the Cochins in the eastern country. In the American classes, including all the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, the East seemed to have the advantage. The size, the shape, and the color in all these varieties show up better in the eastern shows than they do in other localities. Great improvement will be made in the western portion of the country as soon as they become more familiar with the necessity of selecting the finest individual hens for producing the exhibition stock. Following this, they must be quickly and carefully grown, continually fed and cared for without any neglect whatever during the entire season until mature. They must be carefully molted; white fowls must not be fed yellow corn during the molt, and when prepared for the show they must be thoroughly washed and cleansed of the least trace of stain or filth upon the plumage; beaks, shanks, toes and plumage must all be well cleansed and the birds placed in the exhibition-pen in what is called the pink of condition.

In several of the western shows visited, we saw specimens of both the White Wyandotte and the White Plymouth Rock that could have been well washed and prepared for exhibition; thus prepared, they would have shown as fully the equal, if not the superior of the winners in the eastern exhibitions. If these few specimens of such quality can be produced in the far West, there is no reason whatever why a large per cent. of such quality could not be produced.

In Leghorns, size and color suffers most in the western country; they have Leghorns entirely too small. This has been brought about through the continued use of undersized females for producing eggs for hatching. Select large-sized females, and use these for producing exhibition Leghorns, and in this way bring them up to the Standard. A few

male birds were noticed in the Missouri Show that were equal to anything shown anywhere the past season. Among these specimens were some that could have been carefully prepared for the show-room, and have been fully the equal of the New York and Boston winners. Other kinds and varieties stand about the same in quality. The three requisites necessary for possible improvement in the West will be the selection of a better class of females from which to produce the stock, more careful mating, and the use of absolutely no inferior, undersized specimens for producers. When the chicks are hatched, grow them quickly to a complete finish. There is no reason under the sun for one dwelling in the land of grain and plenty, to say they can not grow their poultry to full size; it is the fault of careless feeding that causes the trouble. When the proper selection of the breeding stock has been made, and the chicks have been properly grown, it is only a matter of selecting the best from all these and carefully preparing them for the exhibition pen, to become the possessor of the coveted blue ribbons in any locality.

Good Stock Depends on Other Things than Blood

It is not blood alone that makes the finest specimens of standard-bred poultry. A chicken bred from the very best stock will be but a scrub in size and appearance if it has not been well fed and had good care. Failing to feed and care for them properly results in and is the cause of great dissatisfaction on the part of the buyer of high-priced eggs for hatching, when in reality it is his own fault in failing to get the proper development from the chicks during their first season's growth.

Beginners frequently are in too much of a hurry to criticize the stock that is produced from purchased eggs. It is not uncommon for the plumage to start wrong on a chicken, so, before making any complaint about the stock you have from the eggs, let them get their adult feathering. Then you may be pleased with them and glad you said nothing to the breeder about the apparently inferior birds. There are some breeds that are more apt to throw off colored feathers than others, especially when throwing out the chicken feathers, and one may be deceived even when the adult feathers begin to appear.

Now, as to feeding and the growth of the chicks. I believe that we should give a more nitrogenous ration to the growing chicks. In feeding small chicks I find that giving small quantities of food and feeding often proves most satisfactory. Overfeeding is sure to cause them to be dull and stupid, and eventually brings on indigestion, which is one cause of bowel trouble, a complaint which often gives us no end of trouble. In feeding different rations I change frequently, so as to keep them from tiring of any one kind of food.—V. M. Couch.

Single-combed Brown Leghorns a Specialty for fifteen years. Beat new blood every year. No other kind on the farm. Eggs, \$1.50 for fifteen; \$5 per hundred. JOHN FLETCHER, Clearville, Pa. 13-8

Single-combed Brown and White Leghorns. Winners at Dallastown, Little, Hagerstown and Hanover. Stock and eggs for sale. Circular free. S. J. HARLACHER, Hanover, Pa. 14-1

Rose-combed Buff Leghorns, the Greatest Winter layers on earth of large, white eggs. Stock direct from F. L. Zwick. Eggs, \$1 for 15. E. M. CARTWRIGHT, Amagansett, Long Island, N. Y. 13-8

Rose-combed Brown Leghorns. Prize Winners. Bred 18 years exclusively. Size, quality, beautiful; 15 fertile eggs, \$1; 45, \$2.50. W. C. RUMMEL, Columblana, Ohio. 13-8

Single-combed White Leghorns. These Birds Are large, strong, stay-white; bred for egg-production. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. R. A. GRAFF, Jamesburg, N. J. 13-8

Single-combed White Leghorns and Buff Wyandottes. Every bird scores ninety or better. 15 eggs, \$2. R. M. RENFREW, Route 1, Fayetteville, Pa. 13-8

Pride of Jersey Buff Leghorns. Catalogue Ready. CLEARVIEW YARDS, Ramsey, N. J. 14-1

Single-combed Buff Leghorns Exclusively. Eggs, \$1, \$1.50, \$3, \$5 per 15. If you want to raise winners try eggs of my best pen. WM. SHIFFER, Milton Grove, Pa. 13-8

Leghorns—Single-combed White, Buff, Brown. Eggs \$1 and \$2 per 15, from large, vigorous stock. Also Barred Rocks (Bradley). CHAS. E. BOSTON, New Midway, Md. 13-8

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Single-combed Buff Leghorn and Single-combed White Minorca Eggs! C. S. CRUMBLING, Marysville, Pa. 13-8

Single-combed Leghorns—White, Black, Buff, Brown, Duckwing. Utica winners from America's foremost strains. Circular. RALPH E. OWEN, Route 6B, Fulton, N. Y. 13-8

Wyckoff's Single-combed White Leghorns. Hatching eggs, \$5 per 100. Little chicks, \$10 per 100. Fine stock for sale. Circulars. LOCUST POULTRY FARM, Canton, Pa. 14-1

"The Breed that Lays Is the Breed that Pays." Pure-bred Single-combed White Leghorns. Best layers. Eggs for hatching and stock for sale. Write us before placing your order elsewhere. WHITE LEGHORN POULTRY YARDS CO., Route 32, Waterville, N. Y. 13-8

Pure Wyckoff Strain Single-combed White Leghorn eggs, \$1 per setting; \$5 per hundred. J. STARK COOLBAUGH, R. 2, Tunkhannock, Pa. 13-8

Single-combed White Leghorns—Eggs from Large, high-scoring, heavy-laying birds, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. SAM S. BLIEM, Pottstown, Pa. 13-8

Leghorns—S. C. White or Brown. Eggs That Hatch, \$1 for 15; \$5 per 100. Prize matings, \$2. "The best for the price—always." Circular. UPLAND POULTRY YARDS, Box G, Decatur, Ill. 13-8

Little Chicks from Heavy-laying, Prize-winning Rose-combed Brown, and Single-combed White Leghorns, 10 cents each. Free circulars. LEON L. HOUGH, Box C, Canisteo, N. Y. 13-8

Single-combed White Leghorns—Eggs from Two-hundred-egg hens, \$1.50 per setting; \$6 per 100. Orders filled promptly. A. D. VIKNEISON, Petersburg, Va. 13-8

S. C. W. Leghorns—Eggs, per 100, \$4; Day-old chicks, \$2.50 for 25. Breeders score 90 to 95. WEJA LEGHORN FARM, Box 31, Kenton, Ohio. 13-8

Rose-combed White Leghorns of Finest Quality. Winners at Madison Square Garden, Chicago, Indianapolis, Hagerstown. Great winter layers. Remember we have the quality at a lower cost than others. Good batch and prompt delivery guaranteed. \$1 per 15; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100. A. C. NESTER & SON, Pottstown, Pa. 13-8

McElheney's Single-combed White Leghorns Stay white and are bred to lay. Stock and eggs for sale. FRANK L. McELHENNEY, Box E, Canba, N. Y. 13-12

America's Best Single-combed Buff Leghorns Win for others, will win for you. Exhibition and utility stock for sale. BUFF LEGHORN POULTRY YARDS, Annville, Pa. 13-12

4,000 S. C. W. Leghorns. Large, Healthy, Line-bred white birds. Bred for heavy egg-production. Breeding and utility stock and eggs for hatching for sale at fair prices. BELLE HILL WHITE LEGHORN RANGE, Elkton, Md. 13-10

Rose-combed Brown Leghorns Exclusively, Twelve years. Unequaled laying strain. Hatching eggs, 15, \$1; 160, \$5. WILLIAM SCHLUER, Jamesport, N. Y. 13-9

Bargains—Pullets, Hens, Cockerels, S. C. White Leghorns, exhibition and utility. Mammoth White Pekin Ducks. Eggs for hatching a specialty. SOUTHERN POULTRY YARDS, Box 411, Herndon, Va. 13-9

Wittman's Strain, S. C. Brown Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.50 to \$5 per setting, equal to many of the \$13 per setting eggs. Also Pure White Homers, nine birds, one pair, \$1.50; four pair lots, \$5. Circular free. H. M. MOYER, Route 2, Bechtelsville, Pa. 13-9

Eggs from Choice Mated S. C. W. Leghorn-bred and improved by Mrs. C. E. Brainard, now owned by me. \$2 per 15. A. T. MYERS, Quincey, Mich. R. F. D. No. 4, Box 81. 13-9

High-class Single C. White and Single C. Brown Leghorns, excellent layers. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. J. C. MILLIGAN, Connellsville, Pa. R. F. D. No. 36. 13-9

Leghorn Eggs for Sale—(Wyckoff Strain)—Eggs guaranteed, \$1 a setting. GEORGE A. LANPHEUR, Germantown, Md. 13-10

WYANDOTTES

White Wyandottes! Let Me Send You Photo of each pen—you choose, and get your choice. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15. J. WARD SOMERS, Box 2016, Brookville, Ohio. 13-12

White Wyandotte, Extra Nice Breeding Hens and pullets, \$1.50, \$2 each. Prime cocks and cockerels, \$3 each. HENRY M. HACKER, Lynn, Mass. 13-8

Columbian and White Wyandottes and Houdans. Prizes at Hagerstown, 1907, and Washington, D. C., 1908; 1st and 3d cock, 1st cockerel and pen, 3d and 4th hens, 2d and 3d pullets, Columbian; 2d pen White Wyandottes, and 1st cock, hen, and pullet, and 2d cockerel, Houdans. Stock for sale. Eggs, \$2 for 15. J. D. SUMNER, Kensington, Md. 13-8

White Wyandottes. Eggs for Hatching from My Eastern prize winners 1908. \$1.50 for 15, \$6 per 100. Other pens, \$1 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. C. WARMAN, Washington N. J. 13-8

Silver Wyandotte Eggs for Hatching. \$2 per 15. 1 won 4 firsts, 3 seconds, 1 third at Washington, D. C., 1908. H. A. BACON, Branchville, Md. 13-8

White Wyandottes. These Birds Will Excel others for quality, egg-production, and market fowls. Eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$6, 100. B. A. GRAFF, Jamesburg, N. J. 13-8

Heavy Laying Strain White Wyandottes. Pullet lays 25 eggs, 30 days. Eggs, \$2 per 15. DOGWOOD POULTRY YARDS, Westfield, N. J. 13-8

Eggs—Strongly Fertile, From Ten Pens of Large blocky white birds, \$2 per setting. Try them. They will please you. GRANDVIEW POULTRY FARM, Grove City, Pa. 13-8

Want Quality? Consult Me. Eggs, \$2 per 15. WHITE, the White Wyandotte Man. Hyattsville, Md. 13-8

1,200 Duston White Wyandottes, Nugget Buff Rocks, line bred for show points and eggs. Must be as described. ALLEN SECHRIST, Port Trevorton, Pa. 14-5

25,000 Fertile White Wyandotte Eggs, \$4 per 100. Day-old chicks. Safe arrival guaranteed. FOREST HILL FARM, Box A, Burnwood, N. Y. 13-8

Buff Wyandottes, Winning at Rochester, N. Y., January, 1907 and 1908, on five entries, won 1, 2, 3, 5, Fifty birds in class. Circular. MRS. R. BOWDEN, Clifton Springs, N. Y. 13-8

For Sale—From My A No. 1 White Wyandotte pen, bred for size and color; \$2.50 per 15 eggs. R. S. ALTHOUSE, Blooming Glen, Pa. 13-8

Partridge Wyandottes Exclusively—Rich Mahogany color, clear pencilling, yellow legs; Standard shape, blue ribbon winners wherever shown. Our exhibit the main attraction at the great Dallastown show. Eggs from best mating, guaranteed fertile, \$2 for 15; \$5 for 50. ENTERPRISE POULTRY FARM, Yoe, Pa. 13-8

Silver-laced Wyandottes, Winners this Season at Allentown, Wilmington, and Washington. Eleven prizes from eleven entries. Eggs, \$2 for 15, from prize-winners; \$1 from farm flock. T. K. McDOWELL, Rising Sun, Md. I have moved from Oakford, Pa. 14-5

White Wyandottes Exclusively—Bred From Egg-laying strain. Stock and eggs for sale. Prices reasonable. R. G. HARKINS, Hickory Hill, Pa. 13-8

A. W. CLOSE, Scranton, Pa., Breeder of Columbian Wyandottes exclusively. Madison Square and Scranton winners. Eggs from best matings, \$3. Satisfaction guaranteed. 13-8

Columbian Wyandottes, Cockerels, Hens, and Pullets. Bred from my New York, Chicago, and Boston winners. Good birds at low prices. Eggs for hatching, \$3 for 15. Send for circular of winnings. HAZELMERE POULTRY FARM, Knightsville, Cranston, R. I. 13-8

Golden Wyandottes, Prize-winners Wherever shown. Write for my list of winnings. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$4 per 45. WM. H. EDELER, Box B12, Bel Air, Md. 13-8

Brinser's Columbian Wyandottes. Young Stock at \$5 per trio. Send for free circular, which describes my fowls in full. H. D. BRINSER, Columbian Wyandotte Specialist, Manchester, Va. 13-8

White Wyandottes—Keeler's and Andrews' strains, direct last season; 2 firsts, 1 second, 5 specials, Kingston, N. Y., 1907. \$2 setting. Mating list. E. C. ELMORE, New Paltz, N. Y. 13-8

Eggs—Silver-laced Wyandottes Exclusively. We will book orders from now until April 15, at \$1.25 per setting of 15. Address MONTROSE, STOCK FARM, Deanwood, Va. 13-8

Columbian Wyandotte Eggs. Eggs from Pen No. 1 (bought direct from Aug. D. Arnold), \$1 per setting. Pen No. 2, raised from Pen No. 1, fine birds, \$1.50 per setting. Also a few good cockerels for sale cheap. A. B. TERRY, Drug-gist, Amagansett, N. Y. 13-8

Buff Wyandottes Exclusively. They Have the Wyandotte shape, good combs, and even color of the right shade. A few extra good breeders and some fine young stock for sale at reasonable prices. W. P. PRATT, Chatham, N. Y. 13-8

Black Wyandotte Prize-winners; Stock and Eggs in season. GEO. H. BOYD, 1507 G Street S. E. Washington, D. C. 13-11

Wetzel's Silver-laced Wyandottes, Best Strain in America; win wherever shown; furnished winners for Altamont, Penn. Yan. Owego, Canandaigua, Afton, N. Y.; Wilkesbarre, Milton, York, Pa.; Hagerstown, Frederick, Md., this season. Satisfaction guaranteed. Stock and eggs for sale. Several hundred to select from. HARRY WETZEL, 380 West North Street, Carlsile, Pa. 13-8

Buff Wyandottes, Silver-cup Winners at Blandon. Winners at Reading and Saratoga shows. Fine cockerels at \$2.50, great in tall and wings. Eggs, \$1 per setting. F. H. YARNALL, Pottstown, Pa. 13-8

Silver Wyandotte Specialist for Ten Years (Beckett's blood only). Clear white, open-laced pullets, \$1.50. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.75; 60, \$5. D. LEWIS, Keyport, N. J. 13-9

Columbian Wyandottes Exclusively. Bred for beauty and utility. Won wherever shown. Four grand yards; three or more birds in each yard have taken a prize. None better. We invite inspection and comparison. Eggs, 15 for \$2; 45 for \$5. DR. F. A. FINCH, Amagansett, Long Island, N. Y. Member Suffolk Co. Poultry Association. 13-9

Silver-penciled and Columbian Wyandotte Winners for the past five years at Boston, Providence, Brockton, etc.; eggs, \$2 per setting. J. E. MORSE, Taunton, Mass. 13-9

For Sale—Eggs at \$2.50 per 15, \$10 per 100, from White Wyandottes that have never lost a prize. Sixty fine pullets for sale. M. KYLE, Box 500, Charleston, W. Va. 13-9

White Wyandottes and Rose-combed Rhode Island Reds exclusively. Bred from egg-laying strain. \$1.50 for setting, 15 eggs. LOUIS RINGHOUSE, Poultry Yard, 162 North Ocean, Patchogue, L. I. 13-9

High-class White Wyandottes Exclusively. Grand males and females for sale, for show and breeding purposes, from superior laying strain. Incubator eggs, \$5 per 100. Circular free. Three Storm King brooders to exchange for White Wyandotte pullets. L. H. MORSE, Newark, N. Y. 13-9

White Wyandottes Exclusively. The Same Blood that has won at New York and Boston for two years; also a clean sweep at Richmond Hill. Will sell a few eggs from my specially mated pens, also a few good pullets. GILT EDGE POULTRY YARDS, Wm. W. Titus, proprietor, East Williston, Long Island, N. Y. 13-9

White Wyandottes, Duston Strain, Line-bred, Fine stock. Took first premium. Eggs, 75 cents a setting, or \$6 a hundred. MARION I. MOORE, Hamburg, N. Y. 13-9

Columbian Wyandottes—Blue Ribbon Winner, Great Kansas City Show, 1908. Eggs, 6 cents each. Stock for sale cheap. F. A. RECTOR, 312 Northwest, Nevada, Mo. 13-8

MINORCAS

Rose and Black Minorcas—Eggs From First prize Madison Square Garden, New York, winners. Guaranteed to hatch. Illustrated price circular free. G. A. CLARK, Seymour, Ind. 13-9

Rose-combed Black Minorcas, Northup Strain. Winners at Madison Square, Rockland County Fair, Hackensack, Paterson, Rutherford, and Englewood. Eggs and stock. SUMMIT POULTRY YARDS, Dept. B, Hackensack, N. J. 13-10

Rose-combed and Single-combed Black Minorcas, 1908 winners: 11 entries, 11 prizes; 6 specials, 4 Rose-combed club ribbons; 4 grand pens. Eggs guaranteed, regardless of distance. Circular free. E. CROUCH, Twining, D. C. 13-8

Rose-combed White Minorcas, 61-2 and 8 Pound. Rose-combed Buff, Rose and Single-combed White Orpingtons. Eggs, \$2 per 15. B. WENK, Washington, Ill. 13-8

Black Minorcas, Rose and Single-combed. Eggs guaranteed to hatch. Circular describing this valuable variety free. BLACK MINORCA FARM, Geo. F. Pratt, Manager, Lerayville, Pa. 13-8

Rose-combed White Minorcas—Eggs. Write C. S. CRUMBLING, Marysville, Pa. 13-8

Single-combed Black Minorcas Exclusively (North-up strain). 15 eggs, \$1.50; \$7 per 100. Breeding cockerels, \$2; also pullets. B. C. DEYO, New Paltz, N. Y. 13-8

R. C. White Minorca Eggs for Hatching. From Our prize-winner, \$3 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Large, white stock. H. P. SMITH & SON, Woodbury, N. Y. 13-10

S. C. Black Minorcas Exclusively—Northup Stock. Winners at Hagerstown, and wherever shown. Standard weight. Eggs, \$2 per 13. B. B. YOUNG, Cumberland, Md. Member Black Minorca Club. 13-8

Rose-combed Black Minorcas, Northup Strain. Eight fine pens. Eggs, \$5, \$3, and \$2 per setting. EUGENE C. LOISEAU, Spring Valley Avenue, Hackensack, N. J. 13-9

White Lilly Strain Minorcas, Single-combed Exclusively. Eggs, exhibition, \$5 a setting; other pens, \$2. J. L. ANGLEMYER, Leetonia, Ohio. 13-9

White Minorcas, S. Comb White Cloud Strain; very large White Wyandottes, prize winners; eggs, \$2, 15. R. L. BLAIR, Castle Creek, N. Y. 13-9

Superb Rose-combed Black Minorca Cockerels, bred from extra large prize stock. Eggs for sale from specially selected stock. W. H. LOWE, New Freedom, Pa. 13-9

Single-combed Black Minorcas Exclusively (North-up strain). Winners wherever shown: 15 eggs, \$1.50; \$7 per 100. B. C. DEYO, New Paltz, N. Y. 13-8

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Join The Rhode Island Red Club of America. Send \$1 to GEO. P. COFFIN, Sec'y, Freeport, Me., with your name and address. Become a member, receive the club catalogue—Red Hen Tales—and compete for club prizes. The only up-to-date club. 13-11

Rose-combed Reds. I Won at Washington Show, D. C., Jan. 6, 1908, on five entries: 1st, 2d cockerel, 1st, 2d, 3d pullet. Cockerels of same breeding for sale. Eggs for hatching. DUNCAN McCULLOCH, Glencoe, Baltimore Co., Md. 13-8

S. C. Rhode Island Red Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Best strains for show and utility. A. P. BENJAMIN, 816 Woodlawn Street, Scranton, Pa. 13-10

Eggs for Hatching—R. C. R. I. Reds (Tuttle strain). W. Wyandottes, Clement and Fike strain, \$1 setting; \$5 per 100. H. E. GERBIG, Chambersburg, Pa. 13-8

Rose-combed Rhode Island Reds—Winners at Jamestown Exposition, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Trenton, and wherever shown. Eggs for hatching. Send for circular, showing matings and winnings. LOUIS ANDERSON, Bloomerburg, N. J. 13-9

S. C. Rhode Island Reds—America's Best Strain of egg-producing and prize-winning stock. Breeding stock for sale on approval, at reasonable prices. Eggs for hatching, \$1 per 15, or \$5 per 100. J. M. DRUMM, Mercersburg, Pa. 13-8

Rhode Island Reds, Lakenvelders, Dutch Belted Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Hampshire Swine. Write for illustrated catalogue. HORNING'S IDEAL STOCK FARM, P. I. Horning, Prop., Alden, Minn. 13-8

R. C. Rhode Island Eggs for Hatching, \$1 per setting, \$5 per 100. Tuttle and other good strains. GEORGE HOWARD, JR., South Bound Brook, N. J. 13-8

Single-combed Reds—Eggs From Prize-winners, \$5 and \$2 per 15. Send card for mating-list and egg circular. CHAS. C. ROSS, Blair, Nehr. 13-8

Rhode Island Reds Exclusively, Both Combs. Selected eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Satisfaction and quality guaranteed. C. F. MAURER, Box 126, Duhlin, Pa. 13-8

Rhode Island Reds—Single and Rose-combed. Strong, lively, vigorous cockerels from \$3 up. Hens and pullets low. Eggs for hatching, \$2 and \$3 for 15. Send for circular of winnings. HAZEL-MERE POULTRY YARDS, Knightsville, Ga. 13-8

My Reds Still Lead, Winning Eight Firsts at Providence and Woonsocket. Eggs from Rose or Single Combs, \$2 per setting. EDW. CORNFORTH, Slaterville, R. I. 13-8

Single-combed R. I. Reds, Prize-winners at Washington Show. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30, from selected pen. H. B. McDONNELL, College Park, Md. 13-8

Shove Will Sell a Few of His Best Breeders of Rhode Island Reds, Hondans and Pekin Ducks, at very low prices, to make room for his young stock. Send for prices. D. P. SHOVE, Fall River, Mass. 13-8

Rhode Island Red, Winners at Philadelphia. Special offer: Setting of eggs, a can lice powder, and a box 5-cent cigars, all for \$1.50. FRANK KLINE, Spring City, Pa. 13-9

Rose-combed Reds (Exclusively), Rosedale, Tuttle and Anderson strains direct, prize stock eggs for hatching, \$1 and \$2 for 15. FREDERICK OLIVER, Rutherford, N. J. 13-9

Rhode Island Reds—Winners at Schenectady, N. Y., Philadelphia, Springfield, Mass., Washington, and Hagerstown. Tuttle's and Tompkins' strains. Circular free. WM. M. GORSUCH, Monkton, Md. 13-9



The Pigmy Pouter of To-day



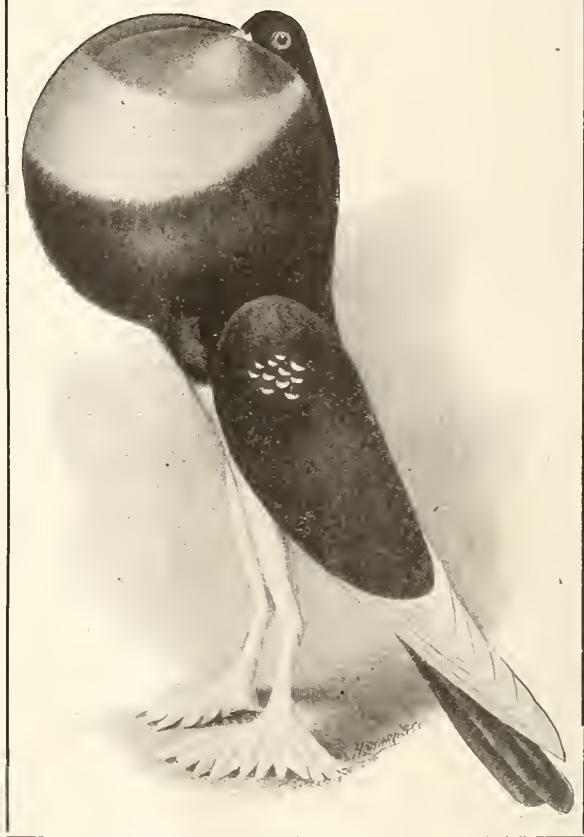
ALL the varieties of fancy pigeons, there is not one which has improved in the past few years to such an extent as the "Little Prince of Pigeons," the Pigmy. It was not so many years ago that the meaning of Pigmy Pouter was simply a small bird, that blew a globe, and had the markings of the English Pouter. It made no difference what the shape or station of the bird was so long as it was small, well marked, and inflated its crop, and the larger the crop the better it was liked.

And it was not a century ago that the list of colors was limited to one—blue. In fact it is in the memory of living man when the Pigmy Pouter was not. But I

desired contraction in size in the same bird yet awhile, though it will come, is coming and coming fast.

In all the advance and improvement since it has become the design of the moulders of the Pigmy to form a Pouter as well as a Pigmy, the success attained was shown to a more marked degree at last year's shows than ever before. There were some birds shown that were truly Pouters in miniature, and such good Pouters that the attention of the leading English Pouter breeders of this country and of Canada were attracted to the extent that a few pairs of the dwarfs may be found in the lofts of many of these strictly Pouter men, who are for the Pouter, first, last and all the time.

There is not the slightest doubt but



BLACK PIED POUTER

am delighted to say that it is to-day, and in all its glory, the very essence of the scientific breeders' art, and it will improve even more in the next few years than it has in the past.

The time has now arrived when the accent will be on the Pouter, instead of the Pigmy, as in the past. The little fellows will be Pouters first and Pigmies after. I can hear the old breeders saying, "Give me the little birds every time," and I say so too, but I should add "but they must be Pouters, first." These chaps who want little birds will even now stretch the size a trifle to get the other points that are so dear to the hearts of the English Pouter breeder, and they are fast coming around to acknowledge the fact that we cannot get the fine points with the

that we are fast getting to the point when we can compete with the Pigmy for points, against the old but stately English Pouter, the Pigmy's ancestor. And when we do reach that perfection, I am very much afraid that it will mark the end of those ancient kings of fancy pigeons, for the Pigmy will have all the good and noble qualities of its giant parents, and none of their objectionable characteristics, which, though few, do exist.

From the little, thick, low, squat, big blowing but perfectly marked, short-legged and long-tailed Pigmy Pouter of but one color a few years ago, a prize-winner, we now have the tall, stately, slender, upright, narrowly tapering, short-tailed, little Pouter with long close limbs set away back, giving that long waist and

beautifully formed girth (which gives the impression that a string is tied around the body just under the globe), a perfectly round globe, the size in keeping with the contour of the bird, forming the head of that mostly desired wedge, which terminates with the tip of the tail as its apex; the legs gracefully bending at the knees, covered from body to foot with soft,

smooth stocking boots, then spreading out into a charming slipper.

This, in six colors—black, blue, silver, red, yellow, cream and white—the colored birds beautifully marked, in connection with exceptional breeding qualities and a most amiable and responsive disposition, is the perfection of fancy pigeons, the Pigmy Pouter of to-day.—E. C. Duffy.



Missouri State Show

THROUGH the courtesy of the fanciers of the Missouri State Poultry Association, the writer was invited to go to Sedalia, Mo., to judge and lecture to the state organization during the week of December 10. Feeling as we do, under so many obligations to the courteous managers we met at Sedalia, we could scarcely mention one without naming them all, which would be almost an utter impossibility. The Secretary, T. E. Quisenberry, and Mrs. Quisenberry, of Slater, Mo., did noble work in the management of the show, and our kind friend, J. A. Maxwell, of Fayette, Mo., who lent such a helping hand during the St. Louis Poultry Show, claims the right of priority in being mentioned as the prince of good fellows wherever he goes.

From issuing the catalogue, which was most complete, down and through to the shipping away of the exhibit, everything was done in a businesslike way, which spoke volumes in praise of the organization. The lectures were delivered each evening in the court-house, which was surprisingly large, and quite appropriately furnished for such a meeting; the seating capacity is much greater than is usually seen in our section of the country, even in the larger cities. A banquet was served by the ladies of the church near at hand, and a most pleasant evening was spent.

Of the exhibit we would make particular mention. The only thing lacking was to have the birds thoroughly classified and kept in regular-sized pens, as we see them in the East. This is most certain to come to the state of Missouri, and when it does arrive, the coops will find waiting for them as fine a collection of fowls as will be found in any locality throughout the United States.

It is not necessary to mention by varieties, other than to say that the Buff and Partridge Cochins shown were fully the equal, and among the Buffs especially, better than we have met with elsewhere during the winter. A few of the Partridges would rank with the New York exhibit. In Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes of all varieties, and Rhode Island Reds as well, the quality was there. The only thing lacking was the fine finish of preparation which fanciers of that locality are sure to become familiar with, and when they do, they can visit any portion of the country having the assurance of gaining their full proportion of the honors, from the fact that they have size, shape and color well established in their fowls. The question of condition is a matter of

education along the lines of a fancier which they will quickly acquire.

The Mediterranean classes are undoubtedly most deficient; there were some good ones in all varieties shown, but this was not generally the case. In all Leghorns, under-size in females was prevalent; in the Brown variety the type, color, and markings seemed lacking. The few excellent specimens so outranked the poorer ones as to assure one that they would furnish an object-lesson that would induce each and every breeder of Leghorns to make every effort in the early future to advance into line with the best producers in the world.

We wish that we might have space to publish the name of each exhibitor in all the classes. Not being able to do this, we feel that it is better not to mention the names of any, other than the few spoken of above. We feel that the fanciers of Missouri are moving along on the right track to bring them the greatest amount of success. The help extended to them by the state authorities, the endowment fund in their interest, and the big-hearted determination of the members of the association and their friends, makes it an absolute certainty that in the near future the Missouri State Poultry Show will stand shoulder to shoulder with the best in the country.

Rumpless Fowls

Rumpless are being considered in many shapes and forms. In an English paper a writer states that they hope to have a string of Rumpless at the Crystal Palace Show of 1908, and states that he should like to hear the opinion of fanciers as to whether they favor the Rumpless Minorca, Game, etc., or whether they think a Rumpless should be a distinct breed as far as possible. From anything we now have as regards color, type, etc., we in this country have almost stamped out the despicable fad of trimming the Pope's nose from young chicks of all kinds as soon as they come from the shell, and palming them off in fall fair shows as a real type of fowls. We are surprised that the English fanciers will consider them in the Crystal Palace Shows. We have invited the readers of this paper to send us some eggs that will hatch the Rumpless fowl. We have been promised eggs for many years, but up to the present none have ever come to hand.

Feed Reeve's Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write CHARLES H. REEVE, 187 Washington Street, New York. 13-8

Rhode Island Reds—The Prize-winning and Egg-laying kind. We want to send you our folder and list of prize winners. If you start with Reds, start right. Our folder contains many valuable pointers. BIXBY & BIXBY, Rural Route, Council Bluffs, Iowa. 13-9

High-class, Exhibition Rose-combed R. I. Reds. Prize-winners. Free circular. Good utility stock for sale. Pullets and cockerels at \$1 per head. Eggs, 15 for \$2. JAS. J. BROWN, R.F.D. 32, Dunbar, Fayette Co., Pa. 13-9

My Rhode Island Reds and S. C. White Leghorns on farm have free range. I do not ask a fancy price for my eggs. Fertility guaranteed. \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. MAPLE HILL POULTRY YARDS, Gainesville, Va. 13-9

S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Ten Years Our Specialty. Eggs, \$2 per 15, from stock that is red, not lemon or buff color; large, vigorous, great layers, and good show birds. Address EVERGREEN STOCK FARM, Larkfield, Suffolk Co., N. Y. 13-10

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

Rhode Island Whites—Eggs from Pens Headed by first-prize males and selected females—some first-prize winners—\$3 for 15. Catalogue on application. IDA M. BRIGGS, Skaneateles, N. Y. 13-9

The R. I. Whites, America's Utility Fowl. For quick maturing and as layers, they equal the Leghorns. As dressed poultry they have no superior. Four firsts at the Rhode Island Show. Circular free that tells all about them. J. ALONZO JOCOY, the Originator, Wakefield, R. I. 13-9

BANTAMS

Polish Bantams—Golden-laced, Buff-laced, and White-crested Black. The original strain of rare and beautiful midsize that placed the Buffs in the Standard. A few trios, \$25. Eggs, \$10 per setting. PARK VIEW POULTRY YARDS, W. Springfield, Mass. 13-9

Golden and Silver Sebright and Buff Cochins Bantams. Choice cockerels, \$2 each. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. F. LAUX, No. 85, Lowell Street, Rochester, N. Y. 13-8

Choice White Cochins Bantams and Eggs for Sale. Write for prices. FRANK MARKS, Box 587, Wauson, Ohio. 13-8

Have a Few Black Red Game Bants, Light Brahma Bants. J. HART WELCH, Box 4, Douglass, Long Island, N. Y. 13-8

CHARLES JEHL, Long Branch, New Jersey, Buff Cochins Bantams. Eggs, \$3 per 13. Winners 88 prizes at the Great Madison Square Garden, New York. 13-9

Gold and Silver Sebrights, Buff and Black Cochins Bantams. The kind that wins. 500 birds cheap. Eggs, \$3. CLYDE PROPER, Schorrie, N. Y. 13-10

Light Brahma Bantams. The Greatest Bunch of these little beauties in America. Having had the best of success this season in hatching and raising, I offer some real bargains. Remember, this stock is from the New York and World's Fair cup-winners. Come early if you want any of Orr's Famous Light Brahma Bantams. Look up New York record for the past half-dozen years. More firsts than all others combined. WALTER S. ORR, Orrs Mills, N. Y. 13-9

Prize-winning White and Buff Cochins Bantams. \$2.50 a pair. Also eggs for setting. JOHN Q. ADAMS, JR., Riverhead, N. Y. 14-1

Bantam Specialist—Buff, Black, White, and Partridge Cochins, also Light Brahmas. I ship on approval. Circular free. GEO. C. SALMON, Port Dickinson, N. Y. 13-9

Light Brahma and Buff Cochins Bantams. Handsome, hardy little birds. Prolific layers. Fine young stock. Reasonable prices. CHAS. E. TUTTLE, 24 East Washington Street, Rutland, Vt. 13-8

Bantams and Eggs for Sale—Japs, Brahmas, Rose-combed Partridge Cochins, Black Cochins. ROANOKE BANTAM YARD, P. O. Box 376, Riverhead, N. Y. 14-1

Imported, High-class Game Bantams, All Varieties. We have ready for mailing a handsome little illustrated booklet, describing Bantams and plant, which we will be pleased to mail free to all those who send us their address. Watch this space in August issue for what we will offer for sale. FINCKE & THORNTON, Vine-land, N. J. 13-10

JAVAS

Jones, "The Java Man," Suffield, Conn.—Mottled Javas, Black Javas; the best there is in the United States. Am breeding from two 10½ pound cockerels. Eggs that will hatch, \$3 per 15; packed to go any distance. I am the originator of Rose-combed Rhode Island Red Bantams, Little Beauties; Rhode Island Reds every way with bantam size. Have bred them six years. Eggs, \$5 per 10. Circular free. 13-9

ORPINGTONS

Single-combed Buff Orpingtons; Cook and Vase strains; greatest producers; best quality. Price low for such quality. Write wants. E. R. SPAULDING, Jaffrey, N. H. 13-8

Blue Ribbon Poultry Yard—S. C. Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Black Orpingtons; from my prize winners, \$2 per 13 eggs. KNUT SPONEM, Mt. Horeb, Wis. 13-8

The Coming Fowl—64-page Club Catalogue, telling all about the Buff Orpingtons. Every one interested in poultry should have a copy. Mailed free. Address WILL H. SCHADT, Secretary, Goshen, Ind. 13-8

S. C. Black Orpingtons—Prize-winners. Eggs very reasonable. See January Feather, page 13. Send for circular. DR. GEO. B. EDWARDS, 26 Church Lane, Lansdowne, Pa. 13-8

Single-combed Buff and White Orpington Eggs, \$2 per 15. W. Cook's strains. W. E. POULSON, R. F. D. No. 1, Northbend, Ohio. 13-8

S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Winners at Kingston and Hudson. Eggs, \$2 per 15. Member National Buff Orpington Club. R. D. MILLER, Catskill, N. Y. 13-8

S. C. Buff Orpington Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$4 per 100; Bronze Turkey eggs, \$4 per 15; Buff Orpingtons and Buff Leghorns for sale. MISS J. P. JONES, Tobaccoville, N. C. 13-10

Single-combed Black and Single-combed Buff Orpingtons. Stock and eggs, good quality, moderate prices. PEARSON, 500 Valley Street, South Orange, N. J. 13-9

Jubilee Orpingtons—First Hen; Fourth, Fifth pullets, Madison Square, December, '07. First, second, third hens; first, second pullets, Scranton, and other winners in my yards. Write for egg prices and information. H. F. ATIHERTON, Moosic, Pa. 13-9

Single-combed Buff Orpington Cockerels and Pullets, \$3 to \$10. All bred from my forty-five dollar trio, from WILLOW BROOK FARM, Jennie Milner, 700 N. Center, Bloomington, Ill. 13-8

For Sale—S. C. Buff Orpington Eggs (Cook strain), per setting, \$1.50. JAS. WINEGAR, Clinton, Wis. 13-8

BRAHMAS

Light Brahmas, Mammoth Strain. Great Winners in world's contests. Eggs from best mating, \$3 per 15. Fine stock, prices reasonable. H. T. ROGERS, Catsville, Mo. 13-8

Six Very Fine Light Brahma Hens and Two choice cockerels. Nettleton's strain. Closing out at \$3 each. Worth \$10. ROCKLAND FARM, Benson, Md. 13-9

Originators of Buff Brahmas, the Coming Business fowl of America. Eggs for hatching, \$4 per setting. Circular, giving description and winnings. Buy direct from originator. LLOYD M. HALLENBECK, Catskill Station, N. Y. 13-9

Light Brahmas, Scientifically Bred for Exhibition and eggs. Winners wherever shown. Fertile eggs, \$3, 15; \$3, 30. EAST VIEW POULTRY YARDS, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 13-9

FAVEROLLES

Lakenvelder, Faverolles, Buff Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks, Brahmas, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Pekin Ducks. Eggs from prize and laying matings. New York winners. LISETTE POULTRY FARM, Delivery 1, Passaic, N. J. 13-8

Bardwell's Salmon Faverolles, Importations from best yards in England; 15 eggs from choice matings, \$5. H. W. BARDWELL, Tunkhannock, Pa. 13-8

Salmon Faverolles, "Greatest Layers and Market fowls." Why not get the best? Eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Also Lakenvellers at same price. C. J. SWANSON, Sycamore, Ill. 13-8

Faverolles—The Great Utility Fowl—Prize Winners at "Chicago Poultry Shows" of 1907 and 1908. A limited number of pullets for sale. Eggs for hatching, \$2.50 per setting. GEO. E. FARLEY, Morgan Park, Ill. 13-9

DORKINGS

Silver-gray Exclusively for 19 Years, the Very best, as my records show. More first and special prizes won the last eleven years at New York, Boston, and the Pan-American, than all my competitors combined. Eggs from fine matings, \$2.50, 13; \$4, 26. WATSON WESTFALL, Sayre, Pa. 13-8

Dorkings—Boston, 1908, Took Challenge Cup for best silver-gray male; Challenge Cup for best cock bred and exhibited by member of "American Dorking Club." Cup for heat hen by a club breeder. First and cup for Colored Dorking cockerel. Whites, four firsts. Stock and eggs for sale. HENRY HALES, Ridgewood, N. J. 13-11

LAKENVELDERS

A New Breed; Best Layers and the Most Sationally beautiful fowl yet discovered. A clean sweep at the Madison Square Garden Show, January, 1907, and winners of first and second in every class except one, December, 1907. Eggs and stock for sale. Send for circular. R. C. GREENE, Sayville, Suffolk Co., N. Y. 13-8

ANDALUSIANS

Blue Andalusians, First Prize, Richmond, Jamestown, and Washington. Finest strain known. Wonderful winter layers. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Cockerels, \$5. V. H. COUNCILL, Warrenton, Va. 14-2

Prize-winning Blue Andalusians—Won 1st Cockerel, 1st pullet at Peoria, January, 1908. Eggs from my very best birds, \$1.75 for 15; \$3 for 30. Pens are headed by Peoria and Madison Square prize-winning males. All handsomely laced, and have that rich blue sheen. Don't fail to place your order with me. E. M. HUFNAGEL, R. D. 1, Box 65, Bradford, Ill. 13-8

COCHINS

Fine Partridge Cochins—Good Breeders, \$3 Each; \$5 per pair. Exhibition trios at special prices. Eggs, \$2 per 13. DR. H. F. BALLARD, Cul-
lom, Ill. 13-8

Cochins—White, Black, and Partridge—Winners at Boston, New York, Pittsburg, Wheeling, and Indianapolis, 1908. Breeders for sale after first of June. Eggs, \$3. Circular. Address D. C. PEOPLES, Uhrichsville, Ohio. 13-12

GAMES

Cornish Indians, Thoroughbred Exhibition Stock, scoring to 94½. Bred from best winter layers. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. S. A. WHITE, Timberville, Va. 13-9

Games, \$1 per 13 Eggs; Irish Black Reds, Tornadoes, Heathwood's Cornish and White Indians, \$2. Circular free. Fowls all times. C. D. SMITH, Fort Plain, N. Y. 13-8

Exhibition Black-breasted Red Games; Most Modern type and style. Forty years' experience breeding these for the show-pen. E. R. SPAULDING, Jaffrey, N. H. 13-3

Eggs for Hatching from Exhibition B. B. Reds, Brown Reds, Pyles, and Pit Games. Stamp for circular. F. G. BOUQUET, Dean Street, Owego, N. Y. 13-9

Warhorse and Gray Games and Eggs for Sale. Write for prices. R. W. BROOME, R. F. D. No. 29, Commerce, Ga. 13-9

Exhibition Games, Black-breasted Reds, Silver Duckwings, Red Pyles. Winners of Silver Cup at Pittsburg, Pa., 1907-1908. Eggs in season. C. H. MAY, Chilcota, Pa. 13-9

"Victor" Cornish Victorious at Chicago, 1908, in class of 70 birds; best display in America; 11 competitors competing; the Huey-Templeton Victor Co. entered 14 birds, winning 11 of the 23 regular prizes, and 12 specials. Stock always on sale. Mating list free. W. S. TEMPLETON, Box F, Dakota, Ill. 13-10

LANGSHANS

White Langshans, Eggs and Stock for Sale. MRS. MARSHALL RICE, Route 3, Box 62, Hickman, Ky. 13-8

Black Langshan Eggs for Hatching—Best Matings, \$2 per 20; second matings, \$1.25 per 20 eggs. Well packed in baskets to carry any distance. ROSE LAWN POULTRY FARM, Auburn, Ind. 13-8

Black Langshans—Winners, Layers, Beauties. Hardy stock that will please you. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15, packed to carry any distance. FRANK I. AHERN, Laurel, Md. 13-12

Black Langshans, White and Silver-laced Wyandottes. Prize winners. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. JAMES BREEDEN, R. R. 1, Fulton, Iowa. 13-8

POLISH

Imported Silver-bearded Polish. "The Best in America." Fowls and chicks always on hand for sale. Eggs in season, at \$4 per 15. GEORGE E. PEER, Chili Station, N. Y. 13-9

White-crested Black Polish. Single Birds, Pairs, and trios. Show birds and breeding stock. Write for circular. Polish exclusively for twenty-five years. CHAS. L. SEELY, Afton, N. Y. President of Am. Polish Club. 13-8

White-crested, Black Polish, Standard Bred, None better, no freaks. Stock for sale. Eggs in season, \$2 for 15; \$3 for 30. Write for prize record. R. E. SMITH, Afton, N. Y. Ex-member of Polish Club. 13-9

HOUDANS

Get Your Eggs of a Specialist. Thirteen Years in breeding famous Houdans. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.50 per 30. LOUIS FALLER, Newton, Ill. 13-8

Houdans—Smith's Premier Strain—Large, Dark, heavy-crested birds, bred by trap-nest system; winners at New York, Boston, and other shows. A few trios, \$10. Eggs, \$3 per setting. PARK VIEW POULTRY YARDS, W. Springfield, Mass. 13-9

"Good" Houdans Exclusively. Winners at the shows. Excellent layers. Eggs, \$3 per setting. L. L. LITTLEFIELD, Box 735F, Delavan, Wis. 13-8

Houdans—Eggs for Sale from Pen Containing 1st prize cockerel, 1st and 2d hen, 1st and 2d pullet at Philadelphia show, Jan., 1908. J. EMLEN SMITH, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-8

Houdans—"Faultless"—From World's Best Prize winning and egg record stock. Special system used for fertility. ARLEY METCALFE, 926 Light Street, Baltimore, Md. 13-8

For Sale—Eggs from Highest Egg Record Houdans, and prize-winners. Two pens, prices \$3 and \$5 a setting. Correspondence solicited. MRS. A. McMULLEN, Deborgia, Mont. 13-8

Pippin's Imported Houdans Won 4 Firsts, 3 Seconds, 1 third, at Edinham, 1907. Eggs, 1st pen, \$3; 2d pen, \$2; 3d pen, \$1.50. W. H. PIPPIN, Newton, Ill. 13-8

Houdans for Show Room and To Fill Egg Basket when eggs are eggs. Winning at Rochester Jan., 1907 and 1908. Circular. MRS. R. BOWDEN, Clifton Springs, N. Y. 13-8

Houdans—Pedigree bred from 265 Up—Record females, and progeny my "Three Graces;" three of the best Houdans yet produced; bred along same lines as by McAvoy, for high, glossy color, etc. Chicks, my eggs, have won in our greatest shows. Catalogue of cuts, testimonials, etc. A. E. JONES, Elkland, Pa. Vice-pres. Natl. Houdan Club. 13-8

Houdans—Black Orpingtons—All the Rage. Houdans, handsome, gentle birds, layers of great white and brown eggs the year round. Eggs and stock for sale. Express prepaid. Write MRS. GEORGE BEALE, Oil City, Pa. 13-8

BUCKEYES

Pride of Jersey Buckeye Reds. Send for Catalogue. CLEARVIEW YARDS, Ramsey, N. J. 14-1

Buckeyes—The Pea-combed Reds, Coming 300-egg hen. Fertile eggs, \$2 per 15, up. Stock for sale. Write HARRY FAWCETT, New Albany, Pa. 13-9

ANCONAS

Kemery's Anconas are Winners. Try a Setting of eggs this season and get the winning habit. I am booking orders for eggs now. V. MAX KEMERY, Johnstown, Pa. 14-1

Mottled Anconas, 250-egg Strain—First Prizes at 14 shows. Fox Terrier pups. Circular tells all. Scoring to 96¼. C. A. KNIGHT, Ancona Specialist, Box 69, Olena, Ohio. 13-9

SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS

Sicilian Buttercups—The Coming 300-egg Fowl. Eggs, \$3 per 15. A. H. STERNER, Old Zionsville, Pa. 13-9

HAMBURGS

Breitwieser's Famous Silver-spangled Hamburgs won 60 Ribbons, 2 Silver Cups. Ten highest scores. Titusville, Eggs, \$2, \$3, \$5, for 15. Average score, 935 points. BREITWIESER'S YARDS, Buffalo, N. Y. 13-9

BABY CHICKS

Baby Chicks—Guaranteed Thoroughbred Utility stock in White Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Incubator eggs a specialty. For free circular, address L. M. HEADMAN, Frenchtown, N. J. 13-9

TURKEYS

Golden Bronze Turkeys for Sale, from Prize takers at Chicago, Indianapolis, and Virginia State Fair. Eggs, \$4 per dozen. MRS. SAMUEL F. BADGETT, Route 1, Farmville, Va. 13-8

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Buff and Barred Rocks, Pearl Guinea, B. B. R. Game Bantams. Eggs from prize winners, \$2 per 15. Turkey Eggs, \$2 per 10. CLIFFORD BURHANS, Box 115, Route 4, Saugerties, N. Y. 13-9

DUCKS

Rouen Ducks, Winners at the World's Fair, Illinois State Fair, and many other shows. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13; \$8 per 100. Circulars free. F. D. FOWLER, Carlisle, Ill. 13-8

Buff Orpington Ducks, Black East Indias, Duclair, Blue Swedish, Indian Runners, Rouen, Pekin, Eggs, \$2.50 per 11. JACKSON WATER-FOWL FARM, Forest, Ont. 13-8

Jersey Strain Pekin Ducks. Winners, Gold Special, Philadelphia, 1908. Circular free. Eggs, \$1 and \$2 for 11. PAUL G. SPRINGER, Route 4H, Bridgeton, N. J. 13-8

Indian Runner Ducks, Heavy-laying Strain—Eggs, \$1.50 a setting. CLARION FARM, Greenwich, Conn. Box 63f. 13-8

Pekin Ducks, Mammoth Strain—Full and Half-blooded Japanese; eggs, \$1 to \$3 a setting; \$5 to \$6 per 100. CLARION FARM, Greenwich, Conn. Box 63f. 13-8

For Sale—Eggs from Extra Large Pekin Ducks, \$1 per 11. E. R. PLUMMER, Gaithersburg, Md. Route 1. 13-9

Indian Runner Duck Eggs—My "Large White egg" strain, 12 for \$1.50; 25 for \$2.50. Special mating for show quality, 12 for \$2. Nine years a breeder of prize winners. None better. J. C. KNAPP, R. S., 600 E. 74th Street, Chicago. 13-9

Cook's Indian Runner Ducks—The World's Heaviest laying strain. Eggs, 12, \$2; 24, \$3.75; 50, \$6.50; 100, \$12. Twenty breeding pens. Stock after July 1. IRVING E. COOK, Munsville, N. Y. 13-9

Eggs from Pure-bred Mammoth Imperial Pekin Ducks, \$1.50 per 11; \$3 per 100. Greatest laying strain on earth. Drakes up to 12 pounds. Sixty eggs gathered daily. F. W. MEYER, Box 513, Norfolk, Va. 13-10

2,500 Ponderous Pure-bred Pekin Ducks for Sale. Eggs by the setting or 1,000. 1,300 eggs gathered daily. Common and White Pea Fowl and eggs. Black and White Swan, Embden Geese. Pheasants. Stamped envelope for reply. GOLDEN WEST DUCK RANCHE, Joliet, Ill. 160 acres, established 17 years. 13-9

Pure-bred, Colored Muscovy Ducks, to Reduce stock, I will sell a few pairs or trios, at a low figure. Hatch of 1906 or 1907, as preferred. H. B. SCOFIELD, 677 Boston Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn. 13-10



Marking Chicks



IT IS PUBLISHED in the columns of THE FEATHER an illustrated article telling how to place the distinguishing bands on the shanks of young pigeons. Another question of vital importance to all fanciers is the marking of young chicks so that they may be successfully designated for all time to come.

Fowls of all kinds, character and ages may be marked with bands that can be fastened about the shanks. These bands

should be marked to designate the hen. The chicks hatched from these eggs should be too marked to designate the hen, and the record should show the male bird that had been paired with her when the eggs were produced. In this way, and in this way only, can one be positively certain as to what are the producing hens. Nothing in the whole category of livestock breeding is so valuable as to know to an absolute certainty the producing quality of the females you may possess. This is easier to accomplish with all other kinds of livestock than fowls. To make this absolute in the cultivation of fowls of all kinds, a record through toe marks and bands should be kept so carefully as to be a positive certainty for all time to come.

Grass and Poultry

Grass is of a great deal of importance in the keeping of poultry, not only for its value as a food, but also for its medicinal properties. Its good value is shown in the case of geese, which practically live off of it during certain months of the year. Fowls that can obtain plenty of grass require less food than those confined in bare yards. Besides this it would seem that few substitutes in the way of green foods equal grass for keeping fowls in a healthy condition.

One of the reasons why poultry on range usually do so well is that they can get all the grass they care to eat. Even if the yards in which fowls are kept are not bare the grass growing in them is liable to be weedy and coarse and not the kind that is best for the fowls. In bare yards the case is much worse.

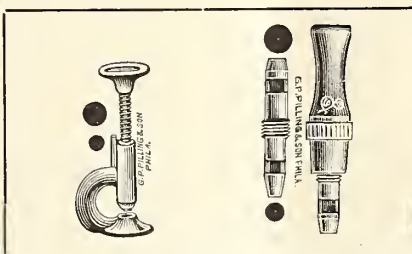
We know that if a dog or cat feels sick it begins at once to eat grass, showing that instinct causes the animal to realize that grass has medicinal properties that will tend to effect a cure. I have also noticed at times fowls that did not feel well refuse to eat grain with the others, yet go to a patch of grass and consume a good deal of it, and in most instances this has resulted in the improvement and cure of the fowl.

I have found it a good plan to have a number of yards opening into one very large yard which had a thick covering of grass, then each flock in the smaller yards was given the run of the large yard in turn. This allowed each flock to get enough grass to keep them in good health. Whenever the lawn was mowed I also distributed the grass among the fowls in the yards.

Grass will grow almost anywhere where anything will grow at all. It is used as a food by many animals, and as a medicine by others, and with fowls it answers to a certain extent for both food and medicine. Being so plentiful fowls should not be cut off from its benefits, and no substitute will fully take its place.—H. E. Haydock.

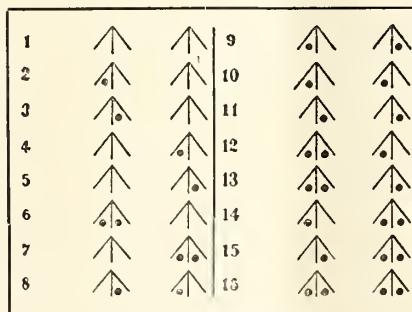
"The Feather you kindly sent me received. I must say it is a 'Dandy,' so find a year's subscription enclosed."—J. D. Buchanan.

Feed Reeve's Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write CHARLES E. REEVE, 187 Washington Street, New York. 13-8



THE PILLINGS TOE-PUNCHES

may bear the name or initials of the owner, the year and the number. This makes a record of this character that can always be kept in sight. In addition to this, however, is the method of marking with a toe punch. It is possible to make sixteen separate marks each year, providing one of these is left, the first, or No. 1, without any mark whatever. If this is done, sixteen marks can be made each year so as to designate the chicks. To have this successful as a record for all time to come, the record must be kept for each year, and as the desirable specimens from these years grow past into the second year, they should be banded in a way that would tell to what mating they belonged, as recorded by the mark in the toe.



PLAN FOR TOE-MARKING

The cut shows the record of all toe markings as previously mentioned. This can be followed out year after year, and kept in a manner that will prevent the possibility of mixing up the young that may come from certain matings.

To have this more accurate, one should keep an absolute record by the individual hen. In other words, one should keep the record of the individual hen that will be the egg that produced the chick. If you possess this valuable producing hen, each and every egg laid by this hen



Hints to Beginners



HERE are many people who think the poultry business is all pleasure and no work. We wish these people would learn that it is a business, and must be treated as any other enterprise, in order to make it pay well. We often hear of some one in the city who is "waiting" for

the time to come when he can come out in the country and raise poultry for profit. There are a few who leave good jobs and jump into the poultry business without any knowledge of it at all. They think all they have to do is to buy or rent a farm, and are not satisfied to try fifty hens, but want to start with five hundred or a thousand. They buy their hens, probably some of all varieties, or perhaps have better sense and take one variety. They put several hundred dollars in buildings, and then expect to get that all back in a few weeks raising broilers, roasters, and selling fresh eggs, etc. They buy an incubator that is guaranteed to do good work, and is just twice as cheap as some of the better machines. They fill the lamp, turn up the flame, fill the egg tray and now sit down as it is a "self-regulating" machine. When the twenty-first day comes around the chicks do not pop out as shown in the pictures of the incubator catalogue. What few do hatch are weaklings, and find it hard work to live. In the meantime they have neglected to clean the poultry-house and the hens have ceased laying almost entirely. They catch the hens, and find they are as light as feathers. On further examination it is found they are eaten up with lice, and the poultry-house is simply polluted. They have not made a cent yet, and are getting "blue." They wonder if the chicks are lousy and to their sorrow find they are "eaten alive." A great many die, and what few do survive are sad-looking creatures. But Mr. Beginner thinks his troubles are all over now, and he rather begins to feel better. At all the fall fairs he can be seen about the poultry-hall continually. He talks nothing but chickens. Not long after cold weather sets in, and his remaining few fowls do not seem to be doing so well. They have a cold and their faces are swollen. They finally take roup, chicken-pox and Mr. Beginner has had his fill of the poultry business. He goes to the butcher privately and sells the remaining few at 10 cents a pound. When asked if they are some of his best stock he says they are just some culls and late-hatched specimens. He now tries something else for a living, as he has made a total failure out of poultry. When he is at the fair next year he steers clear of the poultry-hall, and when some of his friends speak of going to see the poultry, he seems to be interested in something else.

Now, dear beginner, this is just an example. There are just such failures as this, and these are just the kind of men who do the poultry business more harm than anything else. Such men only do the poultry business harm. If they had

started in a modest way, with fifty hens, and learned as they went along they might have been successful poultrymen. If you like poultry and like the work, you may start in a small way, but if you expect easy sailing, lots of money, all pleasure and no work, I certainly advise you to stay out. I am not saying there is no money made in the poultry business, for there is, but it cannot be made without work, and if you do not like work, then you will not like the poultry business and it will not like you.—Plummer McCullough.

Cyphers Incubator Company's Experimental Farm



NOT far from East Aurora is located the experimental plant of the Cyphers Incubator Company, the management of which largely rests with Mr. Essex. Mr. Essex's plan of procedure is to make a small beginning and have that grow and increase from its own resources into a large and profitable plant. Here is being demonstrated the possibility of growing poultry of standard-bred varieties for exhibition, for egg-production and for market poultry. This plan is being pushed by Mr. Essex in the hope of establishing in the minds of every one belief in the possibilities of poultry growing as a plant to be managed by a single man. This plant contains connected apartment houses, all built upon the plans of the Cyphers Incubator Company. The intention of the plant is to demonstrate what one man can do toward making a living for himself and family in growing poultry in a number that can be handled and cared for by the one person and his family. This plant has gradually grown and increased until now the output is almost as large as is desired by the management. Mr. Essex told us that he did not permit any additional equipment to be purchased until there was a profit shown on that which had already been built. In this way the plant grows gradually, and improves in proportion until it has almost reached the point where it must be curtailed or more help employed.

This furnishes an opportunity for demonstrating the value of their incubators, their methods of feeding, and the foods prepared by them. Here at all times may be seen in actual working order the products of the largest incubator plant perhaps in the world. The sales of their several products have become so stupendous as to go away up to large amounts. The demonstration has been valuable to them and their customers. If every one could handle a plant of this kind successfully on their farm, it would add much to their profit, and decrease the labor and hard work imposed upon each individual to a material extent.

Indian Runner Duck Eggs, \$1.50 for 11; Each pen headed by a drake from Hunt's famous 280-egg strain, of England. J. M. MARTIN, Delanson, N. Y. 13-9

Ducks—15 Eggs, \$1; 8 Varieties; Catalogue Free. CYRUS J. EATON, Ridgeview Farms, Cortland, N. Y. 13-8

GEESSE

Toulouse Geese, Superior Strain! None Better! Eggs, \$2 per 7; \$7 per 25. Circulars free. F. D. FOWLER, Carlinville, Ill. 13-8

For Sale—Thoroughbred Toulouse Goose Eggs. Fifteen, \$3. Guinea eggs, white and speckled strains, 15, \$1.25. M. L. CALDWELL, Otsego, Mich. 13-8

PHEASANTS

Golden Pheasants, Beautiful Colored Bird. Eggs, \$5 per 15. Send in your order now. C. W. SAYLOR, Greenfield, Ill. 13-9

ORNAMENTAL

Pheasants, Quail, Peacocks, Swan, Deer, Dogs, Wild Turkeys, Ducks, Parrots, etc. Mated Homers, 70c pair. Standard poultry, 90c setting. Large illustrated price-list, how to breed Pheasants, etc., 25c. G. VELTMAN, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 14-5

(Phoenix Fowl) Long-tailed Fowl of Japan; Eggs from 1st prize pen at Madison Square Garden. Eggs, \$1 a setting. A few pair for sale at \$10 each. Cocks, \$5. JAMES V. MARSH, Greenwich, Conn. 13-8

PIGEONS

Maltese Hen Pigeons, All Colors, \$5 per Pair. Guaranteed imported stock. We import in large quantities from best breeders in Europe. Fancy pheasants, ornamental water-fowl, and live game. Complete price-list, 4 cents. WENZ & MAC-KENSEN, Dept. 17, Proprietors Penna. Pheasantry and Game Park, Yardley, Pa. 13-8

Pigeons! Thousands! Homers, Runts, Dutchess, Burmese Hen, Polish, Lynx, Carriers, Dragons, Pouters, Pigmies, Fantails, Jacobins, Owls, Turbits, Blondinettes, Swallows, Magpies, Helms, Archangels, Tumblers of all kinds. Prices free. Illustrated descriptive book, telling all you want to know, one dime. WM. A. BARTLETT & CO., Box 8, Jacksonville, Ill. 14

Maltese and Hungarian Hen Pigeons, from Upper Austria, imported, genuine large and heavy birds, free beard steamer New York, 5 pairs, \$25; 10 pairs, \$45; 20 pairs, \$80; 40 pairs, \$150; 100 pairs, \$350. Send money order. H. UNZELMANN, Ottostr. 38 Hamburg, Germany. 13-12

Maltese Hens Pigeons, Runts, Runt Crosses. Good breeding stock. THEO. L. HARMER, 3 West Cedar Avenue, Merchantsville, N. J. 14-6

Wanted—5,000 Old Common Pigeons. Pay at least 25c pair. Also 5,000 Homers, Guinea Fowls, live Rabbits. Highest prices paid. "N." GILBERT, 1128 Palmer Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-9

HOMING PIGEONS

Homers for Squab Breeding; Mated Birds; Profitable breeders. Demand exceeds supply. Free illustrated catalogue. MISSOURI SQUAB CO. 3801 Shaw Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 13-10

Twenty-five Pairs Extra-large Squab-breeding Homers, age two to three years, guaranteed. First \$25 received gets this bargain. H. CLARIDGE, Norwalk, Conn. 13-11

English Runts and White Homer Pigeons—High-class birds in quantities or by single pair, at very reasonable prices. A. H. PEACOCK, Dallas, Tex. 13-9

I Offer Guaranteed Mated Homers, Any Quantity, at \$1 pair, and challenge squab companies or dealers to produce better stock at twice my price. Beautiful White Homers, \$1.50 pair. CHARLES E. GILBERT, 1563 E. Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-9

A Square Deal in Mated Homers, Large Squab producers, \$1.50 pair. Special price in quantities. ALBERT SQUAB CO., 323 No. 38th Street, Camden, N. J. 13-9

I Have for Sale, 350 Pairs Homers, Dragons, and Homer Dragon strain, \$2 per pair, while the lot lasts. WM. KEHRER, Norristown, Pa. R. F. D. 1. 13-8

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EGGS FOR HATCHING

Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$2 per 40. From Thoroughbred Light and Buff Brahmas, Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, Reds and Leghorns; 13 varieties. Catalogue. S. K. MOHR, Box 8, Coopersburg, Pa. 13-8

Eggs for Hatching, from Large Vigorous, Prize-winning Dark Brahmas, Light Brahmas, Barred Plymouth Rocks, and White Wyandottes; \$2 for 15; \$3 for 26. Our birds won high honors at the great New York Show, December, 1907, and at other shows where competition was strong. Wm. H. Cyphers, Prop., CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM Route 1, Washington, N. J. 14

Turkey Eggs—Pure Wild and Half-wild. Prize-winning stock. White Wyandotte and Light Brahma eggs, \$1.50 for 15. BERTHA M. TYSON, Rising Sun, Md. 13-8

Eggs for Hatching Pure-bred Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Single-combed White and Buff Leghorns, Rose-combed Buff Leghorns, 15 eggs, \$1; White Pekin Ducks, 11 eggs, 75c. Satisfaction guaranteed. FRANK G. WEED, Hightstown, N. J. 13-8

Eggs for Hatching—Silver-gray Dorkings, W. C. B. Polish, Silver-pencilled Hamburgs, Gray Call, Colored Muscovy Ducks. E. T. EDMUNDS, Ann Arbor, Mich. 13-8

Light Brahma, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Single-combed Buff Orpingtons, and Buff Cochins eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$3; 100, \$5. EVERGREEN POULTRY FARM, Box 6, Shell-rock, Iowa. 13-10

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For Sale—Three Eight-months-old Black Lop-eared does. Also one doe nineteen months old, color black. J. E. KENNEDY, 446 West South Street, Frederick, Md. 13-8

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Express Prepaid—Leghorns, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, R. 1. Reds and Minorcas; fowls for sale. My Reds are a record laying strain. Lay at the rate of 73 eggs in 9 days from 9 hens. Eggs, \$3 per 30. Baby chicks, \$12 to \$15 per 100. Write me. It will pay you. ALBEN B. PRESTON, Saugerties, N. Y. 13-8

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Choice Pure-bred Poultry—Buff Cochins, Barred, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks, White and Golden Wyandottes, S. C. Brown and Buff Leghorns, S. C. Black Minorcas, Light Brahmas, Silver-spangled Hamburgs, and M. B. Turkeys. Eggs, \$1 per 15. Turkey eggs, 25 cents each. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOHN W. NEWCOMER, Mt. Joy, Pa., Route 3. 13-8

Partridge Cochins and White Plymouth Rocks; a few birds for sale from my prize-winning stock. Eggs in season; can spare a few settings from my choice Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, and Columbian Wyandottes, Villa strain. MRS. ROSA J. HOLWAY, Villa Poultry Farm, East Sandwich, Mass. 13-8

22 S. C. Brown Leghorn Eggs for \$1. Also Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Hamburgs, Brahmas, and other varieties at reasonable prices. Circular. J. A. RUBRECHT, Telford, Pa. 13-9

Barred Rock, Pekin Duck Eggs. Strictly First-class, only \$1 per setting. Bronze Turkey eggs, \$2.50 per 13. S. Y. BYRN, Cambridge, Md. 13-8

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White Wyandottes, Leghorns, Reds, Bronze Turkeys. Eggs from first prize winners, York and Dallastown shows, at reasonable prices. Mating-list free. FAIRVIEW FARM, Shrewsbury, Pa. 13-8

Extensive Catalogue, All Varieties Prize Poultry, pigeons, hares, dogs, ducks, geese, guineas, turkeys. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. PIONEER FARM, Telford, Pa. 13-8

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Black Javas, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Anconas, Silver-gray Dorkings, Single-combed Buff, Risck, White Orpingtons, Houdans, Rose-combed Black Minorcas, Columbian Wyandotte, Single-combed Brown Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$2 per 30; \$5.50 per 100. I wish to thank my many customers for past favors. Circulars and winnings. M. R. CUMMINGS, Maryland, N. Y. 13-8

Orpingtons, Single and Rose-combed, Cook's Strain. White Leghorns, Wyckoff's strain. Ideal Houdans, stock and eggs for sale. Circular free. **POHATCONG POULTRY YARDS**, A. Merrill, Prop., Washington, N. J. 13-11

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1,000 White Barred and Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns and R. I. Reds, at \$1.50 to \$5. Their real value, \$5 to \$25. We won 270 prizes and silver cups at leading shows. Eggs, \$1, \$6 per 100. **KALTREIDER POULTRY FARM**, Box 303, Red Lion, Pa. 13-8

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Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$2 per 40, from Brahmas, Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Leghorns, 13 varieties. Lakenfelder eggs, \$4 per 15. S. G. BEALER, Coopersburg, Pa. 13-9

Single-combed White Minorcas That Are White to the skin, bred to lay and bred to win. Also Buff Orpingtons and Brown Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$6 per 100. Stock for sale. **W. H. KERR, JR.**, Monroe, N. C. 13-9

Prairie View Poultry Yards—White Rock, S. C. Buff Orpington, Black Langshans, W. C. Black Polish, Silver-spangled Hamburg eggs, from scored stock. **MRS. WM. RALPH**, Kentland, Ind. 13-9

Eggs—R. I. Reds (Baker), White Wyandottes (Graves), Houdans, \$1.50 for 13. Fantail Pigeons, \$2 a pair. Guinea Pigs, \$1.50 a pair. Circular. **R. J. BRINKERHOFF**, 408 Union Street, West Springfield, Mass. 13-8

Beagle Hounds, all Ages. Homer Pigeons, 75 cents a pair. Cyphers incubators, 60-egg, 240-egg, Cornell 140-egg, Star Brooder. Bargains. **ELMER TIFFANY**, Brooklyn, Pa. 13-9

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S. C. Brown Leghorn (Eggs) from Burgott Best exhibition line, double matings; 15 eggs, \$1; \$5 per 100. Houdan males for sale. **LESLIE D. SMITH**, Charlottesville, N. Y. 13-8

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Business World

The International Stock Food Company, Box P, Minneapolis, Minn., have a free book telling all about their poultry foods; they also furnish an international gape cure. This they claim prevents the possibility of gapes. All who have trouble with this ailment among their chicks, should write them immediately for full particulars.

The second annual show of the Rock Hill Poultry Association, Rockhill, S. C., will occur January 12 to 15, 1909. W. H. Bryce, Rockhill, S. C., is the secretary.

Mr. Wm. H. Gough, secretary, Meriden, Conn., writes us that the Meriden Poultry Association expects to offer more special premiums during the coming winter show than were ever offered there before. They are making special inducements to have specialty clubs meet with them. J. F. Crangle and W. H. Card have been selected as judges. Meriden always holds one of the most attractive shows of the country.

The Great Hagerstown Fair will be held this year October 13 to 16. The poultry department will be under the management of Mr. H. E. Baker, who will be the superintendent. His assistant, Mr. W. Frank Spahr, will be on hand. There is a determination to have the greatest poultry display this year at Hagerstown that has been held since the Golden Jubilee. All fanciers are invited to join hands and march to Hagerstown once more for the greatest event in the year.

Mr. Geo. H. Northup, secretary-treasurer of the S. C. Black Minorca Club, who lives at Raceville, N. Y., is very anxious indeed that every breeder of Black Minorcas should be enrolled on the list of members. The special cash prizes, ribbons, etc., which are offered each year by the club are well worth the consideration of every one. Only members can compete for these special prizes, which are offered all over the country. If you will address Mr. Northup, as above, he will send you full information as to the club, circulars, and blanks relative to membership.

The Electric City Poultry and Pet Stock Association, of Syracuse, N. Y., met recently and held an election of officers. Dr. A. T. Siterly was elected president, R. B. Robbins, secretary. The association contemplates holding a banquet in the near future at Amsterdam, N. Y. An invitation will be extended to all poultrymen in adjacent localities. This should be a love feast, and reflects credit on the push of the association.

Mr. J. A. Bateman, secretary of the Newton Poultry Club, of Newton, Ill., writes us that they have made a very strong organization and expect to hold one of the best shows next winter that has ever been held in the state of Illinois.

They desire that all poultrymen in that locality should become members of the association, and that the fanciers at large should be interested with them in the promotion of the poultry interests in that locality.

Marshfield, Wis., will hold a poultry show during the week of December 9 to 12, 1908. T. S. Tuchscher, Marshfield, Wis., is the secretary.

A Barred Plymouth Rock Club has been organized in the state of Illinois. It is called the Barred Plymouth Rock Club of Illinois. Mr. Joe H. Winkler, of Oakland, Ill., is the secretary. Mr. Winkler is a live worker in poultry matters, and we imagine that under his guidance the Illinois Barred Plymouth Rock Club will be a great success.

The Buff Leghorn Club has just issued a neat, well printed and illustrated 52-page catalogue, telling all about their favorite breed, and nothing but the good and bad points about the Buff Leghorn can be found in this book. It is worth 25 cents to any person who is just beginning in the poultry business, but will be mailed free to any person addressing Geo. S. Barnes, secretary, Battle Creek, Mich. If you are looking for some good fowl to add to your yards, the studying of this catalogue will help you wonderfully. Buff Leghorns hatched in July will lay in December.

The Mt. Pleasant Poultry Farm, Havre de Grace, Md., is looking for a working foreman, single man, who understands the handling of a White Leghorn egg-farm. The right sort of man might have a good opportunity here. In writing, give age, experience and references, so that the owner of the farm may be able to judge without corresponding.

Catalogues, Circulars, etc. Received

E. L. Barclay, 213 Tenth Street N. W., Washington, D. C., circular.
Charles Hunt, Shellrock, Iowa, R. F. D. 2, circular.
Wall Poultry Co., Savona, N. Y., circular.
D. L. Rowe, Poultry, Vt., circular.
Bon Air Poultry Yards, 6 Lloyd Road, Montclair, N. J., mating list.
Lakemont Poultry Farm, Winter Park, Fla., circular.
Creame Farm, Decatur, Ill., circular.
Richard F. Wilson, 147 Elm Street, Albany, N. Y., circular.
Buck Hill Poultry Farm, Buck Hill Falls, Monroe Co., Pa., catalogue.
J. F. Van Alstyne, Niverville, N. Y., mating list.
Elmer Glimm, Taylorsville, Ill., circular.
H. D. Brinser, Manchester, Va., catalogue.
F. H. Williams, Minneapolis, Minn., catalogue.
California Minorca Poultry Farm, Inc., Sunol, Alameda Co., Cal., catalogue.
Niagara Farm, W. R. Curtiss & Co., Prop., Ransomville, N. Y., catalogue.
Edwin W. Staebler, 2449 Tremont Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, catalogue.

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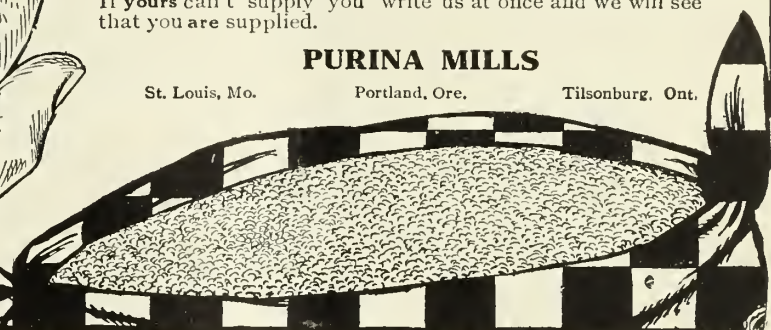
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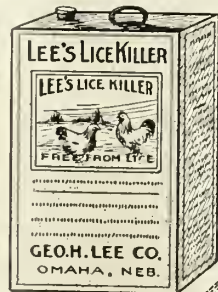


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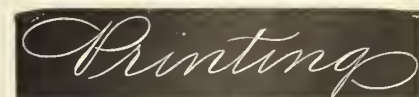
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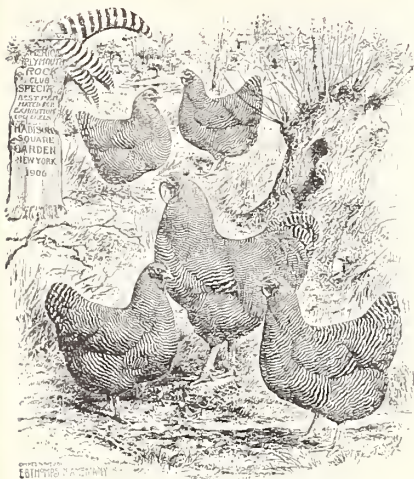
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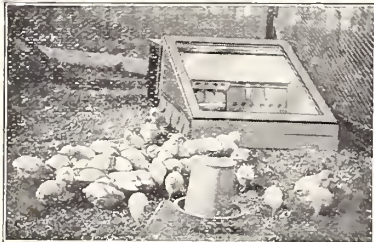
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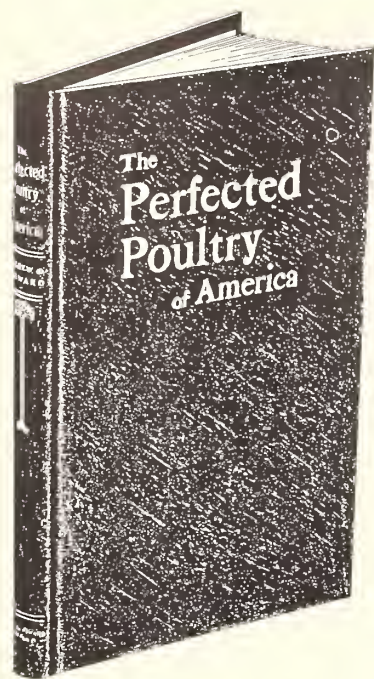


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Vol. XIII No. 9
June, 1908

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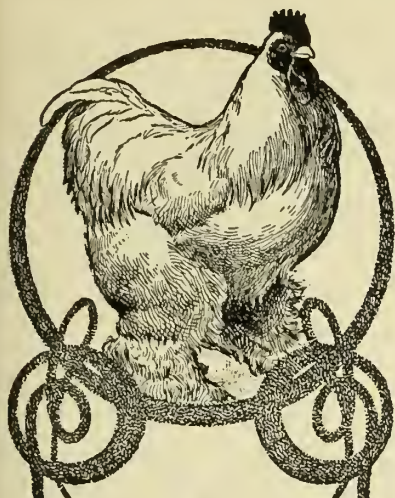
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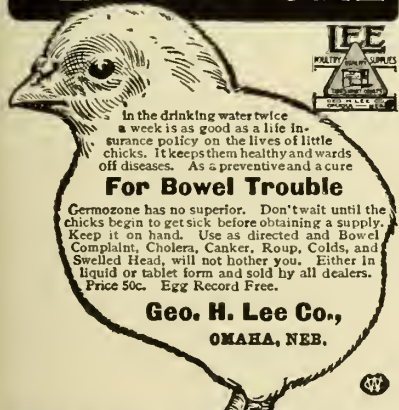
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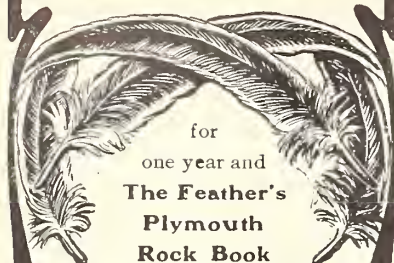
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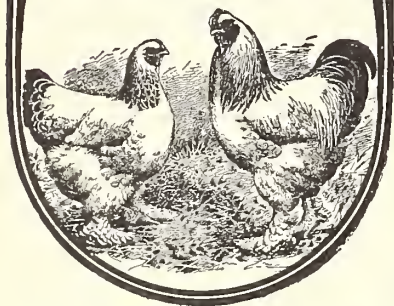
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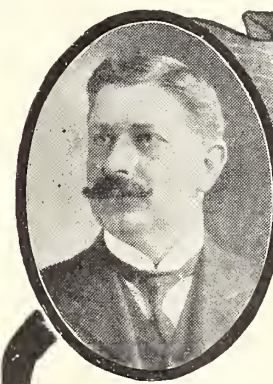
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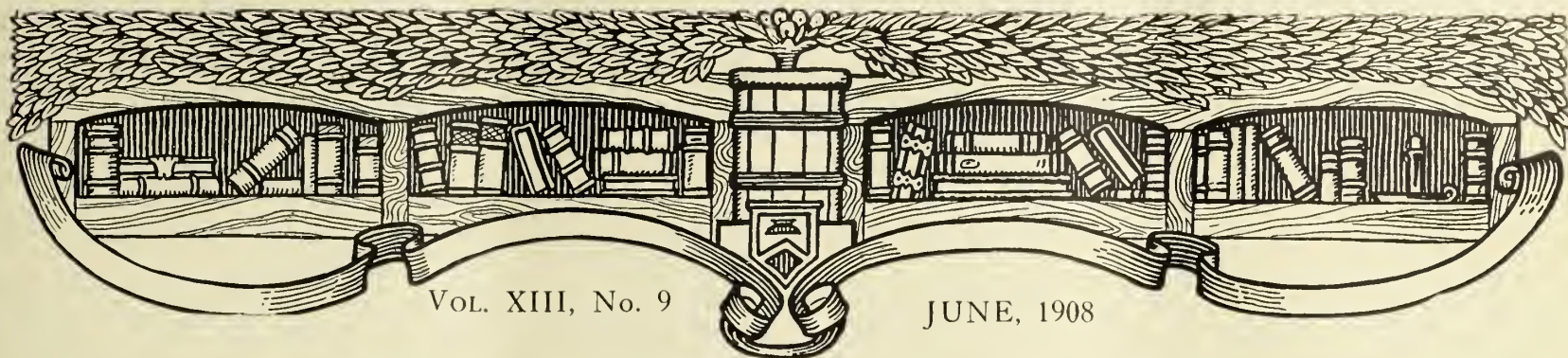
Chas. A. Cyphers,
President

MODEL INCUBATOR CO.,

316 Henry St.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.





VOL. XIII, No. 9

JUNE, 1908

Editorial Comment

We published an unofficial announcement of the election of the American Poultry Association in our May issue. Since that time we have an official announcement from Election Commissioner Kimmey, in which he states that Chas. M. Bryant was elected president, having received 706 votes; H. B. Donovan, first vice-president, having received 509 votes; Miller Purvis, second vice-president, having received 493 votes; Ross C. H. Hallock, secretary-treasurer, having received 471 votes; Geo. S. Barnes, elected member three years on the Executive Board, having received 452 votes; Reese V. Hicks, 490 votes; T. F. McGrew, 658 votes.

From the above returns we see that the total vote, taking the head of the ticket, was 775, quite a respectable showing out of a membership of nearly 1,000.

With all the pulling and hauling for influence and control, the re-election of the retiring officers goes to prove the overwhelming confidence of the membership in the officers that have been chosen.

The first two years' laying competition ever held was completed March 31, at the Hawkesbury College, Australia. The result of the ten-most successful pens, composed of six females, was as follows:

Owner and Breeder	First Year	Second Year	Total
J. R. Wakfer, Langshans...	1481	1006	2487
S. Gordon, Bk. Orpingtons...	1247	1054	2301
S. Ellis, White Leghorns...	1437	841	2278
G. H. Arkinstall, W. Legs...	1373	895	2268
J. Stewart, W. Legs...	1193	986	2179
A. D. Cralg, W. Legs...	1222	940	2162
Herdon & Shepherd, Br. L...	1169	979	2148
A. H. Hobden, Buff Legs...	1176	950	2126
S. Wade, S. Wyandottes...	1150	963	2113
M. Ireland, Bk. Orpingtons...	1220	840	2060

The sixth annual contest concluded the first year on the same date, and the average laying is the best yet recorded for the term. Following are the leaders:

Owner and Breeder	Total
P. Lowe, White Leghorns...	1474
R. Boardman, White Leghorns...	1351
Mrs. G. Atkinson, White Leghorns...	1322
J. Jensen, White Leghorns...	1302
L. S. Luck, White Leghorns...	1298
Griffiths Bros., White Leghorns...	1267
A. Arnold, White Leghorns...	1247
W. E. Bouteher, White Leghorns...	1245
J. B. Littlewood, White Leghorns...	1220
A. F. Emmott, White Leghorns...	1218

The above record in the Australian egg-laying contest places the Langshan in the lead in the two-year competition. The Langshan and the Orpington have the lead in this. When we stop to consider that in the one-year contest just closed the ten most successful pens were all White Leghorns, we realize the value of this variety as an egg-producing fowl.

and the results sound praises strongly in their favor.

We are pleased with the compliments received relative to the April issue of THE FEATHER. The cover-page of Brown Leghorns used in that number is said to be, by experts, one of the most beautiful illustrations of Brown Leghorns ever presented. The illustrations of the winning Brown Leghorn females at many shows have also been received with most complimentary praise. This is certainly a tribute to the skill of Artist Graham, who made not only these, but the greater part of all the cover-page illustrations used in THE FEATHER.

The May issue, in which was used the cover-page of Japanese Bantams and the article relative to these beautiful little fowls, was another stroke of masterly art in the illustrating of these little bantams as they are found. No other bantams are more attractive than these. The many varieties in which they can be bred make them both interesting and attractive from the fact that in the handling of these the fancier has the opportunity of showing great skill in the production of beauty.

The current number carries the cover-page of the beautiful White Leghorn female that attracted so much attention several years ago at the New York State Fair. The article telling of the value of the egg-producing fowl accompanies this, and tells of what may be accomplished with this breed of fowls. The several articles that we have published on Leghorns, and the articles relative to Science of Breeding, telling of the needs in this breed, should all prove to be most valuable in the pointing out of suggestions that might be made in the Standard, which is to be revised in 1910.

The next meeting of the American Poultry Association, that will convene at Niagara Falls in August, should be one of the most valuable ever held by this association. The start that was made last year set the pace for better things for the poultry interest of America. The large attendance shows the possibility of a much greater gathering than ever before. Several of the specialty clubs will hold their annual meetings at Niagara Falls during that week. It might be well for all the great specialty clubs to convene at that time and join with the association in making history that might prove to be of lasting benefit to the poultry interest of this country.

Let us hope that the end has come to unnecessary differences in the working of the association. If all interested in poultry would lay aside their personal interest and shape their course toward the bringing about of results that would prove the greatest good to the largest number, there could be made an organization superior to any live-stock association of the world.

Why Editor Robinson and his associate, Mr. A. E. Smith, should labor so hard to stir up discord, we are at a loss to understand. One or two others in the same neighborhood joined with them in the carrying on of the campaign against the successful candidates. The most unnatural excuse possible was that made use of by them in claiming that the men who were successful should not be elected because they were directly or indirectly associated with poultry publications.

We should imagine that the publishers of poultry papers would realize from the result of the election that the majority of readers of poultry publications do not desire this kind of controversy. The editor of this paper has almost entirely excluded from its columns any reference to the matters that have been so thoroughly written of within the last few months. We have been complimented for so doing, and while we have not the slightest inclination to criticize or influence others in the managing of their own columns, we do believe that entirely too much space has been given to the careless handling of character during the campaign.

This is the fourth season of unseasonable weather for the hatching of young chicks throughout the country. Reports from England and Ireland tell us that the weather in March was better for young chicks than it has been since the 1st of April to the 10th of May. In the southern territory, as far north as Maryland, the weather has been unseasonable for this time of the year. Turkeys, water-fowls, and young chicks have none of them done as well as might be expected. The surprising feature is the small hatches obtained from eggs both naturally and artificially incubated. There does not seem to be as much trouble with ailments in brooder chicks as last year, but the small hatches are quite surprising.

The offering of numerous kinds of chick food claiming to be prepared specially for the nourishment of the

young chicks, having been compounded with the purpose in view of preventing the ailments that are prevalent among young chicks, as well as the perfect nourishment and quick growth tell's conclusively of a thorough consideration of the great loss of chicks in the past few seasons. The book issued by Doctor Wood, referred to in our May issue, one upon the subject of compounding foods and remedies for fowls of all kinds, the other for the prevention and cure of white diarrhea, the bulletin issued by the National Government, and the many references to this trouble by the experienced station workers of the country, tell of the thorough awakening of scientific persons, having in mind a relief from conditions that have cost the breeders so much in the past few seasons.

Beyond all question the place to begin the removal of all these ailments is with the breeding stock, which should be in the best of condition for producing eggs for hatching. Where chickens are kept closely housed during the winter months and yarded in small enclosures, they do not have the vitality necessary for pro-

THE FEATHER

GEO. E. HOWARD
Editor

T. F. MCGREW
Associate Editor

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ducing hatchable eggs, as termed by Professor Gowell, of Maine. Fertility may exist, but unless the vitality is equal to the strain of artificial incubation, they would not be termed hatchable eggs.

Because the hens of twenty-five years ago produced eggs from which were hatched nearly one hundred per cent. of living chicks is no criterion for the present. The hens of that period lived the natural life, and in many instances were exposed to extreme winter conditions with but partial protection. The eggs that they did produce naturally were strong in vitality. This has induced the scientific experimenters to return to like conditions with improvements. This has brought into use the curtain-front houses. In some localities these have proven quite beneficial, but no one need imagine that this style of house has solved the problem and produced conditions that need no further consideration. These houses are better than the closely confined, poorly ventilated, glass-front buildings, but no poultry-house as yet has been produced that can be called a perfect success.

The investigations that we have been able to make do not go to prove that the eggs laid by the hens confined in these curtain-front houses have a larger per cent. of living chicks hatched from them than under other conditions. The most successful results are obtained from chickens on the range. Hens that live in semi-open poultry-buildings and have a free range on the farm produce the most hatchable eggs, and the chicks secured from these are stronger, grow faster, and are the most free from ailments.

We regret the necessity of recording the fact that the financial difficulties of the country have proven disastrous to some of our closest friends in the incubator business. First, the failure of the Shoemaker Company, at Freeport, Ill., and within the last month the United Incubator and Poultry Supply Mfg. Co., has had to succumb. Messrs. Bache, Russ, Paxton, and Shoemaker, have our best wishes for a speedy settlement of their business difficulties. We hope that they will recover from same with the least possible loss to themselves.

Incubators and brooders, in fact all kinds of poultry appliances, have been sold entirely too cheap within the last few years. Many people have imagined that it was only necessary to rent a factory and begin the manufacturing of hatching machinery to make a world of profit. The facts are, that none but the most careful manufacturers and business managers can succeed in this branch of the business. The poultry business is one that every one can take a hand in. The manufacturing business is one that but few are capable of handling. The misfortune of the whole matter is that the small manufacturer who does not understand the proposition in the start has so much influence over the making of prices that all are more or less handicapped through what he may do. It would be better if manufacturers of all kinds of poultry appliances would strive for better prices and a profit than that these disasters should come upon them.

This is the month for hatching of bantams. Bantams hatched during the latter part of May and the month of June will make beautiful, attractive specimens for

the winter shows. Every one interested in bantams should do all in their power to bring into existence a large number of bantams this month. The poultry shows for the past few years have not been so well patronized with these small beauties as they should be in the future.

We hope that the bantam fanciers will fill the show-rooms next winter with better specimens than have even been shown before.

Even the English fanciers are finding fault with prize awards being made out of larger shows on Bantams of all kinds. Ridiculous size, they claim, is having consideration. At one time the Pigmy type of Bantam had the ascendancy. From these they have changed into giving the preference to a giant type which is much more despicable than ever was the other form of award.

MANY THANKS

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the membership of the American Poultry Association for the complimentary vote accorded me in the recent election. Letters have come from old-time friends, which brought to mind the pleasant hours of twenty-five years ago. Old members, new members and all members have been more than kind in expressions in letters sent me. I wish that I might meet them all and thank them personally for the friendship. Nothing brings gladness equal to the knowledge that you are well thought of and remembered by friends of a lifetime, and that the new membership join with them in a kindly feeling in according to you a respectful recognition of good work done in their interest. I wish every member of the American Poultry Association to feel that I thank them from the bottom of my heart for the kindness they have shown me.—T. F. McGrew.

White Wyandottes



E GIVE below the opinions of the English expert, Mr. Whittaker, as expressed through the columns of The Feathered World:

"I think it was about fifteen years ago when my father took me to see Mr. Robert Anthony's prize poultry-yards near Todmorden. Among the many breeds which Mr. Anthony possessed were a grand lot of White Wyandottes, some of the best in existence at the time, and, I believe, some of them could hold their own to-day if they were here. However, it was a case of love at first sight, and there was nothing for it but that I must have a sitting of eggs, which in due course I got, I believe, for the nominal sum of 7s. 6d. From these, if I remember, three cockerels and three pullets were reared. One of the pullets made a very good one, and the second time she was exhibited she won first at Filey, under Mr. Astley. Only being a lad, you can guess I went (to use a Yorkshire phrase) 'nearly off my chump.'

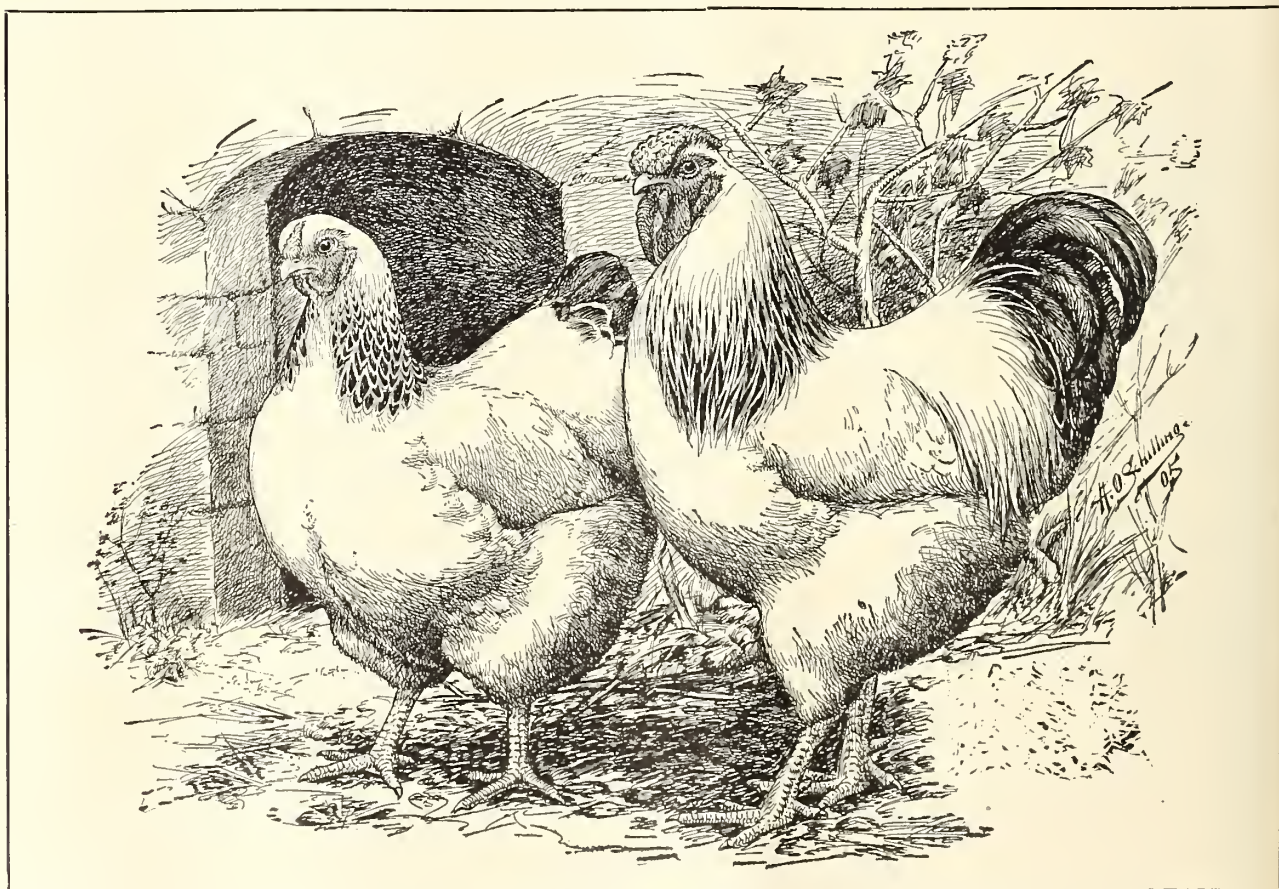
"This was the beginning, and, like the majority, having tasted, I longed for more, which I got bit by bit. In a few years' time I ventured at the Dairy Show for three years in succession, and got in the cards every time, but never touched the money. However, I tried again the following year, and was placed third, and if I remember rightly, the year following again I was second Dairy with a pullet, and first Crystal Palace with another pullet, and reserve in cocks; and at the same

show a cock hatched from my eggs was first and cup. Since then I think I have had a fair share of the prizes I have competed for.

"Not very long ago, in a sense, classes for White Wyandottes were very scarce, very few shows giving them outside the big events, and not very many judges seemed to care for them enough to put them very high up against the laced varieties. However, in this, as in many other things, there have been great changes; classes are plentiful, and in the majority of cases entries are plentiful, too, and competition very keen. During the last three or four years they have come to the front by leaps and bounds, until they are to-day one of the most popular varieties we have, both as an exhibition and utility fowl.

"There is not much doubt, I think, that the formation of the White Wyandotte Club has been the chief means of bringing them to the front in one way, while in another, I think most fanciers will agree they have brought themselves to the front as a utility breed by their wonderful success in the laying competitions.

"Speaking of the birds generally, I think one may venture to call them a general-purpose fowl. They are very hardy, can stand any climate, confined or at large, easy to rear, quick growers, carry a good amount of flesh of good quality, good layers of good-sized brown eggs, good sitters and mothers, and handsome enough for any one. What more can any fancier wish for? There is no doubt they look much better in a nice



COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

green field than they would kept in the back yard of a smoky town, as, like all white or light-colored breeds, they show dirt very soon. And even out in the country, away from the smoke and dirt, they require a great amount of care to keep them in exhibition form in the way of shelter, etc. If you are not lucky enough to have natural shelter in the way of trees, you will have to provide it in the way of covered runs, cockerel boxes, etc., as, if exposed to the sun and weather, they very soon become tanned, and a bad color.

"I have read about 'stay whites' and such things, and have seen and possessed a few that kept a very good color exposed to the weather, but they are exceptions. And I have found from experience that any one breeding and exhibiting a white variety must be well equipped with shelter to preserve his good birds. Of course, it does not matter about shading the breeding stock unless you intend to use the same birds both for stock and exhibition.

"They also require a bit more trouble in preparing for exhibition than colored varieties, as you have them to wash before exhibiting, but when you have got into the way of washing, and master the job, as you might say, you don't think much about it, and when finished and nicely dried you are amply rewarded by the appearance of your birds. I have visited scores of shows, and I have noticed many times that nothing seems to be more admired by the non-exhibiting public than a well-shown white bird.

"Respecting breeding White Wyandottes for exhibition, some breeders consider two pens are required for breeding cockerels and pullets. But I have found myself it is quite possible to breed exhibition birds of both sexes from the same pen, and have done it myself for many years back. Some may say you can mate part of the hens in the pen for cockerel breeding, but I may say to this that I have bred winners of both sexes from one pair of birds several times.

"Always choose both cock and hens for your breeding-pen as near the ideal as you can get. The points to consider most when selecting should be type and purity of color. These are, in my opinion, the two most important, and if you can get these established it will be not a very difficult matter by judicious mating to improve other points, such as head points, legs, etc.; be careful not to mate birds both containing the same faults, as you will find it will take you much longer to breed them out than it takes to put them in. Let the birds be of good size, as short in back as possible, with plenty of width and depth, as pure in color as possible, combs with plenty of work, not too large, and fitting well onto the head, the spike or leader following the curve of the head.

"If possible discard any birds showing white in lobes, with light or pearl eyes, and any signs of feathers on shanks, and, last but not least, a point which should not be overlooked by fanciers taking up the variety, try and get your first pen of birds from a reliable source. Do not run away with the idea that you can purchase birds to breed from at a few shillings each and come out on top the first season. Of course such things have happened, but they are the exceptions rather than the rule. Get a good start, and if you mean keeping good stock it will pay best in the end, as you will come at your success much sooner than by starting with a cheap inferior stock.

"Just a few points on feeding before I close. Use only the best, it is cheapest. Always avoid any foods of a yellow nature, such as maize and maize-meal, except in very small quantities, as I find it is like color-feeding canaries; it is surprising what effect it takes on the flesh as well as the feather. You can get one good point by it, that is rich leg-color, but leg-color is a small matter compared to the color of the feather.

"I have always found the following very good both for growing chicks and adults: Biscuit-meal, barley-meal, and bran or sharps, and occasionally a little oatmeal, and as dry food good sound wheat, with groats as a change.

"I trust these few notes may be of benefit to some new recruit to the variety. The Whites are worthy of a trial, and I have no doubt will give a good account of themselves under conditions where some breeds could scarcely exist, such as cold, exposed situations. I have bred many varieties of poultry, but have yet to keep the breed that will be less troublesome, as far as disease, etc., are concerned. I have had a very few cases of roup or any other ailment during all the years I have bred them, and I have lived in a very high and exposed position.

"As I said at the beginning of these notes I liked the first birds I ever saw, and I can safely say after keeping them so long I like them best of any breed I have seen yet. I keep and breed other varieties, and I have done so all along, and like most fanciers keep changing and trying new ones. Still, such a thought never enters my head as giving up the old favorite White Wyandotte."

Poultry Industry

In writing of the poultry industry of the past year, Mr. Edwin Brown gives some interesting information relative to the importation of eggs. Our readers will probably be astonished to learn that England imports over \$40,000,000 worth of poultry and eggs into her immediate country. Of these, the greater amount comes from countries as follows: Russia sends \$15,000,000 worth of eggs, Denmark nearly a million dollars worth, Hungary, Italy, and France follow, according to the mention of their names. Only about five million dollars worth of poultry is imported. This comes from Russia, Belgium, France, the United States, our country standing fourth in line; Russia sending two hundred seventy-one thousand pounds sterling, or about one million dollars of dressed poultry into England. England consumed almost as much imported poultry as home bred. Ireland produced about \$20,000 of dressed poultry that was sold for market. The total value of poultry and eggs consumed in the United Kingdom was about \$100,000,000, of which eleven twentieths is produced in the Empire, the balance sent from other countries.

A lesson of considerable interest may be drawn from this information. Russia, the coldest, and considered to be the least advanced in live-stock matters, sends more poultry and eggs into England and to Germany as well than all the balance of the countries. We have always claimed that the United States was the largest consumer of all kinds of poultry products in the world. If Russia can supply her own demands for eggs and send supplies amounting to nearly \$15,000,000 into England, and a greater amount than this into other countries, what have we to say

who claim to be the poultry experts of the world when we face the fact that we are not exporters, but importers of eggs, and that we only send to the United Kingdom \$1,000,000 worth of poultry products in an entire year? Another matter of importance is the value of the products. In the eggs imported into England, those from Denmark stand first as to quality and price, Canada second, France third, Belgium fourth, and Germany fifth—France and Belgium very near together. It is a pleasure to learn that with all the deference that has been paid to France and Belgium, Canada stands in second place, and must send their eggs near four thousand miles across the ocean to meet in competition with those from near-by countries that can reach London in a few short hours. Let the American farmer consider this proposition thoroughly and take hold of the growing of poultry in a manner that will improve both quantity and quality so as to bring the quality up in advance of all other nations, and at the same time have quantity sufficient to supply the world.

Dead in Shell

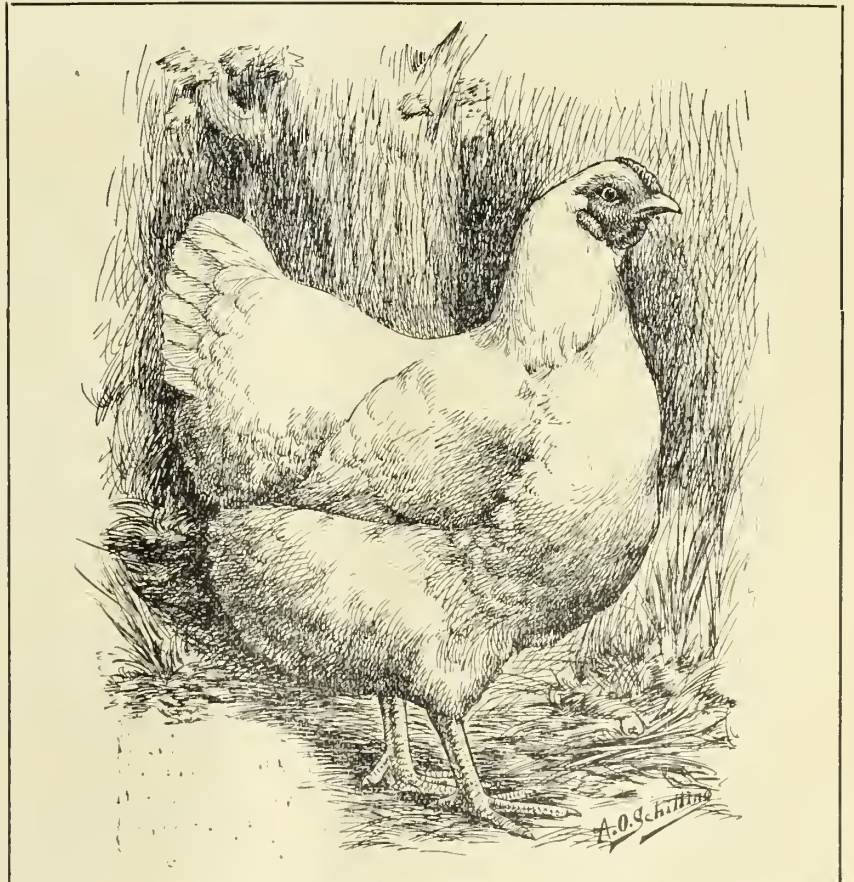
The numerous requests seen in all publications as to why chicks do not hatch better, prompts us to copy from the Journal of the National Poultry Organization Society of England, which they copy from Feathered World, and the title of which is "Why Chicks Die in the Shell," these suggestions, which may be of value to our readers:

"What a large quantity of chicks die in their shells every hatching season! They die in all stages of incubation, whether the eggs are set in the incubator or under the hen. If all the troubles were due to one cause, it would easily be remedied,

but it is, alas, often due to several causes. First, we should look at the condition of the stock birds which produce the eggs, some of which are in poor condition, or in too close confinement, too old, or in many cases are over-fat. These will seldom yield eggs which are strongly fertilized and capable of producing strong and vigorous chicks.

"We hear little about chicks dying in their shells when the eggs are set under hens, for the loss is very small in these cases, but we put the trouble down as 'shells too soft,' 'bad sitters,' etc. The egg is the starting point of the chick, therefore it must be fertilized, and contain all the elements necessary to produce a chick. Over-heating at the commencement is often a cause of weakly chicks, which seldom break the shell when due to hatch. In using the incubator, we must try to follow nature as much as possible.

"The broody hen does not begin with feverish impatience to get the temperature of 104° the first day she sits on them, for she has instinct to know that in due time the temperature will rise to the desired degree. This shows us that we can allow a day or so for the temperature to rise within the egg-chamber until it is at its proper degree. Keep the temperature regular during the whole time of hatching by the use of a reliable thermometer. Many chicks die from no other cause than the enveloping membrane becoming toughened, caused by insufficient cooling during hatching. The eggs should be cooled for a long time each day, the time allowed depending on the temperature of the place in which they are aired. This cooling supplies the embryo chicks within the shell with oxygen; also alternate heating and cooling the eggs has the effect of making the shells brittle, and prevents to a certain degree the membranes becoming so tough."



WHITE WYANDOTTE



Flying Homers



HAVING been frequently requested to furnish reliable information relative to preparing Homing Pigeons, the care of them, and when and how to raise them, we clip the following information from *The Racing Pigeon*, dated May 6, 1908. The articles are signed by those who understand what they are saying:

BELGIUM

HOW THE BIRDS SHOULD BE PREPARED FOR RACING

Previous to participating in a race, the birds must have been put under a special régime; that is to say, that they must have been treated as we have said in the chapter on training and conditioning. The best way of training and conditioning pigeons is truly the great secret of the sport, and the fancier must devote his whole attention to this.

The birds that one proposes to enter for the races must be strong, vigorous, and healthy. If they show the slightest sign of any indisposition, they should be withheld from the race. The art of keeping the birds fit is another of the secrets of the sport.

The racers, as we have already said, should be coupled, and each pair should have a separate nest-box, where they can nest and rear their young. The love of the birds for their nest, for their eggs, and for their young, has a great influence on their return from races. Thus it is a motive for speed.

On the return from a journey the bird should find his mate in the nest. This makes them anxious to get back home. For this reason two birds, both of which are to be entered in the races, should not be mated.

In the first few races of the year old birds should be entered, as at this time the weather is bad and the winds unfavorable.

The "old warriors" are more experienced, and are better able to face the headwinds that are so prevalent at this time of the year.

If a bird, on his return from a hard race, immediately goes to the nest, this is a good sign, and the bird can be relied on to do its best from any race point.—Sylvain Wittouck, "La Colombophile Parfaite."

The bugbear of more than one fancier is to be in possession of a loft of birds that are absolutely savage. It is very annoying to find, on one's entry to the loft, that the birds dash wildly about. This is indeed a grave fault if the bird is intended to be raced. Many fanciers do not hesitate to kill birds that are vicious. We think that perhaps they are right.

Is there any means of curing these grave faults? We believe they can be modified to a certain extent.

A bird can be cured of nervousness just as much as a child can be cured of bad inclinations.

Sometimes the wildness of a bird is the result of temper, or of dislike to the owner. But from whatever cause it originates, it is always annoying to the fancier.

For example, suppose the birds have been got ready for a race and are at the top of their form. Everything seems to indicate that the birds will have every success. The race day arrives and the fancier awaits with confidence the arrival of his birds.

The time at which they should arrive has come. On the horizon he sees a group of pigeons which gradually approach him. As they draw near the loft, one of them drops onto the roof, and, trembling with excitement, the fancier waits for it to come in. But not so, for the bird timidly regards the trap without daring to come in. At last, after the fancier has waited for what seems an eternity, it makes up its mind that there is no danger, and comes in. But it is too late. The race is lost.

How often does one hear a fancier say "My birds arrived in good time, but stayed on the roof?"

It is not enough to have good birds. To get them to come on the roof in time is a lot, but to get them to trap is everything.

We have already said that this nervousness is very annoying to the fancier. The fancier can, to a certain extent, cure the fault. It is by getting to know the birds that the evil can be mitigated.

We only know of one way of attaining this end, that is kindness. "More

flies can be caught with honey than with vinegar." So runs an old proverb. Cruelty is never of any value, especially in the loft, where kindness will always have much better effect.

To get to know the birds, it is necessary to know them individually. When the loft is entered, the birds should be warned beforehand by whistling for one or two minutes. Always whistle in the same manner.—"La Frégate."

May has come. This is the month of flowers, the most beautiful month, say the old songsters. This may have once been true, but nowadays we can hardly credit it. Instead of being out among the flowers, and of breathing in their sweet scents, we sit huddled up by the fire, so as to keep our feet warm, and because we dare not venture out by reason of the likelihood of rain or snow.

Spring is miserable for every one. But no one is more miserable than the advocates of our sport, for without fine weather this sport cannot exist.

Some say that we are sturdier than our predecessors, because they could not have the advantage of fires to be brought and to impart heat to them.

Fanciers cannot have the advantage of the blessed fire to impart heat to their lofts.

Even could they do so, fires could not be utilized to give light for the birds to find their way from a training stage.

Our birds, when they have been sent to a toss, have arrived home in good time, but from races of this description there are always bound to be great losses.

It is a great mistake to send birds away when the wind is violent, and blowing toward the sea. Most birds like to fly when the wind is northerly and the weather fine. It is under these conditions that the best performances are likely to be accomplished, for the birds have not the elements to battle against.

If the birds are given tosses under unfavorable conditions, it will usually

have a derogatory effect on the molt. The bird will probably get sick of flying in such wretched weather, and will give it up in disgust.

Ah! It is not alone necessary that the bird is of good strain, so that victory may be his.

He must have a love for racing.

And it is not by entering him in short races in such conditions as now prevail that this love can be nurtured.

Would that I could congratulate the fanciers that have gone on with the training of their birds in such weather as this for their pluck, but I do not think it wise to train birds under such wretched conditions.

It will often be seen that those who faithfully carry out our instructions as to the management of the loft are nearly always among the prize-winners.

Patience is a virtue which will be rewarded.

This is an adage that has been proved by experience of man since the beginning of the world.—F. Gigot, "Le Martinet."

We notice the following hints in one of our exchanges:

Never use an old bird for very early breeding if you have a well-matured cockerel as good for the purpose?

In many breeds a cock is no use at all in exposed positions for early breeding.

If the cock is akin-bred to the hens, he probably won't breed at all.

A cock may miss breeding one year, because of adverse circumstances and barren hens, and may breed all right another year with different hens.

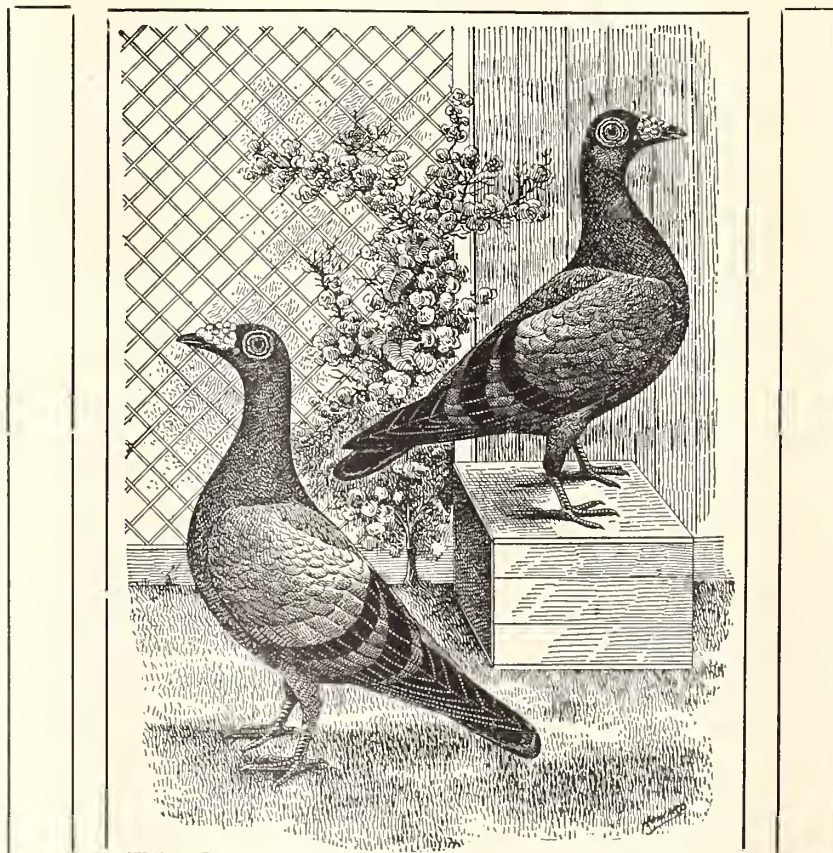
An old cock requires fewer hens as he grows in years.

Some cocks will breed up to six or even seven years. Some won't breed beyond the cockerel stage.

Always feed an old cock with extra food; bread and milk, milk custard, cooked meat, a little beer and bread (not much), and green stuff after he has gone up to roost. Do not admit the hens.

Nothing seems to be more rare at the present time than Laced Wyandottes of the proper type and character. Some specimens have been shown in England of both the Golden and Silver-laced variety, in which both the males and females were almost as beautifully laced as the most perfect Sebright Bantams. One writer states that both the Silver and the Golden, in ideal birds, have been produced in the last few years better than ever before, but that there were few of these, and these were produced exclusively by a few fanciers, making a very limited supply beyond the ordinary man's possibility to purchase.

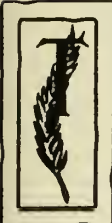
Hens properly handled and fed will often stick to the nest for six and even nine weeks hatching eggs. In one instance twelve hens were placed on nests upon the floor of a small building, the floor covered with eight inches of dirt, the nests made on the floor around the building close to the wall. Twelve hens were placed on the nests. When the chicks came forth, all of them were given to the six hens which did the most indifferent work during the three weeks; the other six were reset and six others placed on the nest. In this way during the summer were hatched on the floor of this house over 600 young chicks, many of the hens doing service for nine weeks. Good care, careful feeding, was the secret of success.



FLYING HOMERS



Duck-keeping Drawbacks



HERE are drawbacks to the keeping of all feathered stock, and to this rule ducks are no exception. The drawbacks the duck-keeper has to face, however, are small as compared with the advantages, so that the giving of the drawbacks special prominence in this article must not be taken as being done for the purpose of damping enthusiasm, but rather with the object of aiding the keeping of the drawbacks as far away into the background as can be managed—in short, helping to make duck-keeping as pleasurable as possible.

The natural habits of ducks are very different to those of ordinary fowls, and therefore to keep under ideal conditions means that the range at command is different. Generally speaking, however, ducks are expected to adapt themselves to the range, not the range to the ducks, and this, of itself, constitutes a drawback in the case of many duck-keepers.

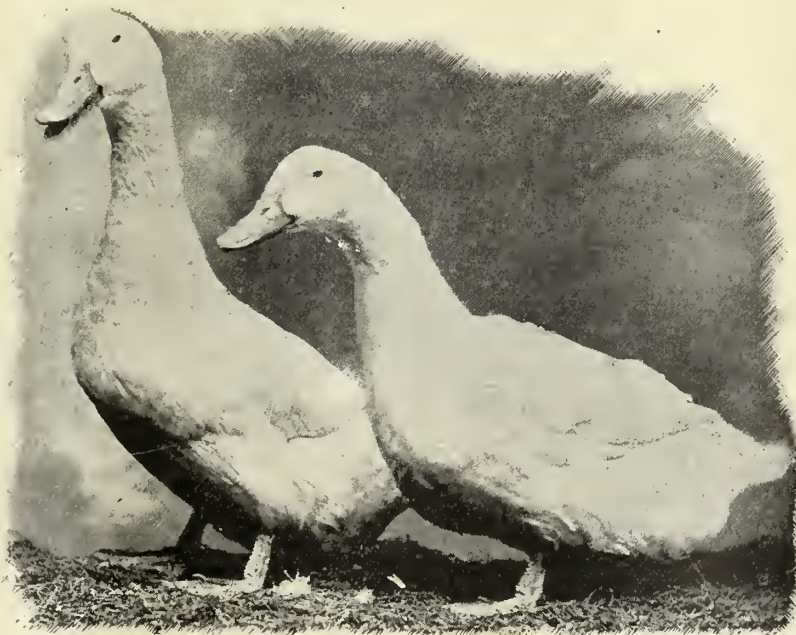
Supposing, for instance, that ducks have to be kept within a small enclosure, and that the soil is more or less heavy in character, and drained but indifferently, if at all. Well, in a case of this kind, the drawback is that during wet weather the ducks will so puddle up the ground with their bills as to make it for the time being a good specimen of quagmire, even if what might be termed an amateur one. With the ground so worked up the necessary duties cannot be done in comfort, neither can the birds themselves show up to advantage.

Now, where the ground is liable to be churned up in the above fashion by the ducks, the first point to see to is to have the ground drained. This costs but little in a small area, and failing pipes, as in cases where economy has to be very carefully studied, rubble drains, or ones made of thorns or brushwood, can be made to answer the purpose. Run the drains shallow, remembering that the main object is that of clearing away the surface water quickly. Besides the draining, it is also advisable to see that there is no drip from the eaves of the duck-house or from any other building that may happen to overhang the area in which the ducks are penned. Spout all such eaves, and see that the water is carried away properly, for if allowed to drip it means that the ducks will surely work out puddle holes, and in the case of permanent buildings of brick or stone such holes may mean damage to the foundations. With all care, however, a small area of natural surface is liable at times—at the beginning of a thaw, for instance—to be worked up more or less by the ducks, but with proper management this will be only for a day or so at a time, and is preventable by the providing of a small floored pen in which the ducks may be confined for a day or so when necessary.

When the duck-keeper uses water-troughs, and such are stood upon the

natural surface of the ground, the drawback is that the ducks splash out the water, and with it work holes in the ground round about the trough. To prevent this, peg down inch-mesh wire netting, which allows the slopped water to run freely into the soil, but effectually prevents the ducks from puddling. Instead of the wire netting some duck-keepers try bricks or flags, but the result then is that the ducks simply puddle at the edge of the material where the water runs off. The excrement from ducks contains much more moisture than that from ordinary fowls, and this, in conjunction with the fact that ducks sleep upon the floor instead of perching, is a drawback, inasmuch that it means that more litter must be used for ducks than for ordinary fowls, and also that more frequent cleaning out is necessary if the

ducks, if given a free hand, are likely, at one time or another, to follow the course of such stream, up or down, for a great distance. Indeed, Runners, or others of the more active breeds, will at times stray miles from headquarters, and being then likely to sleep by the edge of the stream are in risk of being picked up either by people not overburdened by scruples as regards honesty, or by four-legged prowlers. And as the birds usually lay during the time of confinement in the house, the eggs dropped by birds thus sleeping in the open are rarely found. The only way to prevent ducks following the course of a stream is either to fence them off the stream altogether or to fence across the surface of the water where it enters and leaves the range, and sometimes it is necessary also to run wire netting or some other duck-proof fencing back from the fencing that crosses the water to prevent the ducks going round. Though ducks dive readily they rarely, if ever, dive under a fence whose lower edge touches the surface of the water, and, because of this, tip rails that rise and fall with the water may be confidently used for the retarding of the passage of ducks either up or down stream. When ducks steal a nest away in the hedgerows or some similar position, the habit of the duck in carefully covering up her eggs is a drawback in



birds are to be kept properly clean. The litter used should also be absorbent, for to roost upon damp litter is to invite disease.

Where ducks have the run of ponds or other natural water areas their habit of dabbling in the shallows may mean that the banks are liable to injury. With a large expanse of water this drawback to their keeping is infinitesimal, as a rule, but should the birds pay particular attention to one small portion of the bank, or should the water area be but quite small, it may be that there is a risk of the margins being seriously damaged. Concreting or the lining of the margin with brick or stone will prevent all damage, but a cheaper and easier plan is to peg down inch-mesh wire netting. In adopting preventive measures of this kind allowance should be made, if necessary, for the variation of the level of the water.

Where a stream runs through the range upon which ducks are run, the

that it at times makes the nest very hard to find. If a bird is suspected of laying away, keep the flock in rather later than usual in the morning, and upon letting out the erring one will frequently make straight off to her nest as fast as she can waddle.

In rearing ducklings it is at times a drawback that the sexes are not readily distinguishable until adult plumage is attained. One of the best guides, though even then not quite so certain as could be wished, is to note the birds when at rest upon the water, the drakes being slightly more buoyant than the ducks, though the difference is not nearly so marked as when the birds are fully matured. When ducks of the sitting breed become broody this is generally looked upon as a drawback, but at the end of the laying season such ducks may be turned to good account in the raising of broods—Taken from Feathered World.

The White Wyandotte

A disposition is observed in some judges to go to the extreme and beyond the requirement of the Standard. A case in point: Both the cockerel and cock that won the blue ribbon in one of our largest shows, were to the very extreme, short in neck, back, body, thighs, and legs, and so short in the latter as to appear quite dropped and creeper-like. I submit the question, do the illustrations of any one of the four varieties in the Standard present any such appearance? Have they not shank and a suggestion of a hock below the body line sufficient to give them a bright and active appearance? Does not the specimen lose all character of energy and activity when the legs look like two yellow posts driven into the body for legs? Do not such specimens lose all animation and represent lifeless effigies of the breed?

I claim that the illustrations do not indicate any such formation or structure that is driving some breeders into these exaggerations of shortness, that is robbing the breed of size, size of eggs, and number of eggs, that makes every breed valuable both as an exhibition or utility specimen. When we see such winning and see the judge buying an unplaced bird to breed from that fills the bill of the Standard with legs as represented by the illustrations and all its sections in keeping to balance the symmetry therewith, we are led to marvel as to what is controlling the opinion of such judges of prizes in these Wyandotte breeds.

The breeders have got to step in and demand a type like that found in the Standard and leaning to nature in her presentations of specimens that weigh full standard or above standard weight, not the exaggerations of shortness found in the specimens that fail of standard weight.

Is it not true of all breeds that the smaller the specimen the shorter in proportion are all its joints or sections? And most emphatically is this true in the Wyandottes. Excessive shortness, going beyond that illustrated is far more a defect than those exceeding in weight, for this excessive shortness brings with it less commercial value, both as to value as poultry, which becomes set and hard in muscle as a food supply, and smaller and less number of eggs as a yearly product. It is an absolute fact that when the flock runs in average sizes a weight above the standard weights is where we find the phenomenal layers, both in evenness of sizes, shape, and greatest number of eggs.

It is time, as breeders, that we put our foot down hard for a reform in the standard weight. Stop cutting for overweight, and demand that in case of a tie the largest specimen to win.—I. K. Felch.

"I enclose \$1 to pay for The Feather three years. I used to take five papers, but could not digest them all, so have got down to one—The Feather. It about fills the bill for a poultry journal. Being a printer myself, I appreciate the good work typographically, and the general arrangement."—Wall Poultry Co.

"I received this morning my year's subscription bound in half leather. The work was done exceedingly well, and I wish to thank you very much for it. I think it is well worth the price, and I will like you to do the same thing, when I get twelve copies of The Feather for 1908."—Birney Fellowes.

Handling Chicks for the First Ten Days

In a great many instances where chicks are hatched in incubators and then placed in brooders, there is a loss of 50 per cent., and almost entirely from bowel trouble. Generally the reason of this is because nature's laws are not followed. While it may not seem so, there are a good many chances for a newly hatched chick to become chilled when hatching and brooding artificially. Usually, if a chick is strong enough to get out of the shell and up on its feet in good shape it will live if no accident befalls it. But a chick, until a week or ten days old, is a rather frail thing at the best, and every attention should be given it to see that it is not exposed and that it has the right kind of food, and gets the proper kind of a start in life. Some whole broods seem to thrive and go ahead from the very day they are hatched, while others are puny and weak. But the cause of this cannot always be attributed to the hatching. Very often it can be easily traced right back to the breeding stock. The strongest chicks are almost always out on the twenty-first day. I would not give much for those that remain in the shell longer than the twenty-first day. Of the two, I much prefer to have them hatch on the twentieth day. One of the main things with me in raising brooder chicks is to avoid early and over feeding. I would rather have a hungry chick any time than one dumping around with indigestion.—V. M. Couch.

A Carneau Club

Mr. Frank Lee Miles, 105 Ferry Street, Danville, Pa., has organized a club in the interest of the Carneau Pigeon. This club has already a list of fifty-five members, and they hope to have a very strong organization, which will look after the interest of this most valuable squab-producer. They expect to take charge of the future of this pigeon in the exhibition-hall, and we imagine will adopt a standard for judging in the show-room.

Mr. Miles states there is necessity for immediate action in securing the "G" or green band specified for Carneau, from the secretary of the American Pigeon Club. Every one interested in this beautiful variety of pigeons should communicate immediately with Mr. Miles. Each state will have a vice-president. There are no fees or dues to be paid for membership in the club.

Poultry Notes

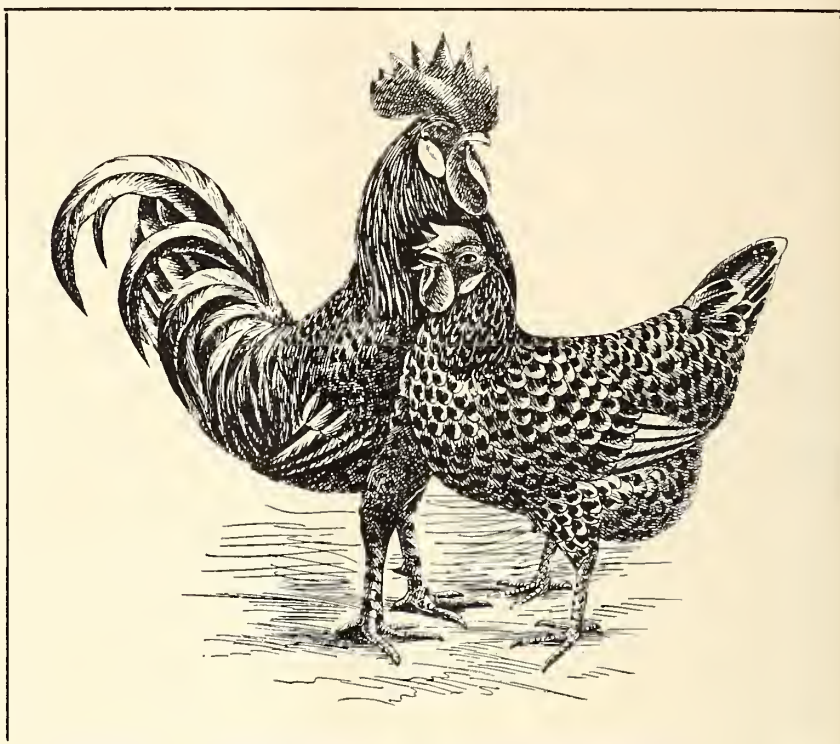
The Brahma Bantam Club, of England, has five challenge cups, in value from \$25 to \$75. These challenge cups are competed for each year, and become the property of the one who wins them seven times. Those who carry them home for the year must give bond to the club for their safekeeping and return. Rose-combed and Sebright Bantams are having unusual attention bestowed upon them in England. The Silkie is becoming quite a favorite since the Standard demands have become more binding.

Rose-combed Bantams, Sebright Bantams, and Silkies are among the present-day claims for unusual consideration among the fanciers and in the show-room of England. These two varieties have greatly improved the last few years.

Some photographic illustrations of Sebright Bantams that have appeared in recent English publications show the most beautiful lacing imaginable from tip to tip, neck-hackle, and every feather in sight, most beautifully laced with a delicate edging of great uniformity.

The photographs in the English papers illustrating the Rose-combed Bantams show them to be perfect Hamburgs in miniature form. The most beautiful Black Hamburg that you have ever seen does not outclass in attractiveness some of the Rose-combed Bantams shown in these illustrations.

The photographs illustrating Black and other varieties of Orpingtons in the English paper, show much more of the



ANCONAS

Cochin type than many of the specimens seen in this country. A letter from England tells us that the Langshan type of Orpington are being weeded out and shipped away to foreign customers. We do not want too many of these on this side of the water.

In one week we notice in five different English papers illustrations of Orpingtons of several varieties, all represented as the close, compactly built fowl, short shanks with bodies close to the ground like the Cochins—not like the Langshan.

The new colored plate of the Buff variety just issued in England, shows the low-set, heavy-bodied variety. This variety has just been launched into public notice, and the press is full of their desirable and undesirable qualities. Of course, they are accused of not breeding true to color, but what kind of a new variety ever did? The ideal bird, as described, is as follows: Cock, headpoints and leg-color as in other colored Leghorns; neck, hackle, and saddle glossy black; sickles, blue, edged with black; body-color, a deep shade of blue, free from lacing or splashes. Hen—headpoints and leg-colors as in other Leghorns; neck-hackle, glossy black; body, deep blue, free from lacing or splashes. These seem to be a union of Lakenvelders and Andalusian colors. Those who write of them describe them as quite attractive, and an interesting proposition for expert breeders.

There is a general shaking up in the English poultry world over the Leghorn proposition; shape and color are having their inning. A Leghorn Club has been formed, and there seems to be a determination started to have Leghorn and not Minorca type in the English Standard.

The trimming of beaks, the making of short faces, the trimming up of Jacobins, Tumblers, and other head-marked pigeons to make a perfect display, and other like doings among pigeon men should be stopped. Pigeons are always a loss in a poultry-show. Pigeon fanciers ob-

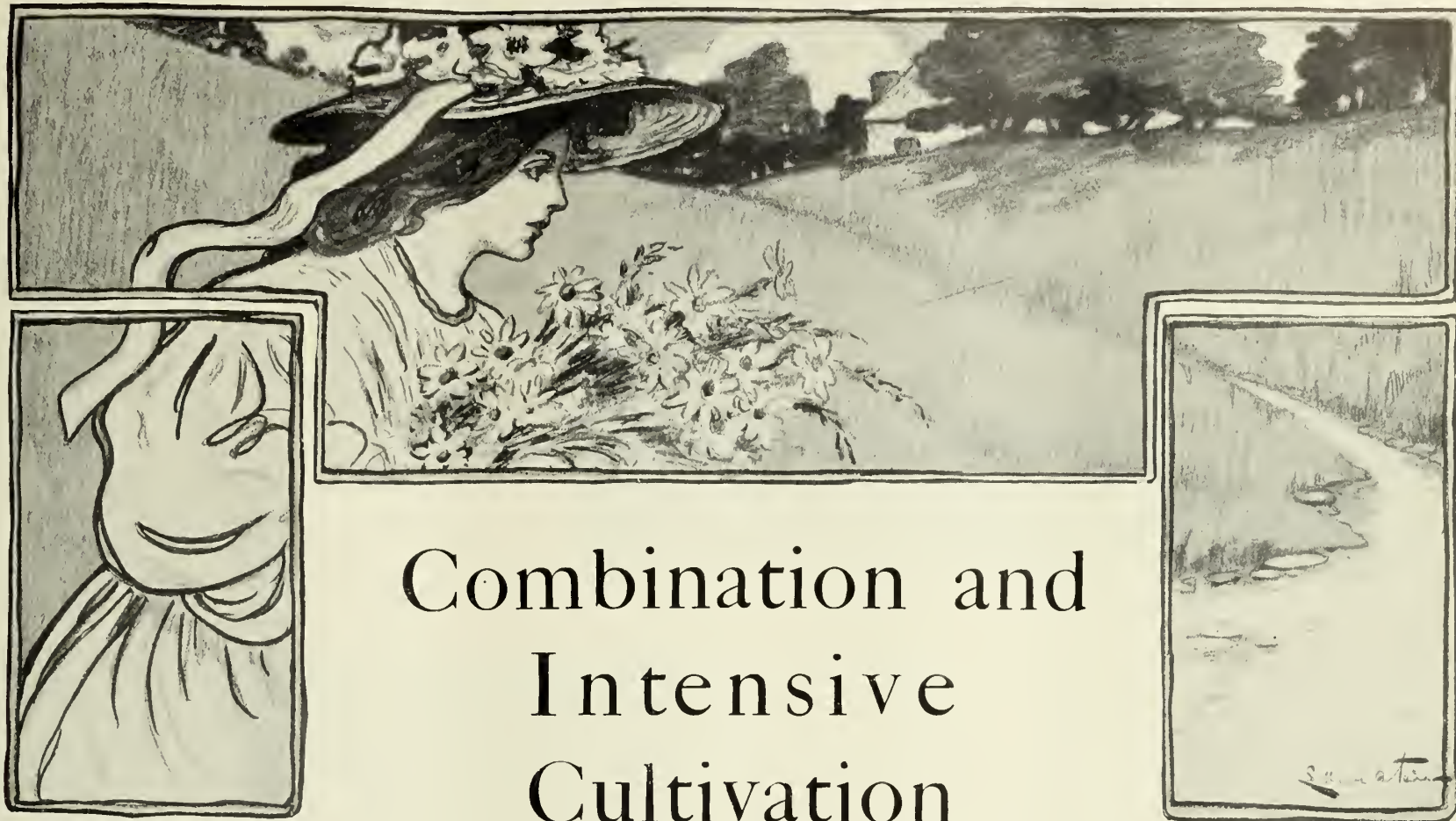
ject to paying reasonable entries to compete for honorable awards in cash prizes, and continually find fault with the management. This should not be, because they are a source which must be made good by the poultry end of the show. If these things are to continue, poultrymen should take a hand in the question and shut down on the practises as carried on in the pigeon fancy. We may have something more explicit to say along these lines in the near future.

Columbian Wyandottes have been taken hold of by fanciers in every country of the world where poultry is grown. The controversy and contention now is whether the American fancier, the English fancier, the fanciers of Australia, Africa, or Canada shall prove to be the champion producers of the best. English fanciers have outdone us in producing superior quality in Laced Wyandottes. The Canadian fanciers have run away with us on Polish and Hamburgs. The Brahma originated in New England. Will New England and other American fanciers permit others than the originators to produce the best in this variety? England has declared for a pure-white surface-color, permitting darker under-color, perfect hackle and tail markings, no black ticking on the back of the male birds. Cannot much the same rule be followed with us?

"I enclose money-order for which I would like the attached ad inserted in The Feather. Allow me, an amateur in the poultry business, to express the great help The Feather has been to me in my attempt to learn the business. I consider that I can depend on the great amount of information given, that the various articles are not inserted to merely fill up space."—Miss Marion J. Moore.

"Allow me to thank you for the notice you gave us in The Feather a couple of weeks ago. My secretary advises me that we are getting requests from all parts of the country."—Prof. C. K. Graham.





Combination and Intensive Cultivation



THE reclamation of the arid lands of the far West has attracted immigration. Mrs. Metcalf, who originated the Buckeyes, has gone to the neighborhood of Los Angeles, Cal. Others less familiar to the general poultry public have settled in other localities. The Government has demonstrated the fact that it is possible for a family to make a living and prosper in some localities on ten acres of ground reclaimed from utter desolation. Fruits and vegetables of many kinds are grown to such a lavish extent that from the ten acres a larger income can be gained than is made in many localities from ten times this amount of land.

In our congested centers of population are thousands and thousands of families merely existing through the efforts made by several members of the families working in different channels and commercial pursuits. Long, weary hours and from daylight till dark is often necessary in these localities to gain sufficient means to simply exist.

From the coast of New England, scattered all along the line to the Lakes, are thousands and thousands of deserted acres of land which might be transformed into Edens of Paradise and brought under intensive cultivation to such an extent that a small holding would more than support a family.

To illustrate this, we know of a location in New Jersey where more than a living has been made for years from a small holding of land cultivated for vegetables alone that are

sold at wholesale to the near-by markets. If it is possible, with vegetables alone which can only be cultivated during the summer months, to make a living and accumulate some holdings in addition from a small amount of land, what would be the possibilities if every inch of that land was turned to account in some direction and some product grown thereupon which would give returns twelve months in the year?

We have gathered for illustrating this principle a number of spots located in the territory mentioned, which will show plainly how one may cultivate many kinds of products, and have a monthly income during the entire year. The first of these represents a bird's-eye view of a beautiful spot nestled away in the valley near a small village. The stand pipe on the hill mark the advance of civilization, the orchards in and about the poultry-yards give evidence of the thrift and perseverance of those who have built for them-

selves a home in the outskirts of the village. Here are the poultry-plants, the fruit-trees, the garden spot and the vineyard, giving the fruit, the egg and the vegetable crop from one piece of land to aid in caring for the family. This plant was not planned having in view the entire field of intense cultivation. One may take a piece of land like this, and combine within the same limit all the several possibilities that we shall describe.

One of the most profitable lines of produce that can be added to a home of this kind is bee-culture. Bees can be cultivated successfully in any locality where there is a supply of honey within the range of the flight of the bees. Fruit, clover, buckwheat and blossoms of all kinds furnish a feeding-ground for the bees. Wherever there are orchards, there is almost certain to be a reasonable supply of clover; if not from nature's providing, clover-seed can be sown in almost any

locality and provide not only a prolific feeding-ground for the bees, but a perfect range for poultry, and the best possible enrichment for the soil. If the orchard and the bees with the poultry are provided for as illustrated here within one plant, several features of value have been grouped for the maintenance of the owners. Bees are not difficult to care for. There are publications, plain and simple, which present in the most enlightening manner the possibilities of bee-culture. Any one of ordinary intelligence may soon become expert in handling an orchard. So many are familiar with poultry-culture that poultry, bees and fruit become almost second nature within twelve months to any



SHOWING A CONSTRUCTION FOR THOSE INTERESTED IN FLOWERS, PIGEONS, RABBITS AND GUINEA-PIGS



PLANT DEVOTED TO LEGHORN BREEDING

while on the other side of the farm, where the chickens did not go, the brush was almost eaten bare by the little black pests.

Vines of all kinds may be planted to advantage; they may be trained over the buildings and poultry-houses as illustrated in the picture which shows the path border of vines, the flower bed of different kinds of plants, and the ivy growing over the peak on the roof. These should be trained on the outside away from the runway of the poultry. They make a beautiful dividing line between the home of the family, the poultry-yard and the farm. By making these improvements, one continually adds to the value of the homestead, and if willing to improve other pieces of land, a higher value, which often proves profitable, can always be obtained for a place that has been cultivated to its fullest extent and brought within the possibilities of a combination plant.

The kinds best adapted to a plant of this kind are strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and tree fruits of all kinds. The strawberry bed may be used as a chicken-run after it has rendered its annual crop, the raspberry and blackberry brush provides a gracious shade for the growing chicks during the heat of summer. Fruit trees may be carefully planted, trimmed and cultivated so as

one who has the slightest inclination toward rural pursuits.

In arranging the poultry-yards, too much attention cannot be paid to the surroundings. We show in one illustration the plum-trees and grapes planted in the enclosure for poultry; in the other the plums and grapes made use of for shade, growing on the dividing fence lines between the poultry-yards and the garden. This serves the double purpose of providing shade and fruit. Plums do remarkably well in poultry enclosures. Where the Japanese variety is planted, properly trimmed and cared for, unusually large crops are grown. The bugs and worms that injure this kind of fruit are always quickly destroyed by the fowls. On the other hand the grapevines, while they may not provide much return in grapes, are a growing food always at hand for the fowls to eat. Those within reach of the fowls will naturally be consumed by them, while those higher up will grow larger and be more delicious for table use.

Outside of the poultry-yard in the garden, might well be planted the asparagus-bed. Nothing is more continuous, more durable and more lasting than the bed of asparagus. When once properly located, it continues to give forth its

valuable product each spring, and when well cultivated, it will increase in production twelve to sixteen years. The one scourge of the asparagus-bed is a small, black beetle. These make their appearance after the crop has been harvested and the bush begins to grow. If the hen and young chickens are housed in the asparagus-bed as soon as it begins to brush out the beetles will all be consumed, and there will be no trouble in the asparagus-bed from this pest when the young chicks are grown. We have seen on the same piece of land a bed used for a range for the hen and young chicks where not a single beetle was visible,



POULTRY-YARD PLANTED WITH GRAPEVINES AND PLUMB-TREES



APPLES, POULTRY, AND BEES

to provide shade and shelter in all parts of the plant without interfering with the growth of any of the crops. If these kinds of small fruits are selected, and the tree fruits composed of early and late cherries, pears, apples, and plums, there can be a selection of these fruits that will provide something to sell almost every month throughout the entire season. Such results will always come from forethought in laying out the plant and in the selection of the fruits to be grown.

As for location, there are preferences, but we often overstep a rich opportunity near at hand in our eager search for something beyond that we may imagine more attractive. A number of people are gradually moving South and West. A few plants have been started through Maryland and Virginia; more have sprung up farther South, and when you cross the continent to Washington, Idaho and California, you find numerous plants being cultivated for the fruits of that locality, melons and squabs. Not much has been done in this locality yet with bees. In some

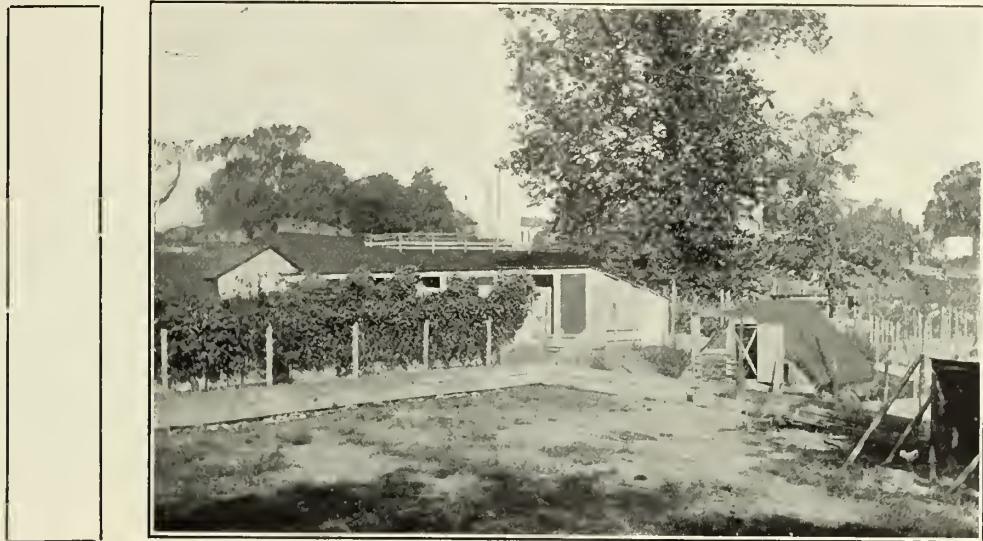
portions of California great results have been obtained in the production of market eggs and squabs.

No one should ever rush into these vocations unless they have more or less experience and sufficient means at their command to sustain them for a year. No one should expect to gain even a partial income from a plant of this kind in less time than one year; more frequently will it be well into the second year before much return can be realized. This would be the same in any kind of farming or any vocation one might embark in. It is never advisable to hope for wonderful things in agricultural followings; they come gradually, the profits improve and increase according to the ability, determination and hard work applied. But no one should even imagine that they can leave other vocations and step into the poultry business of a combination plant of this kind and expect instantaneous returns.

There are reasons for all this. Imagine yourselves in possession of a piece of land with a few buildings where poultry might be housed. A hundred hens having been purchased, these would not become settled and ready to do much service short of sixty days. If eggs were procured, even in the fullest number, and these were hatched and the chickens grown, nine months almost would have to pass before there was much opportunity to market any of them, or to obtain eggs from the young stock. A gradual increase from the hundred might furnish you a flock the second year that would place you in position to begin to have an income that would partially meet the living expenses. The same would be true with squabs as well.

Bees, the first season, in a new place do not do nearly as well as do they the following years. Fruit trees, small fruits of all kinds must have time to grow and mature before they begin to return even a partial profit for the labor bestowed upon them. The quickest return in a plant of this kind comes from the careful growing of the highest class of all kinds of vegetables. These vegetables, if quickly grown and marketed in attractive condition, always sell well at a profit, and there can be so many kinds of these, including potatoes and corn, grown upon a plant as to furnish marketable returns every day during the summer and early fall months. No crop is more profitable, no crop more easily grown than a full crop of potatoes properly planted on well-selected ground. Yet on the same line, nothing can be less profitable if neglected. They must be weeded and cultivated, kept clean and clear from weeds and grass, and the scourge of potato-bugs must be daily gathered and destroyed. It is true that the vines may be sprayed, but even when this is done, one must follow the crop daily with a stick and a pan to shake them off, thus destroying every bug that can be found upon the plants. Eternal vigilance is the price of success in a plant of this kind. Nothing can be neglected, because when once neglected, the chance for success in that crop is gone, and the possible profit that was in sight has been swept away forever.

Nothing is more pleasing, nothing more healthful, nothing more improving than the out-door life upon a place of this kind, providing it is intelligently handled and the care is directed in a line that brings success. Nothing can be more discouraging, nothing more injurious mentally, morally and physically than to allow such a place to run down through lack of the proper care. To look over the lane at a neighbor's prosperity, and then turn about and gaze at your own neglected work will destroy the will of a heart of steel, because the hardest and most difficult thing in the world is to blame yourself, even though



WELL-SHADED YARDS

you know the fault is yours in comparison with the success of a neighbor, who has succeeded through well-directed energy.

Poultry will always prosper continually under proper care. They will go back surprisingly fast when neglected. The bee-hive, when kept under proper supervision in a productive location, will fill with a valuable product remarkably fast, if the swarm is in perfect condition. Let these conditions change and the swarm will dwindle to an unprofitable size and soon become depleted. In some localities with some management, one hive will grow to three within a single year or two, and each will give profitable returns in honey; on the other hand, with poor management, a valuable swarm will become depleted in a few weeks, the cause being neglect and improper care. Small fruits, well guided and cared for, will produce enormous crops; the same if neglected, prove an utter failure. Raspberry and blackberry bushes often produce such enormous crops as to prove surprising to the owner, or they may produce so few as not to give a return sufficient to pay the rent of the ground they occupy. Fruit trees may be barren of results, or loaded with profit, according to the care bestowed thereupon. Digging, pruning, spraying and watching for the frosts bring the profitable reward on the one hand, while the opposite management brings nothing but barrenness and disappointment. Whenever one plant in a locality prospers, all should do fairly well. The only excuse that can be offered by the neighbor of the prosperous is neglect, and there is nothing suffers so disastrously through neglect and lack of care as does the combination plant of this character. Such a plant demands the constant time and attention daily throughout the entire year of those in charge, or success will not come to the plant.

In tropical regions like California and the far South, people often sustain themselves during the first year or two through planting all kinds of roots. In our February issue, we illustrated and told of the gains that were made by growing potatoes and other roots in the reclamation of a New England farm. Again in our April issue, we told about and illustrated more of this plant. One of our acquaintances went to the southern part of California, and made a living for himself and a friend for three years, by growing a potato crop on ten acres of land which he started in to plant with orange-trees. The first season two acres were carefully cultivated with potatoes, an enormous crop of which was produced from the land. The following year another two acres was turned to the same crop, and the two that

had been cultivated in this manner the year before was planted in orange and similar trees that do well in the California soil. In five years of this kind of labor, these two supported themselves by growing potatoes and other root crops, and during the same period planted one-half the land in fruit trees, the result being the sale of the whole at a profitable advance by the two young men, who had regained their health in the occupation, and wished to return to their home in the middle West. This is a sample of what has been, and what can be and may be done through diligent and continuous labor. On the other hand, we know of a family who came into possession of forty acres near the same locality, who were turned out inside of three years, and their property sold under the hammer by the sheriff, the result of rising long after sun-up in the morning, loafing about half the day, and hoping that good luck would produce their crops and plant their orange-trees. Both these are samples of what has occurred among those with whom we are acquainted. We have seen the same results come both ways all over the country, and in illustrating and telling of the possibilities to be obtained as a result of well-selected, well-managed lands, we also feel that it is proper and right to point out the danger spots always in sight for every one who embarks in agricultural pursuits of this kind. Nothing but eternal vigilance and continued industry will win a profitable fight along these lines. Where these are properly applied, success is sure to follow.

The most successful market-poultry plants have been conducted in New York and the New England States. These are among the coldest localities of our country where poultry is kept to any great extent. Leghorns are the favorite egg-producing fowls with the poultry-keepers of New York State. Many large flocks of these of several varieties, and Minorcas as well, are successfully kept, and a most satisfactory result is obtained from these. The sunny clime of California, the South, and the colder climate of New York all seem to agree equally well with the Leghorn fowls as egg-producers. It is only a question of care and comfort and proper feeding to gain profitable results in all localities in the handling of Leghorns. It is an erroneous idea to imagine that any one breed or variety is the best. The final solution in the handling of any or all kinds of fowls is the catering to their needs in a manner that keeps them nearest to natural conditions, comfort considered.



The Valued Egg-producer



NO OTHER breed of fowls has an equal reputation for egg-production as the Leghorn family. The Leghorn is a portion of the Mediterranean class. They were the original egg-producing fowls that came from Mediterranean countries, largely from Spanish possessions and from Italy. In some parts of the world they are called Italian, in others are credited with being a portion of the Spanish family.

One branch of the Mediterranean family that has been receiving marked attention of late is the Ancona, of which there is a single rose-combed variety. The single-combed variety have been sparingly bred in this country; both the Single and the Rose-combed are highly considered and largely bred at the present time in England. An article on the Ancona appeared in the March issue of Poultry World, England, written by Mr. Buvington. We copy this article in its entirety, so that our readers may know as much as possible as to the origin of the Ancona, and its cultivation up to the present time.

"The Ancona for the past ten years has been favorably considered by me, and its laying propensities extolled in many ways; but it was in the spring of 1899 that I paid a visit to a lady who in years past has done much to improve and perpetuate the breed—i. e., Mrs. Constance Bourlay, who at that time resided at Frankley Rectory, Birmingham (but now, I believe, lives near Northfield) her runs on the hill top, being much exposed and fully 730 feet above sea-level, was the land of the Anconas. This energetic lady was loud in her praise of the breed of her choice, and I elicited valuable information as to their origin. It was in 1888 that, from a Mr. Stinchcomb, of Wem, Salop, she obtained a sitting of eggs to encourage her in an expressed desire for an outdoor hobby. When hatched, she found an extremely pretty mottled variety of fowl which displayed several colors of plumage. She became interested and asked her friends to make inquiry as to the breeds, which she learned were brought over from the Mediterranean shores by Captain Rowse, of the S. S. Bugle, who secured them from Northern Italy himself, and that, in addition to Salop, many were to be found in Cornwall. Mrs. Bourlay experienced difficulty in breeding true, and for some years the birds threw colored

feathers; but this lady fancier, by careful mating each year, improved her original strain until she had succeeded in obtaining the nearest approach to her idea, a 'black-and-white mottled fowl,' with beetle-green-black feathers slightly tipped with creamy white. She emphasized the importance of mottled legs, especially in the pullets, being strongly indicative of the true or original breeds, and her long experience of Anconas taught her that if it were bred out, the laying and other useful qualities of the fowl would be lost. Her birds were all on the small side, and she informed me with regret that fanciers endeavoring to improve the size was prejudicial to the breed, for large Anconas were not wanted, as it would detract from their marvellous activity.

"In further chatting about their origin, I was shown correspondence which this worthy lady had carried on with Mr. Gurney, the Consul at Cherbourg, also a Mr. Thomassini, the Consul at Ancona, to whose inquiries she was indebted for the information that the Ancona fowl actually originated by crossing the pure black Italian fowl known as the 'Valdiano' with the barndoor mottled fowls of the district. Mrs. Bourlay, however, was persistent and gradually fixed the type

by aid of new importations and careful breeding, so that colored feathers at the time of my visit were seldom seen. This lady only exhibited at a few leading shows, but her strain of Anconas was found in most winning pens, and she had the honor of winning in the first Ancona class arranged, which was at Brigg, in 1896. While in the following year she secured the premier prizes in both cock and hen Ancona classes given at Birmingham Show; and both the Dairy Show winner (owned by Mr. Brindley-Wood) and the first prize at Birmingham exhibited by Mr. Chance were from the 'Bourlay' strain. I was also shown during my visit an interesting article which appeared in the Live Stock Journal for 1895, from the pen of Mr. Edward Brown (who stayed at Frankley Rectory for a short time), with excellent drawings by Mr. J. W. Ludlow.

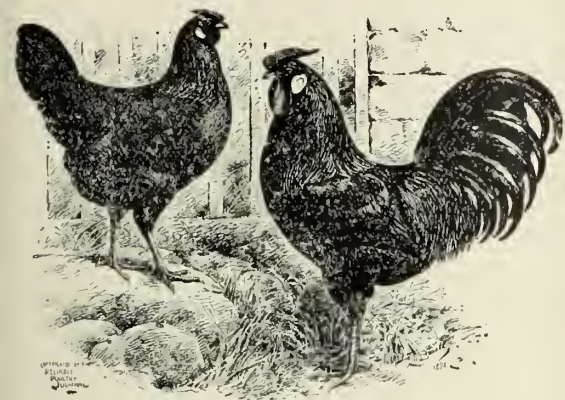
"The records I inspected proved the Ancona to be a most prolific layer of large-sized eggs—and should be hatched in May—while their wonderful activity enabled them to stand the coldest of winters, which had no effects on their egg-production, although I well remember that Mrs. Bourlay gave her stock no special shelter. At that time her labors were well rewarded, and applications for her strain came from all parts; trios were dispatched to America—where they were great favorites and much boomed—Sweden, Africa, Norway, France, etc. In 1896 she sold one thousand four hundred eggs for hatching, and in 1897, one thousand five hundred were sent out.

"In conclusion, I should state that this earnest lady fancier's son, Mr. Reginald Bourlay, was for some years assistant secretary to the National Poultry Organization Society, and for the past five years has been Government Poultry Expert for South Africa, where he is doing a good work and meeting with success."

Another highly valued variety are the Andalusians, which are bred to the highest perfection by some Canadian and many of the English fanciers. The Andalusian is the largest of all the Mediterranean family. They are the blue-laced fowl most difficult to produce in exhibition quality, most attractive when produced of this excellent quality; they are fine egg-producers; produce the largest egg of the Mediterranean family, and are more valued as market poultry than any other member of the family, from the fact that they are of such valuable size and dress



A PRIZE-WINNING WHITE LEGHORN



ROSE-COMBED BROWN LEGHORNS

beautifully for market. The Leghorn family are more extensively bred than any other, or in fact, than all the balance of the Mediterranean fowls. We presume that there are more White Leghorns bred than of all other varieties of the Leghorn family. Next to the Plymouth Rock family, we imagine, the Leghorn family would grade as to production.

The greatest objection to the Leghorn family is their nervous disposition, their likelihood to be rather wild if not cultivated for friendship by the attendants. Where kept in confinement, they must be fenced in with covered runs or with a very high enclosure. Other than this, they are one of the most attractive breeds of our poultry. Where they can have the range of fields and orchards, they become the most profitable egg-producers of all the fowls that are grown.

Throughout the state of Connecticut there has been a furore created as a result of having been brought to public attention the Tillinghast method of growing Leghorns. Many years ago we visited Vernon, Conn. and made the acquaintance of Mr. Tillinghast, who grew all his poultry in open, ranging in cheaply-constructed houses, their entire food being wheat screenings, beefscraps, and what they could pick up on the range. This idea was laughed at when first we presented same in the columns of THE FEATHER. To-day there are many poultrymen throughout the state of Connecticut growing poultry along these lines. The Experiment Station of the state has taken up for consideration this method of egg-production. It has been proven that in some localities where the range is good, the lands cheap in price, this method can be followed and produce profitable results in egg-production. This is a colony system of growing poultry with large families in each colony, all of which are hopper fed, and receive but little daily attention.

When handled in this way for egg-production alone, the Leghorn gives remarkable results. The nervous disposition, the great activity, the determination to range to the limit of the land permitted for their home, produces the very conditions that bring the largest egg-yield in return for the care bestowed. They travel over every inch of ground, often several times a day. They hunt and dig for bugs and worms; they eat everything in sight that is good for their ration, and merrily sing as they go about and deposit during the entire year more than 50 per cent. egg-record, according to the breeding of the hens for egg-production.

Since the first White Leghorns were shown by Mr. Simpson, of New York, and the Brown variety was introduced by Mr. Halsted, there has been a continued strife for supremacy between the lovers of these two varieties. White Leghorns, both Single and Rose-combed; Brown Leghorns of the same varieties have contended for show-

room honors for more years than any other fowl save the Brahma and the Plymouth Rock.

One of the first fowls to be described in the Standard of Perfection was the Leghorn in four varieties; the White, Brown, Dominique and Black. Many of our readers will be surprised to learn that the Dominique Leghorn had equal and early standing with the Brown variety; Blacks were a close competitor with the Dominique variety for honors since that time. There has been a continued contention for supremacy among the Leghorn family. The early-day Leghorn was described as having a tail carried in a very upright position. The female carried her tail in an equally upright position. The backs of both male and female were medium of length and width.

Length of body, full development of barrel having an equal distribution front and back of the shank line makes the largest egg-production possible, the forward portion being long, full, and round in breast, shows the possibility of a heavy grain consumption. The full, plump abdomen carries with it the machinery for manipulating the grain consumed, and changing it into eggs. The possibility to consume the food, and the ability to assimilate and manufacture same into a food product, is the most desirable feature of the Leghorn. Each and every section of the bird should be built upon the lines of a perfect egg-machine.

The most beautiful Leghorn for exhibition, the Leghorn female which comes nearest to the present day description of a perfect exhibition specimen is the character of a hen which will produce the greatest egg-yield. If there can be any improvement in the description of Leghorn type it should be along the lines of describing a more perfect egg-machine in both the male and the female than the present description indicates.

This most desirable type of a Leghorn may just as well be produced with the most attractive exhibition points as not. Nothing can possibly be detracted from the value of the egg-producer through the possession of beautiful head and neck points; the tail may be built and carried at the most attractive poise without the least injury to egg-production; thighs and shanks may be prepared according to beauty, and add to the value of the hen through improving her motive power. The most delicate tints may be attractively laid on

any feathers without changing in the least the value of the egg-production. All these features need the undivided attention of every Leghorn fancier of the world at the present time. We say "of the world" advisedly, from the fact that the fanciers of England are even more intent than we are of this country on conveying a perfect description of the type, carriage, and character of the Leghorn family. Over there they complain seriously of the insufficient description of shape and color. With us there is less complaint of the Standard description than there is of the application in the show-room. There should not be the least possible chance of faultfinding or objecting to the condition of the Standard when applied in the show-room, and there need not be, if the breeders would come closer together themselves on the question of what the Standard description really calls for.

In the April issue of THE FEATHER, we illustrated from life the type and character of the most approved of Leghorn females, judging from the awards made in many exhibition-halls. Many judges have passed upon the character of the Leghorns illustrated in the April issue, and notwithstanding this fact, all are not satisfied that this type illustrates the meaning of the Standard.

The cover-page in this issue of THE FEATHER was made from a White Leghorn pullet, said to be the most perfect specimen produced two years ago as decided by awards made in the exhibition-pen. This female is true to the character of Leghorns as described in the present Standard. There may be some difference of opinion on some minor features of her general make-up, yet we think our readers will agree with us when we state that she illustrates the nearest approach to that which is most desired as far as it is possible to gain it through the use of the camera.

Head-points of the Leghorns, both male and female, should have more consideration at the hands of the expert fanciers who produce them. Judges should be more arbitrary in selecting quality as far as head-points are concerned when called upon to consider them in the show-pen. Leghorns, with defective combs, wattles, and earlobes lose at least one-third of their beauty in the show-pen. No specimen should ever be permitted to win in the Leghorn class which loses four or five points, as many of them should on



FLOCK OF PARTLY GROWN COCKERELS

comb alone. A Leghorn male bird that loses three and one-half to four points in quality of comb should never be permitted to win in keen competition. The same is equally true of the female.

Two other points of vital importance are neck and shank color in Brown Leghorn females. One of the most perfect specimens shown in years was an unplaced Brown Leghorn pullet at the late Boston Show. This pullet was beautiful in shape, exquisite in color and marking of neck and body plumage; her head-points the equal, if not the superior, of anything shown in several years; shanks of a beautiful golden yellow. What a great disappointment it must be to the producer of such a bird to fail in gaining recognition at the hands of the judge. When exhibitors express unbounded surprise that such a specimen was overlooked, how must the producer of such a beautiful specimen feel when he is confronted with the fact that the exquisite quality of such a female is passed unnoticed by the experts and judges alike. It would be the most utter folly to assume that the judge did not understand, or that he had missed the quality of such a specimen. The facts are that this character of a female did not meet his approval, he evidently believing that the almost exact opposite of these qualities were the best in the class, proven as it was by his awards.

That which is needed to safeguard the exhibitor against errors of this kind, if an error it might be called, is to bring the exhibitor and expert judge closer together in an understanding of what is correct and desirable in type and color for the Leghorn family.

This can be accomplished in two ways: First, by having a better description; and, second, through a union of thought as to what this description really presents; and following this, a consolidation of determination to see to it that the judges in the larger shows always select the proper character for receiving the awards. It is the encouragement of bad selection by the exhibitor who gets the prize, and those who do not as well, that causes the trouble and the differences of opinion in the Leghorn awards of the past few winters.

There is no denying the fact that there has been more contention over placing awards on Leghorns during the past two seasons than has ever been about any other breed or variety of poultry. There does not seem to be any better satisfaction gained in the other varieties than has been accomplished with the Browns. Permitting specimens in some of the varieties of Single and Rose-combs to win with combs that would disgrace any fowl has done a world of harm for the varieties thus favored from the fact that winning specimens at the largest American shows have been shipped throughout the country as representing the best in that variety. These have been bred, and their kind increased until these injurious individuals have spread throughout the country hundreds of miserable specimens of a variety that should have been slaughtered before they went into the exhibition-pen and debarred from competition by the judge when they passed the execution-block and came before him in the show-room.

The time has gone by when any breeder whatever should receive the slightest encouragement for sending out as exhibition specimens fowls that should go to the chopping-block. Judges disgrace the profession when they place awards on inferior specimens of this kind. Show managements injure every one concerned when they permit a specimen unworthy of consideration to carry away from their show-room the record of



having won a prize. The occurrence of recognizing inferiority in the show-room is injuring standard-bred poultry throughout the land. No lesson is so valuable to the exhibitor as to be sternly informed of the fact that his exhibit borders on the verge of mongrelization. When this is done, it is a severe rebuke, but one never forgotten, and without question the most valuable lesson that can be taught in the show-room.

Let us picture the case: Brother Jones, an influential man in the locality where the show is held, purchases a pen of Brown Leghorns from a far-off breeder, this pen having a show record. When placed in the exhibition-hall, the judge realizes their deficiency, but this being the only pen in the show-room, and the circumstances being familiar to the judge, the blue ribbon is placed upon the pen. Another fancier from two miles away visits the show, sees the blue ribbon, the real quality of the pen being made known to the owner, he is willing to part with same for a moderate price, and the pen is passed along the line to another, and the occurrence repeated two hun-

dred miles away, in another show-room. This is the dissemination of inferiority and deceit throughout the country from the hands of the show management and judge, who permitted the award to be posted. The sooner all concerned realize this fact, the more valuable poultry of all kinds will become for exhibition. More than one-half of all the poultry named for competition at fall fairs and winter shows should have gone into market poultry before they mature; the balance should be closely culled, and a number not fit for exhibition discarded from these—in fact, not to exceed one-fourth of the poultry entered for exhibition in the fall fairs are worthy of being called fit for exhibition.

Every one in any way interested in standard-bred poultry should frown down and dissuade the encouragement of recognizing inferiority at any time or place in the show-room. More attention should be given to the improvement of quality and the closer culling of inferiority. Every one in any way connected with the standard-bred poultry business should frown down most savagely the distribution of specimens of inferior quality.

Leghorns are among the most attractive of all our exhibition-poultry. The standard for the Leghorn family may be changed slightly if so desired within the next two years. Better that no change whatever be made unless great care and consideration is given to having the description tell of a better rather than a poorer thing. "Get together on this proposition" should be the watchword of Leghorn fanciers. Improve the Standard description, improve the quality of the exhibition specimens, and cease to encourage undersized, badly-shaped, badly-colored, unattractively finished specimens in the exhibition-hall. If the entire army of fanciers who love the Leghorns would arise as one man with the determination to have things as they should be, the Leghorn classes of the winter shows would swell to great proportions, and the value of a prize-winner be increased tenfold.

As a tribute to the Leghorn family it may be said that in the annual egg-laying contest, which closed in Australia the 31st day of March last, the ten successful pens were all White Leghorns. The highest record attained in this contest for six hens in one year was 1,474 eggs. The record gained by the tenth in line as 1,218 eggs in the year. If the American fanciers would pay equal attention to the egg-producing qualities that is given to exhibition attainments, the Leghorns of America would vanquish the world. Some of the photographs that we have seen of the winning Leghorns in the Australian contest lead us to believe that they have combined egg-production with form and beauty.

We hope in the near future to secure from Australia photographs of some of the winners in the yearly, and possibly the two-year contest. If these can be secured, we will make use of them in the columns of our paper, for the purpose of showing our readers by comparison the type of fowl that is bred for egg-production in that locality, where the greatest records have been gained from yearly contests. We are not satisfied that these kinds of tests will prove to be of any very great importance other than to prove that hens are egg-machines that can be bred into increased egg-production through the careful cultivation of this inherent instinct, which has been brought by the hand of man from the nest full of eggs for the continuance of their kind to the large egg-yield of two hundred or more eggs per year.



Salmon Faverolles



HE Faverolle came among us as an ornamental breed. The first record we have is of the Salmon variety, brought to Simsbury, Conn. These were unusually fine specimens, were nicely cared for, but so far as we can learn, never produced a chick. Following these, one

or two others came in possession of them, among whom was Doctor Phelps, of New York, who was very successful in breeding the different varieties.

But little has been written in late years relative to this breed. We clip the following remarks on the Salmon Faverolle from Feathered World, England:

"As one who takes a great interest in Salmon Faverolles, may I crave a small space in your excellent paper for a few lines on the matter under discussion?

"I have found them to be good layers of excellent eggs, and as table fowls they are excellent, having an abundance of flesh, especially breast, the keel-bone being long and well packed with meat. The flesh is white and juicy; the skin is also white and of a fine texture. When plucked and trussed they certainly 'catch the eye' as table fowls.

"The chicks feather early, grow rapidly, mature early, and are very hardy. In fact, I have reared Rocks, and Wyandottes, and various other chickens, but have always found the Salmon Faverolles to be the hardiest as very young chickens. Hatched in January and February they may be easily reared under hens or in foster mothers, and owing to their quick growth show a good margin of profit if reared purely and simply for the market.

"As farmers' fowls they are excellent, as they have small wings, seldom fly, and rarely leave the meadow where fed.

"On my runs, which are rather exposed east and west, I have found the Rock family rather better winter layers, but taken all the year round the Salmon Faverolle can hold their own. Though they get broody, they are easily and quickly cured of the propensity, one day's confinement in a broody-coop being often sufficient.

"The eggs, except the first few 'pullet eggs,' perhaps, are most decidedly not small, but rather above the average size, the shell being tinted, and sometimes a nice brown color. Of course, it is possible to find some strains of all breeds laying comparatively small eggs, but an exception should not be stated as the rule.

"A gentleman whom I recently supplied with a pen has just paid me a visit, and he tells me he finds them excellent layers (he is now getting eight or nine eggs per day from twelve pullets) and the eggs are large and of good color. One pullet lays eggs as large as ordinary 'double yolks.'

"As to laying qualities being spoiled by straining after show points, I may say that the best exhibition of Salmon Faverolles that I know of personally are also the best layers; so they at least can have lost nothing by their being bred to Standard.

"As exhibition birds, the cocks and hens are, to say the least, pretty; but as a medium for crossing for utility purposes, the hens are excellent, White Leghorn-Salmon Faverolles (first cross)

being excellent layers winter and summer, while Indian Game-Salmon Faverolles are the best table fowls in existence.

"The question has been asked why the Salmon Faverolles do not take on. A business friend of mine once remarked that the British public is a 'rummy cove.' There is some truth in the statement. It takes a lot of convincing; but I think that it is at last being convinced—at least, the poultry public is—that the Salmon Faverolles are really excellent fowls as exhibition and utility stock, and personally I am pretty sure they are taking on.

"Two years ago in this locality the breed was practically unknown, except to one or two fanciers. Now there are hundreds of them, or crosses from them, to be seen about.

"Now as to leg feather. If the Standard demanded clean legs, such could no doubt be bred by selection. Last year I mated a clean-legged cock with some heavily feathered pullets as an experiment. The percentage of clean-legged, or slightly feathered, was surprising being very high, very few of the progeny being heavily feathered. It is also noticeable that clean legs and deficient muffling are often coincident.

"But how many of us, who have so strenuously striven to breed 'out' clean legs, wish, or will try, to breed them 'in' again. Frequent changes in the Standard tend to doom a breed from a fancier's standpoint. Provided the Standard (slightly feather legs) be rigidly adhered to, I fail to see that the leg feathers can be very detrimental to the fowl or its popularity. Why not also breed out the muffling, and beard, and fifth toe, and breed in, say, a little more black and yellow legs and rose-combs, and ad infinitum? Would universal popularity be thus assured?

"Of course, there are tastes and tastes, and I believe it is mostly a matter of taste.

"Mention has been made of scaly legs. It is true, Faverolles do not get scaly legs, for I have reared scores and seen hundreds within the past few years, and I have seen but two birds thus disfigured. But may I ask Mr. Thomas if he really expected to find scaly legs on his 'damp grass' runs?

"There is no doubt in my mind that Faverolles have come to stay, and that their popularity will be established on merit. Personally, I have done my best in my immediate neighborhood to make the breed popular, and I hope all Salmon Faverolle fanciers who are really convinced of their value will do likewise, so that the well-deserved popularity may be assured.—Edward J. Hancock."

"Having been much interested in the present discussion, clean versus feather-legged Faverolles, I would like to suggest a way out of the difficulty.

"Why change the present Standard at a point we have been so long trying to attain?

"Surely, there is plenty of room for a clean-legged variety, if produced by its advocates and duly provided with classes at shows. Why should not clean-legged Faverolles be added to Salmons, Blacks, and Ermines? In other breeds new varieties are constantly springing up, and time is the truest test of their excellence.

"Personally, I see no disadvantage in feathers from a utility point.

"All my culs are eagerly bought at top prices by dealers at the local markets, whose poultry mostly go to London.

"At Enniscorthy Show last year my pair of Faverolle cockerels won first and two specials in live table class, and were bought at once as stock birds by a big breeder and fattener.



SALMON FAVEROLLES

Squab-producers



WHITE HOMER, AS A SQUAB-PRODUCER AND FOR CROSSING WITH WHITE HEN PIGEONS MOST VALUABLE

other book of early-day publication a description of the Mondain. Some months ago we published from the pen of an English writer a description of the Mondain pigeon. The Carneau was described in the same article. Since then the Carneau has become more popular with American fanciers than has any of the other continual squab-producers. The writer stated as follows:

The term "Mondain" is very elastic in its application, and is used to describe any of the large cross-bred pigeons possessing the general characteristics of the group, such as are extensively cultivated throughout France. The Cropper has played a very important part in the production of these crosses, and its impress is noticeable in very many so-called Mondains—which owe the other half of their parentage to any of the clean-legged, non-pouting varieties. In time the Cropper element is bred out and the offspring revert to the rock-dove type. In this connection it may be mentioned that practical breeders who desire squabs in winter are in the habit of infusing additional Cropper blood into their stocks, thus producing the "cavalier" or "Horseman" type of birds.

In addition to the above nondescript specimens variously known as "Mondains," we have in France what is known as Le Gros Mondain, a large pigeon of very pronounced dove-house type, though in all probability sharing the same ancestry. Originally Mondains were classified under three distinct categories, viz., the big, the medium, and the small, but that just mentioned is practically the only one now met with. It is

known in three varieties, viz., the smooth-headed, clean-legged bird—by far the most common; the crested—which is peaked like the Archangel, and the grouse-limbed, which is feathered on the legs, but has clean feet.

All three preserve the principal characteristics of the true Mondain, but in plumage they often vary considerably. As a matter of fact evenly marked Mondains are not specially valued; those most sought after being irregularly colored; hence the great variety in imported specimens.

The Gros Mondain is par excellence a utility pigeon. Cobby in build, it does not possess the long, squatty body of the English Runt (Pigeon Romain), and unlike that bird it is rather long on the leg and active in its habits. The head and neck are massive and the breast full and round; tail carried well off the ground and flat; wing long, meeting but not crossing over the tail. The average length of an adult specimen is seventeen inches from beak to tail, and its girth at shoulder thirteen inches.

The illustration used of the Mondain was termed Crested French Mondain; others term them Swiss Mondain. Whether they are German, Swiss, or French by origin, makes but little difference, from the fact that the present-day Mondain used for squab-producing is a made variety.

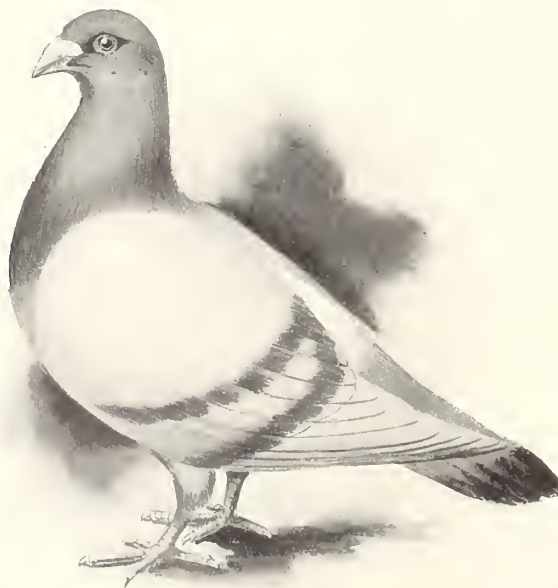
The original heavy size and weight of all the squab-producers is the Runt, described by

some as the Spanish-Roman and by other local captions.

The true Runt is the largest heavy-weight pigeon. It has been used to a very great extent in the general make-up of all large-sized heavy-weight squab-producing pigeons. This is bred in many varieties, such as blue, black, silver, white, and Spanish. They are rather slow breeders from the fact of their heavy weight and indifference of movement. These have been used as crosses with other more active pigeons, such as the Hen Pigeons, which is a variety of the Runt which carries its tail up off of the ground, with the Homers, the Carneau, the Mondain and other active varieties. No two pigeons have had equal influence on the general make-up of the heavy-weight squab-producers as the Homer and the Runt.

Some few months ago, we mentioned the White Homer as being one of the most valuable varieties for producing white-feathered squabs. These White Homers have been used for crossing upon White Runts and White Hen Pigeons, greatly to the advantage of the general make-up of the large-sized squab-producers. In the Blue Homer, the White Homer, the Mondain and the several varieties of Runts, we have present, to a great degree, the most desirable qualities for squab-producing.

The most plentiful of all the large-sized heavy-weight squab-producers is the Carneau. The Carneau is a close-feathered, well-proportioned, active, heavy-weight pigeon; they seem to be the best adapted for the quick and regular production of market squabs of any of the high-priced heavy-weight squab-producers. The Carneaux are offered at about \$6 per pair. They are most active producers. We described in a recent article the possibilities of quick production through forcing the breeders. While this active work might destroy the first original pair for any great amount of service in future years, it would place the breeders in possession of a number of valuable squab-producers in the shortest space of time. Two pairs of any of the large-sized squab-producers can be forced to an unusual production through permitting them to lay three nests of eggs before they hatched. This is done by moving the first and second pairs of eggs to Homers to hatch and rear, and permitting those that produced the eggs to hatch the third nest themselves. This could be practised until nine nests of eggs might be obtained in less than five months from a given pair of ready producers. Those nine pairs might be grown in six months from a single pair of producers, and while the strain on them might be considerable, if properly cared for and looked after, they would be ready to repeat the operation the second season.



THE BLUE RUNT, THE LARGEST OF ALL PIGEONS, HIGHLY CONSIDERED FOR PRODUCING HEAVYWEIGHT SQUABS

The Blue Andalusian



OME time ago Mr. Newton Cosh, of London, Ontario, wrote an article for The Breeders Advocate on Blue Andalusians. Notwithstanding the fact that conditions have somewhat changed since this article was written by Mr. Cosh, we deem it one of the best written illustrations of the breed that we have ever read. For that reason we publish it for the benefit of those who admire this variety:

"In response to your request for an article on the Blue Andalusian for The Breeders' Advocate, I will give you a few of the general characteristics and utility qualities of the breed, also my ideas as to what an ideal specimen of each sex should be.

"I have bred Andalusians for a number of years, and have often wondered why this grand breed is not more popular. I think, perhaps, the two chief reasons are simply this: (1st) They are like all other laced varieties, unless they are bred well up to standard requirements they have little to commend them in point of beauty. On the other hand an ideal possesses the very highest point of excellence obtained in fancy poultry. (2d) The fact that they do not all breed true to color has no doubt been their severest drawback.

"With us we think there is no excuse for the former as we can breed as many cracker-jacks in this variety as in any other. But the latter above-mentioned drawback we acknowledge as a fault, and one that cannot well be remedied. In a whole season's breeding if you secure 50 per cent. of blue chicks you will come up to the average, the rest being black with some white. But the majority of those that are blue, providing they are bred in line, will be of high quality. For instance, we set two sittings of eggs from our best pullet last season; from the first sitting we had three blue pullets, and I venture to say the poorest one of the three will score in the neighborhood of 94 points. From the second sitting came our finest cockerel and another pullet that beats any of the above sisters; in fact she is the finest specimen we ever raised. There were thus only four blues in this lot, and the remaining two pullets are fit for the ordinary show-room. Some may think that this is a mere streak of good luck, but we have experiences every year quite similar, and we take much pleasure in inviting any skeptical ones to come and inspect our stock.

"A typical Andalusian should stand upon a clean-cut pair of legs, rather long, showing considerable thigh. The head should be carried moderately well up, and furnished with a neat comb marking perfectly erect, free from thumb stands or wrinkles, with a very slight inclination to follow the neck, containing five spikes, the center one the highest. In size the comb should be in unison with the size of the bird. If a large one, he can afford to have a moderately large comb, but the same comb on a small

specimen would look entirely out of place. We are much opposed to very large combs of the Minorca stamp. Lobes should be pure white in color, smooth in texture, oval-shaped, and of good size. The face should be bright red. Back of good length, the saddle rising with a slight concave sweep to the tail; the latter should be carried well back. In color the hackle, back, and wing-bow should be a rich, glossy blue-black, with a velvet texture. The breast, body, wing-flights and main tail feathers should be of one uniform, even, medium shade of blue. This should be free from cloudiness or smokiness, and should be light enough to form a most striking contrast; at the same time it must be a lustrous blue, and not the gray or dove color frequently seen at our shows. In breast and body each feather should be definitely laced (by this we do not mean Sebright lacing). We find that where very heavy lacing occurs it is difficult to obtain a good, clear ground color, and that the lacing is invariably too heavy at the end of the feather and would pass better, as a light spangle than the proper sort of lacing, which should be uniform and run well around the feather. A good prominent breast shows up the lacing to good advantage. Sickles and tail-coverts should be darker than the main tail feathers, but not black or quite so dark as back and saddle feathers. Where too much black appears there will be more or less green sheen and the ground color will almost certainly be cloudy. We believe the wing bar of an ideal Blue Andalusian should be laced. We admit this is seldom seen, but we have seen an occasional specimen, and it adds greatly to their appearance. The winning cockerel at the Ontario and New York shows of 1900 possessed this rare feature.

"Now as to the female. In shape we like a good range specimen, with good long back, tail carried rather low, slightly expanded, comb falling gracefully to one side, of medium size, free from loop in front, lobes of good size, and pure white. Color: Here is where we consider the Standard quite faulty, in demanding no less than three different shades of color. The hackle, back and breast are all right, but the wings and tail are faulty. Excluding hackle, the female should be of one uniform shade of blue throughout, each feather having a well-defined lacing of a darker shade. We consider uniformity of color just as essential in this breed as in any other, and not at all impossible to get. We say again, why not have it? The hackle will be naturally darker than the rest of the plumage. However, we have seen quite light-colored females carry the uniform color right to the top of the head, but we do not advocate this as our ideal, as we believe it would prove detrimental in the breeding-pen, necessitating double matings to produce dark hackles on the male and light on female. From such a light-hackled specimen the males would have rusty hackles—a most serious defect. Now a hackle that will look very well and still breed good hackles on cockerels is

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what we should aim at, and I will endeavor to describe such a one as nearly as possible. Taking it for granted that this female is of a medium shade of blue, not a gray or dove color; the ground color of the lower half of the hackle should correspond with the body, with the lacing naturally heavier and darker, and as it ascends to the top of head gradually becomes darker. Here we have something nice to look at, which will also breed right.

"I presume that most every one is familiar with the position the Andalusians hold as layers of large white eggs. Here they stand at the top of the ladder, and long may they remain there."

"The results from my small classified advertisement in The Feather were good, and while the number of inquiries received was not as high as from some other papers, yet the percentage of sales was better than from any other paper in which I advertised. Wishing you continued success."—R. Willard Baer.

"Enclosed find advertisement for The Feather. Trust to have results from the ad, and extend to you my appreciation of The Feather as the best poultry paper I have yet seen."—Chas. F. Heiland.

"Enclosed find remittance. Your paper has surprised me with calls. Got calls before I received the paper. Congratulations."—E. Briggs.

"Enclosed please find amount of bill. The egg orders are coming in fast, and most of them say: 'Saw your ad in The Feather.'"—John R. Jones, the Java man.

"Enclosed find 50 cents for subscription to The Feather. I was much pleased with the sample copy of The Feather, just received."—H. C. Smith.

"The Feather is all O. K., and the front page is, in my opinion, very instructive to the younger members of the family." A. Weidenhan.

"Enclosed find my advertisement. Have always had good returns from your first-class, refined paper." East View Poultry Yards.

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Handsomely printed and illustrated, telling How To Make Money Breeding Squabs; new data. Millions of squabs now eaten yearly. Raise them for rich, growing markets, everywhere. Read up, make plans. Thousands of successful customers, Maine to California, Canada, Mexico. Safe delivery anywhere. We were the first; our big Plymouth Rock Homers are standard; these prolific breeders and our methods made a new business of squab raising. Our birds this year will be better than we ever sold. Ask for Carneaux circular. **PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO.** 884 Howard Street, Melrose, Mass.

From eggs to squabs in 4 weeks, then killed, weighing up to a pound.

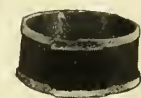
Read stories of customers who started small with our prolific pairs and now have big flocks.

P. S. If you have one of our Manuals bought previous to 1907, mail it back to us together with Twenty Cents in stamps, and we will mail you our new edition de luxe 1908 Manual which has 380 pages and sixty-eight illustrations.

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Carneaux, Routs, Maltese, and Homers from a "Pigeon Authority," and your success is assured. "Lineold" colored Matting Bands. 75c 100. "Nest Trap" Specifications, 80c. "Health" Grit, \$1.50 100 lbs. Circulars.

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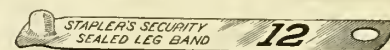


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Aluminum Pigeon Bands. Plain open 12, 20c; 100, \$1.00. Seamless 12, 25c; 100, \$1.25; 6 samples, 10c. **HARRY E. BAIR,** D. F., Hanover, Pa.



Security Sealed Leg Bands—12, 16c; 24, 30c; 100, \$1.00. Write for sample and circular. **STAPLER'S, 419 Ferry Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.**

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Youngsters for Sale—From our famous Hillhurst crosses, which throw squabs weighing 10 to 18 pounds to the dozen. Young crosses, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$2.50 per pair; young crosses, 3 to 6 months old, \$3.50 per pair; young Carneaux, 3 to 6 months old, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per pair; young Homers, 2 months old, 50 cents each. Guaranteed mated Homers, \$2.00 per pair. All our birds sent on approval. Photo of young stock, 10c. Send stamp for our proposition on starting you in the squab business. **S. C. Allen Mgr., Pigeon Dept., Orchard Park, N. Y.**

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500 S. C. R. I. Red hens, 1 and 2 years old at.....	\$1.50, \$2.00, and \$2.50 each
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25 Indian Runner Ducks at.....	\$2.00
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We will mate pens and trio's at prices you can afford to pay. We also offer S. C. R. I. RED eggs from our best pens at reduced prices for the balance of the season.

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as any living breeder in America, and this year their birds are as fine as in any previous season, when **101 entries won 87 prizes** for their patrons, for they never exhibit nor do they steal the awards made to patrons. For circular send to

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The Prairie State Sand Tray Incubator will hatch the largest and strongest chicks of any machine built to date. Even with White Diarrhoea infected flocks, where mortality is so high as to render artificial incubation impractical, where our improved machine and methods of manipulation are used the trouble can be entirely avoided.

Every particular is fully set forth in our 1908 catalog which is yours on request.

Every one who may be interested in incubators is anxious to know why one particular make is better than another or what features are most practical for general use. We would like the opportunity to demonstrate to you that these machines will do the work.

You Can Make Your Own Brooder

by getting a Prairie State Universal Hover. An old piano box, dry goods box or any form of colony house makes an ideal brooder. Some of our customers have over one hundred and fifty Universal Hovers in use. They are used in a very extensive scale upon the most prominent Government and Experimental Stations in United States and Canada. No brooder has met with the instant success, has proven so practical in use as the Prairie State Universal Hover and Colony House Brooder with its many adaptations. With this brooder just as good and hearty chicks can be raised in July and August as any other time of the year. You do not have to confine yourself to the so called natural season.



Hope, Indiana, Aug. 29, 1907.

Mr. J. L. Nix, PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO.,
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My Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 24th to hand and noted, I used the past season seven of your Universal Hovers with splendid success. Thanking you for getting out such a good Hover, I beg to remain,
Yours very respectfully, U. R. FISHEL.

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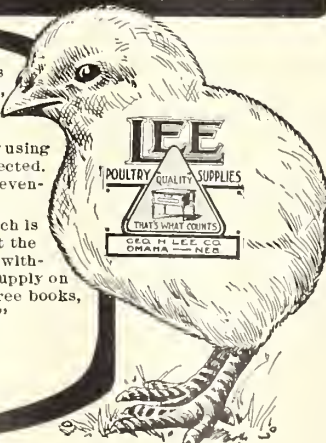
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This is the time to insure the lives of your chicks against Diarrhoea, Bowel Complaint, Canker, Colds, Cholera, and all similar diseases which sweep off the little fellows like leaves before the wind.

You can do it and guarantee a successful rearing by using Germozone in the drinking water twice a week as directed. The simplest and most effective method of disease prevention known to modern methods of poultry culture.

We prepare it in both liquid and tablet form and each is equally good. The liquid form is handier to use, but the tablets are just as effective and can be sent by mail without breakage or loss. If your dealer does not have a supply on hand write to us and we will send it direct. Ask for free books, "20 Years With Poultry," or "Mandy's Poultry School."

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Business World

Mr. Walter Sherman, the Rhode Island Red specialist, of Newport, R. I., called at our office during the last few days of April. Mr. Sherman reports a larger business in Rhode Island Reds and eggs than ever before. He informs us that he has nearly ten thousand head of poultry under his management.

The catalogue of the Silver Laced Wyandotte Club of America is a most attractive publication. It is well written and beautifully illustrated. Mr. Henry Steinmesch, St. Louis, Mo., the president, or E. S. Tarbox, Yorkville, Ill., the secretary, will send a copy of this catalogue to any Silver-laced Wyandotte fanciers who send in a request for it.

We have received from the Geo. H. Lee Co., Omaha, Nebr., a well-written article relative to the incorrect impression that some have relative to patents. They cite the fact that some people have the idea that they can purchase a patented article and build duplicates of this for their own use to any extent. They also imagine they can clip articles from poultry books and make use of them to their own satisfaction. The object in patenting an article is to obtain protection in all directions. Manufacturers of all kinds of appliances, publishers of books, and every one who owns a patent right, or a copyright, has the right to protect themselves against all intrusions. There is entirely too much infringing upon these rights throughout the country, and it seems from reading between the lines that there is likely to be a united effort to make a public example in the near future of some of the people who are appropriating these rights that solely belong to others under patents and copyrights. We hope that none of the readers of THE FEATHER will get themselves into difficulties by having appropriated to their own use matters that belong by a legal right to others.

The second annual show of the Buffalo Valley Poultry Association, of Lewisburg, Pa., will be held December 29 to January 1. W. Theo. Wittman will be the judge; J. C. Higgins, of Lewisburg, Pa., is the secretary.

Mr. Edgar Briggs, author and publisher of the book, "Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved," has just completed, at Pleasant Valley, N. Y., the establishment of a most complete poultry-plant. New buildings have been erected along the lines of the most modern construction. Everything possible to be done has been done to complete a perfect working plant, such as Mr. Briggs describes and advises in his book.

Leghorns and Wyandottes are the specialty at this farm. Eggs for hatching from stock that has free range and that is fed under the most approved egg-producing system are sold. These eggs have been showing a wonderful percentage in hatching in incubators. Every one should have one of Mr. Briggs' circulars and a copy of his new book.

The third edition of this book has just been issued from the office of THE FEATHER. Large additions in the text matter and many more beautiful illustrations

are features of the last edition. This book is certainly marvelous in the way of information toward growing poultry in the most modern and approved manner. They can be grown cheaply, quickly, and into the greatest vigor. Every one should have a copy of this book. It is sold by Mr. Briggs for \$5 a copy. The book is covered by copyright, patent right, and individual right. No one has any right whatever to make use of any portion of this book other than prescribed and agreed upon in the pages of the book. We publish elsewhere in our paper a notice sent out by manufacturers of patented and copyrighted articles. There is entirely too much free use of patented and copyrighted articles being made at the present time. Every one should willingly accord to the original owner of patents and copyrights his just due under the law.

Mr. Briggs wrote us a few days ago that his entire plant is in working order; that he never had stock do so well, or eggs hatch so early as in the present season.

Faults of the Daily Press

If the daily press or Sunday publications can get hold of some wild-cat scheme relative to suburban life, such as "How to Make Hens Lay 200 Eggs," "How to Grow a Thousand Ducks in a Back Door Lot," or "How to Keep a Cow on \$10 a Year," they print it in their pages, caring not a straw how much injury may be done their readers through this careless presentation of the proposition.

More money has been wasted in the attempted cultivation of Belgian Hares, broiler ducks and chickens, and squab pigeons than would pay one-half the public debt. The greater portion of this was the outcome of unreliable statements published relative to these several industries. Large profits in all these have been made through careful and proper cultivation, but whenever one reads the fairy tale of how a world of wealth can be gained from poultry, ducks or squabs with scarcely any effort whatever, he should turn aside from all these statements because there is no foundation whatever in many of them.

Poultry, ducks, geese, and squabs always pay a profit to those who understand their management and give them their full attention. But these must be managed and cared for, paying strict attention to all their requirements, or success will not follow. Because one of the most expert managers in the world was able to secure 251 eggs in one year from a hen at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, it does not follow that every one can do this on their back door lot without giving more than ordinary attention to the care of the fowls. To succeed with poultry, ducks, geese, or squabs, one must understand their management and be able and willing to give them the necessary attention.

"I am duly in receipt of your sample copy of The Feather, and must say it is one of the most interesting and instructive journals that I take. Find enclosed order for subscription."—F. A. Mason.

The Southern Ohio Poultry Association will hold their second annual show in Athens, Ohio, January 19 to 23, 1909. This association will also have charge of the poultry exhibit at the Athens County Fair, August 10 to 13, 1908. These people have a very live association. Mr. W. C. Hoodlet, of Athens, Ohio, is the secretary.

Secretary F. W. G. Meiner, of Lorain, Ohio, writes that their poultry show will be held January 5 to 8, 1909. Messrs. Gault and Crain are the judges. Full information will be furnished by the secretary.

The Augusta, Ga., Poultry Association will hold their next show November 2 to 7, 1908. The show will be judged by comparison. W. A. Herman, the secretary, will furnish full information relative to this show.

It is of the highest importance for poultrymen to keep on hand a good, reliable lice-powder. What is wanted is a powder that actually kills, not the poor excuses which merely stun them, as so many powders do, and leave the lice in a condition to live up quickly and return to the torture. There is one powder that stands out strikingly from among all others. Conkey's is a real boon to poultrymen. We wonder why everybody does not use it. It is becoming a familiar saying that where Conkey's Lice Powder is used "no guilty louse escapes." There is no guessing about what the effect will be. It kills lice instantly, but does not injure the bird or taint eggs. If you have never used Conkey's Lice Powder we say try it. It will cost you nothing to try it and find out. The Conkey Company will send you a liberal trial sample, free of all charge. They are glad to send out these free trial packages on request. Write and have them send you one. Better yet, enclose 5 cents in stamps and mention this paper, and they will send along with the sample their valuable poultry book. Send to the G. E. Conkey Company, Cleveland, Ohio. You will find yourself well rewarded.

The poultry fanciers in and about Dixon, Ill., have organized a very large poultry association. The membership now numbers eighty-five. An efficient corps of officers has been elected. They will hold their first winter show January 25 to 30, 1909. A. G. Hill, of Dixon, Ill., is the secretary.

We have received from the Bureau of Agriculture, Department of the Interior, Government of the Philippine Islands, Volume 1, No. 1, of the Philippine Agricultural Review. This book is valuable from the fact that it tells what the United States Government is doing for the agricultural interests of the people in our far-off possessions. We wish to congratulate the editor and his assistants on the work they are doing.

The fanciers of Reading and vicinity have organized a corporation known as the Reading Poultry and Pigeon Association for the advancement of poultry. The organization has secured a charter and has issued 200 shares, at \$5 per share, for which subscriptions have been received.

They have elected E. B. Ulrich, president, the well-known pigeon judge; Clarence DeTurk, first vice-president; W. H. Orr, treasurer, who is known throughout the States as one of the most prominent Turbit breeders; and W. L. Fulmer, secretary, breeder of Rhode Island Reds and Buff Leghorns.

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If quality appeals to your desire or judgment, let us send our illustrated, descriptive mating list for 1908. Eggs and stock.

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Trapnest used every day. Honest treatment. Liberal measure. Eggs, \$1.25 for 15; \$2.00 for 30.

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13-9

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Excellent matings of prize winning birds—strictly high-class stock only. Price, \$1.50 per 15; \$8 per 100.

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13-10

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Box 20, Pottstown, Pa.

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The Early Broiler

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85% Protein, 7% Fat

Economic, Pure, Appetizing and Wholesome

Will Keep Indefinitely

Write for Booklet and Sample

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Dept. T

Richmond, Va.

13-10

DON'T KILL

Your layers. The POTTER SYSTEM of selecting laying hens—the greatest discovery of the century in the poultry world, is a simple, natural, and scientific method of picking out the layers from the loafers. You keep only layers in your flock when you use the Potter System. Figure out in dollars and cents your saving and added profit. Our system is used and recommended by prominent judges, editors, and thousands of breeders. Write us to-day and learn what they say about it, and a dozen ways of making more money on your poultry. You can keep fewer hens, get more eggs, and make more money if you know the Potter System.

DON'T BUILD

that new hen-house or think of fixing up the old one until you have seen our large new 64-page catalog on Poultry House Fixtures. The biggest and best ever issued; over fifty illustrations showing hen-house fixtures in three styles and twelve sizes; also "SIMPLEX" trap nest; W. P. attachment, etc. No poultryman can afford to be without this book. For eight years we have



manufactured this line of goods. Thousands of poultry-houses in every section of the country are equipped with Potter Fixtures. You can have convenient and sanitary quarters, and you can save time, worry, and money by using them.

The POTTER PERFECTION Dry Feed Hopper will interest you, also our guaranteed INCUBATORS and BROODERS. Do not delay in sending to-day for our large 64-page catalog and circulars, telling all about Potter Poultry Products for Particular Poultry People. Write us to-day.

T. F. POTTEE COMPANY, Box 11, Downers Grove, Ill.

NORTHUP'S MINORGAS SINGLE AND ROSE COMBED

Eggs from 30 grand pens, guaranteed to hatch, regardless of distance. 28-page, 1908 catalogue free. New book, Minorcas of Every Comb and Color, 106 pages. History, Mating, Rearing, Fitting for Show, etc., price 50c. Our Single Comb Black Minorcas have never lost a special for large size, and have won more than 3,000 prizes for our customers in strong competition. Our Rose Comb Black Minorcas have won more 1st and 2d prizes than all competitors combined at Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and the World's Fair.

GEO. H. NORTHUP & SON, RACEVILLE, WASH. CO., N. Y., R. F. D. 5

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WHY HATCH?

BUY CHICKS!

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

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Scotch Collie Puppies for Sale

WILLANNA FARM, Douglassville, Pa.

13

FEED TEN CENTS A BUSHEL

Is your main feed for producing eggs and growing young stock costing you more than 10 to 15 cents a bushel? (Patent Pending) If so, you want my new book, title, "Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved," which tells you how to make this great feed, and gives you every detail in laying out and running a poultry plant; gives you my lifetime experience. You can save \$25 a year on every 100 hens you feed, as well as increase your egg-yield 30 to 40 per cent. Are your eggs running 90 to 95 per cent. fertile, and are you raising 80 to 95 per cent. of all chicks hatched? Do your broilers go 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 lbs. in 7 weeks? If not, you want my system. Visit my new 2,000 laying plant and see how I do it. No mashes under my new system. I have put hundreds of plants on a paying basis, and can yours. Circular and testimonials free. My third edition of 5,000 copies revised, now ready. Eggs in any quantity from my famous W. Wyandottes and S. C. W. Leghorns, \$6 per 100. No order too large.

EDGAR BRIGGS

Box 77

Pleasant Valley, New York

ROCK HILL POULTRY FARM'S

White and Partridge Wyandottes, White and Silver-pencilled Plymouth Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns and Buff Cochins Bantams have won at the LAST THREE MADISON SQUARE SHOWS, over 120 RIBBONS. We have sold very few of these winners, preferring to use them in our own yards.

75,000 EGGS That Are Right, to sell during the next three months, from our CHOICE MATINGS, composed of these winners and sons and daughters, brothers and sisters of them.

15 Eggs, \$5. 45 Eggs, \$10; 100 Eggs, \$20; from our exhibition pens.

100 Eggs from a splendid flock of Leghorns for incubators, \$6.

100 Eggs from our \$3 Wyandotte matings, that are good, for \$10.

100 Eggs from our Silver-pencilled Rocks for incubators, \$6.

Orders for eggs receive prompt attention.

Send for illustrated catalogue and mating list.

F. W. COREY, Mgr., Ossining, N. Y.

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Never in the history of fancy poultry breeding has any one offered the bargains that are offered by U. R. Fishel The

U. R. FISHEL PLYMOUTH ROCKS are the very best possible in poultry. SEND 2 DIMITES for 56 PAGE CATALOG worth DOLLARS to any one. SPECIAL SALE LIST FREE. Send for a copy.

U. R. FISHEL

Box F

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Hope, Ind.

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Then feed them

Sterlingworth Plant Food Tablets

The most concentrated plant fertilizer made. Used by dissolving in water. Better than powder plant foods, because it immediately reaches the plant's mouth (the roots), in a form suitable for immediate assimilation. Stronger, cleaner, quicker acting than liquid manure. ODORLESS, SAFE, SURE, CLEANEST TO HANDLE, DRIVES INSECTS AND WORMS FROM THE SOIL, KEEPS EARTH SWEET. Directions on box. Sample, 10 cents. Enough for 35 plants 3 months, 25 cents, post-paid. Send to-day. Agents wanted.

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61 OSBORN STREET

STERLING CHEMICAL CO., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

LISK'S WHITE WYANDOTTES WIN PRIZES FOR HIS CUSTOMERS

Have furnished birds that won firsts at the largest shows in America.
Matings the best I ever bred. Pure white and the best of shape. Eggs
reduced to \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30.

FRED. C. LISK

13-12

Box D, Romulus, N. Y.

MONMOUTH POULTRY FARMS

FRENEAU, MONMOUTH CO., N. J.

Again the "Monmouth Strain" proves its superiority, winning over 50 prizes at the recent Madison Square, N. Y., and Paterson, N. J., shows, including Specials for shape and color; also the Purina Cup for the highest score bird in the show, and the Plymouth Rock loving cup for the best cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet. Our Buff Leghorns have no equals, and we have proved this by our winnings the past two years.
We are now looking egg orders. Write for catalog. Breeders of S. C. White and Buff Leghorns, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks. J. COURTNEY PUNDERFORD, Owner tf

Birds, Poultry, and Poultry Supplies

Young Parrots and Canaries just received from abroad. Maltese and Angora Kittens.
Beautiful Birds and Pets of all kind for Spring mating. New catalogue ready for delivery.

EDWARD S. SCHMID'S

712 TWELFTH STREET N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sole Agent for D. C. for the Prairie State Incubators and Brooders. Bone Grinding Machines, etc. Send for my illustrated catalogue. tf



EGGS AT HALF PRICE—MARTIN'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

After June 1st, the price of eggs from prize matings will be: \$2.50 per 15; \$4.50 per 30; \$6.00 per 45. This is an excellent chance to become acquainted with the Regal Strain at small cost.
Order from this advt. to avoid delay. As in past years, I shall greatly reduce my breeding stock to make room for the growing chicks.
Free—Send for sale list of bargains.

JOHN S. MARTIN

13-9

Box F, Port Dover, Cnsda

EDGEWOOD FARM

GEORGE B. INCHES, Proprietor

SILVER GREY DORKINGS COLORED DORKINGS
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS

Nelson Vaundell, Jr., Poultry Manager North Grafton, Mass., U. S. A. 14-5

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Reading for Your Youngsters

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A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR GIRLS AND BOYS

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THIS periodical is published with the view of bringing brightness into the lives of all little people. It provides breezy, wholesome literature, occupations, and sports of absorbing interest. It abounds in attractive stories, rollicking rhymes, and helpful, instructive articles, while touches of fun add sparkle to its pages. The STAR is

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We ship thousands each season. White and Brown Leghorns, \$8.00 per hundred. Rocks, Wyandottes, and Reds, \$12.00 per hundred. We guarantee 95 per cent. or better of alive, healthy chicks at your Ex. office.

Send for new booklet and testimonials. Stamp appreciated.

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Box F, Freemport, Mich. tf

After May 1st, 1908

EGGS FOR HATCHING

from my

PRIZE WINNING

Single Comb Black and Buff

ORPINGTONS

Can be bought at \$2.50 per 15

E. L. SLOAT

14-4

Nicholson, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Bred from New York, Chicago, and World's Fair winners. Choice stock for sale at all times.

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Send 10 cents, stamps or silver, for sample copy White's Class Advertising. Tells how to advertise to reach rural people.

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14-3

"FAULTLESS" HOUDANS

Pedigree Bred from Trap-nest records for Seventeen Years.
Stock and Guaranteed Eggs

E. F. McAVOY, Jr., Schenectady, N. Y.
Sec. Nat. Houdan Club tf

BUFF ROCKS

Eggs the same that I hatch from, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30. Other eggs, from good stock, \$2.00 per 15.

Box 82 B. H. KNEPPER Clearspring, Md. 14-3

6 YEARS IN SUCCESSION

Our Barred Plymouth Rocks have won 1st Pen at the great Brockton Fair, Pooker Book Pointers, with mating list free.

Lambert's Poultry Farm, Apopka, B. L. 11

VALLEY FARM

Rocks, Barred

Leghorns, S. C. B., Superior Stock

CHAS. C. WINE

14-5

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GREATEST POULTRY PAPER in Pennsylvania—16 to 32 pages, one year, and 10 colored Poultry Post Cards, 25 cents.
F. Keystone Poultry Journal, Beaver Springs, Pa. 13-9

THE POULTRY WORLD ENGLAND

The up-to-date, efficient poultry journal. Every number grandly illustrated, and full of practical articles by experts. Invaluable for the beginner and the amateur.

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POULTRY WORLD

154 Fleet Street, LONDON, E. C. 13-12

They have already secured the rental of the largest hall in Reading, a hall specially adapted for the purpose of holding poultry shows which will be held from December 7 to 12, at the auditorium.

This is the time of year when all poultrymen are studying chick feeding. A good many hatches are off, more are coming off every day. The problem is how to raise the most and secure quickest development.

It is a lamentable fact that almost countless thousands of chicks are sacrificed every year by improper feeding. Too many feed at random. They do not study the needs of the little chicks. They feed as their grandmothers did, dealing out soggy corn-meal dough in quantities without regard to the demands or condition of the weak, unused little chick stomachs.

The remedy for nine-tenths of all the little chick ailments is more intelligence in feeding.

Science and experience both teach that bowel troubles, chills, colds, roup, "sleepy disease," are the necessary results of illy adapted foods. And with these ailments present to weaken and reduce vitality, the way is made easy for the more serious contagious diseases to carry chicks off by scores and hundreds.

The need is for rightly adapted and properly prepared feeds. But there's the dilemma for most people. What are rightly adapted, properly prepared feeds?

The safest advice that can be given to all such is to pin their faith to some well-known valuable food, such as the celebrated Purina Chick Feed, from the Purina Mills, St. Louis, Mo.

This food consists of a great variety of properly milled seeds and grains. It is regarded by well-posted poultrymen as a great life-saver.

By using Purina Chick Feed you will be assured of—

A, food of right ingredients.

A food chicks can digest.

A food scientifically balanced.

A developing food and one that will keep chicks in perfect health and secure rapid, uninterrupted growth.

It is worth while once in a while to break away from the old ways of doing.

Chick-feeding is all-important in chick-raising. It is certainly worth while to adopt the new way of feeding when Purina Chick Feed enables poultrymen to raise practically all the chicks they hatch.

If you are skeptical, try it as an experiment, and watch results. You will find the experiment a paying one.

Secretary F. S. Bullington, Box 328, Richmond, Va., has in charge the American White Orpington Club. This club has been organized to advance the interest in White Orpingtons, and Mr. Bullington would be glad to communicate with every one interested in this variety.

Clay County Poultry and Pet Stock Association, of Brazil, Ind., have selected their show dates, January 11 to 15 next. The royal good fellow and fancier, Ben. S. Myers, will judge. J. C. McDonald is the secretary.

The poultry exhibition at the Tennessee State Fair, September 21-26, at Nashville, Tenn., will be one of national importance. Many of the most prominent breeders in the country have signified their intention of making the great Tennessee State Fair show this fall, and preparations are under way for making this show one of the greatest state fair shows in the

United States. Nashville is situated right in the center of the Middle and Southern States, and by virtue of its location, is one of the best points in the country for holding a national show. Over two hundred thousand people visited this fair last year, and the poultry exhibitors were loud in their praise of the results they obtained from this exhibition. Arrangements have been made with the Spratts Patent Co., of East Orange, N. J., to coop and feed the show. Judges J. H. Drevenstedt, W. C. Pierce, S. T. Campbell, and C. W. Fowler, have been retained to award the premiums. The premium list will be especially attractive this year, and nothing will be left undone to make a winning at the State Fair Show of Tennessee of great importance to the breeder. Fifty thousand copies of the Tennessee State Fair Poultry Show Bulletin will be issued shortly, and distributed all over the country. For official premium-list and entry-blanks, address John A. Murkin, superintendent, Nashville, Tenn.

The Richmond Abattoir, of Richmond, Va., who manufacture the Rarva Meat Meal for poultry, write us that they have gained an increased business this season throughout Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. The Rarva Meat Meal contains 85 per cent. protein, 7 per cent. fat, and is free from packing-house offal or any other injurious substance. It is clean, sweet, wholesome, thoroughly dry, and will keep indefinitely. If you cannot secure this in your home town, write direct to the Abattoir Company, at Richmond, for prices and for a shipment direct to you.

Mr. F. H. Williams, secretary-treasurer of the American Cornish Club, who lives at Minneapolis, Minn., is doing a great work for this club. He is very anxious indeed to have the name of every one who may be interested in the Cornish Games. This club numbers one hundred members at the present time, and they are anxious to double the membership. Write to Mr. Williams for full particulars.

The Toledo, Ohio, Fanciers' Company will hold a show in Toledo, January 19 to 26, 1909. L. C. Taylor, of Gibsonburg, Ohio, is the secretary.

Chas. H. Ward, secretary of the White Plymouth Rock Club, of Bethel, Conn., informs us that the club will issue their yearly catalogue in September. All members paid up to July 1, 1909, will appear in the catalogue list of members, and receive a copy of the catalogue. Those not members can have a copy of the catalogue by sending the secretary 10 cents. This amount will be refunded if you join the club.

"Enclosed find subscription and ad for The Feather. I enjoy your paper very much, and am always glad to see it."—Lida W. Gillingham.

Catalogues, Circulars, etc.

The following have been received at this office during past month:

Willanna Farm, Douglassville, Pa., catalogue.
National Columbian Wyandotte Club, E. E. McIntosh, Stamford, Conn., Secretary, catalogue.
Bradley Bros., Box 1,000, Lee, Mass., circular.
M. E. Dillingham, San Gabriel, Cal., mating list.
A. and B. Schilling, Parkside Bantam Yards, Rochester, N. Y., catalogue.
Howard Butcher, New Britain, Pa., Notes from a Pigeon Farm.
J. A. Bergey, Telford, Pa., catalogue.
Fincke & Thornton, Vineland, N. J., catalogue.
Geo. Batten Company, N. Y. City, prospectus.
Ernest L. Winslow, 94 Apponang Avenue, Greenwood, R. I., circular.

Poultry-keeping in Town



HY not keep a few fowls in every dooryard of the country, as do the people in foreign lands? Belgium, the little country with a small population, stands forth prominently in the quantity of poultry and eggs shipped into other countries. The quality in value as graded, places Belgium among the leading producers of quality in poultry and eggs of all nations of the world. They stand second in the value of dressed poultry, and fourth in the value of eggs sent into the United Kingdom last year.

There is one important factor in dressed poultry that is better understood in foreign countries, even in Russia, than with us. This is hiding away the breast-bone beneath the breast-meat. In other words, 95 per cent. of all the American poultry sold to market shows the sharp breast-bone most prominently, while the better grades of what are known as Houdan, Surrey, and Belgium poultry have the breast well covered with meat. It would be quite as easy to select and breed for a less amount of bone and a greater amount of meat on the breast as it is to have them as at the present time. If every person living in the towns and villages grew a few fowls of this character in a dooryard, there would more health, more pleasure, and more profit accrue to the dweller therein than can possibly come from the neglect to make use of the space about his doorway.

We noticed a short time ago a neat little house of cottage construction six feet square, a post at each corner, and the roof shedding four ways to the center, out of which grew as if by magic a little flag-pole with the emblem of the country floating at the mast. Within this little building, which was only six feet and a half in the center, were housed twenty Brahma Bantams that supplied the breakfast eggs for a family of five. A sufficient number of eggs were sold from these for hatching to purchase a small amount of food necessary to keep them in excess of the table scraps and to furnish the tea and coffee and sugar for the family table. This amount almost any one could calculate, and realize for themselves the value that would accrue from the proper and careful growing of a few Bantams. Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, or Wyandottes can be kept by almost every family, and if given sufficient attention to keep their surroundings in good condition, they will always pay their keep and add pleasure and health to the lives of those who care for them.

The requisites for success along these lines are comfortable quarters, cleanly surroundings, the frequent digging up of the enclosure where the fowls are kept. If some wheat screenings are thrown among the dirt when the ground is dug up, and the dirt and screenings raked thoroughly together, it furnishes scratching facilities for the fowls and a large per cent. of the screenings will spread and grow, which provides the best quality of green food as well.

Well-selected fowls, properly kept—not too many in a place—always prove to be a pleasure and a profit to those who keep them, but whenever too many are kept and those neglected, they are likely to become anything but a pleasure or a profit to yourself and your neighbors.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Fully prepaid advertisements of twenty-five words or less inserted under this heading at the following rates:

One time\$1.00
Three times2.00
Six times4.00
One year7.00

READ CAREFULLY

Copy may be changed as often as desired, though we advise running a standard ad when possible. In order that buyers may become acquainted with it. Length of ad is not limited, but additional words will be charged for at the rate of 4 cents each for one insertion, or 3 cents each for each insertion when run three times or more. Figures count as single words.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Whita Rock Eggs for Hatching (Fishel Strain) Pen One, \$2.00; Pen Two, \$1.50. 15 Eggs. Incubator Eggs \$5.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed; prize winners at the leading shows. H. P. SMITH & SON, Woodhull, N. Y. 13-10

Barrad Rocks. America's Leading Strains. Send for my show record of 1907. Have won four silver loving cups. Cockerels and pullets very reasonable. Booking orders for eggs now. Guarantee satisfaction. H. L. Fike, Meyersdale, Pa. 13-11

County Lina Poultry Farm Brads Barred Rocks and S. C. Buff Leghorns. Prize-winning matings. Stock and eggs for sale. \$2 per 15. Route 10, Medina, N. Y. 13-9

Choies Barred Plymouth Rocks. Pure Thompson Strain. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per setting. Incubator eggs, \$5 per 100. J. B. HARTHENCE, Trenton, N. J. 13-9

White Rocks Exclusively; Eggs from Lina-brad, heavy layers, 75 cents per 15, or \$4 per hundred. W. E. ROADARMER, Cedarville, Ohio. 13-9

Walsh's Line-bred Barred Rocks Combins Standard points with superb laying qualities. Stock on approval. Eggs guaranteed. L. W. WALSH, Box 245F, Lynchburg, Va. 13-9

Barred Plymouth Rocks (Bradley Brothers' world's renowned exhibition strain), every pen headed by a male hatched from eggs direct from and closely related to their First-prize, New York Show, winners, correctly mated to females of the highest excellence in Standard requirements, and unexcelled laying qualities bred by me since 1896. Eggs for hatching, \$2 for 15; \$5 for 45. D. D. MARVELL, Woodbury Heights, N. J. 13-9

Buff Rocks, Rich, Golden Buff, Fina Undercolor. Eggs, \$2 and \$3 per 15. Guarantee satisfaction. Nine years' experience. HOWARD HESTED, Box B, New Albany, Pa. 13-9

Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Utility and Exhibition stock. Good laying strain. Ribbons, Philadelphia show, 1908. Eggs, \$2 per 15. M. HARVEY IVINS, Langhorne, Pa. 13-9

Giant Oaks from Acorns Grow; Blue Ribbon Winners from Hallenbeck's Barred Rocks show. Eggs, \$2 setting; \$10 hundred. LLOYD HALLENBECK, expert poultry judge, Catskill Station, N. Y. 13-9

Ringlat Barrad Rocks—If You Want Extra Good quality try some of our eggs at \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45. H. E. KIPP, Red Hook, N. Y. 13-9

White Plymouth Rocks—Briarwood Strain of White Plymouth Rocks win wherever shown. Three grand pens mated for this season's egg trade, at \$3 per 15. Fertility guaranteed. BRIERWOOD POULTRY FARM, Sewickley, Pa. 13-12

The Best Barred Plymouth Rocks and Single-combed White Leghorns in America; Eggs—\$1 for 15; \$5 for 100. Breeding stock for sale. WINCHESTER POULTRY YARDS, Winchester, Va. R. S. Jolliffe, proprietor. 13-9

"Fishel" White Plymouth Rocks—The Quality kind. The best in the world. We don't breed many, but the best. We breed for meat, eggs, and high-class exhibition. "Like begets like," and as they are backed by "blood, that tells," they're a good investment. Some bargains in breeders' now. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write me. PLUMMER McCULLOUGH, Box H, Mercer, Pa. 13-9

Barrad Rocks, S. C. B. Orpington Braeders for sale. Also seven good cock birds. Eggs, half price, \$1.50 per 15. J. H. WORLEY, Mercer, Pa. 14-5

LEGHORNS

N. Y. Winning Strain, S. C. Silver Duckwing and S. C. Red Pyle Leghorns. Eggs in season. CHAS. F. SCHWAB, Foster Brook, Pa. 13-12

Wyckoff's Single-combed White Leghorns. Hatching eggs, \$5 per 100. Little chicks, \$10 per 100. Fine stock for sale. Circulars. LOCUST POULTRY FARM, Canton, Pa. 14-1

McElhaney's Single-combed White Leghorns Stay white and are bred to lay. Stock and eggs for sale. FRANK L. McELHENEY, Box B, Cuba, N. Y. 18-12

Pride of Jersey Buff Leghorns. Catalogue Ready. CLEARVIEW YARDS, Ramsey, N. J. 14-1

America's Best Single-combed Buff Leghorns Win for others, will win for you. Exhibition and utility stock for sale. BUFF LEGHORN POULTRY YARDS, Annyville, Pa. 13-12

4,000 S. C. W. Leghorns. Large, Healthy, Line-bred white birds. Bred for heavy egg-production. Breeding and utility stock and eggs for hatching for sale at fair prices. BELLE HILL WHITE LEGHORN RANCE, Elkton, Md. 13-10

Rose-combed Brown Leghorns Exclusively, Twalva years. Unequaled laying strain. Hatching eggs, 15, \$1; 100, \$5. WILLIAM SCHLUER, Jamesport, N. Y. 13-9

Bargains—Pullats, Hans, Cockarels, S. C. White Leghorns, exhibition and utility. Mammoth White Pekin Ducks. Eggs for hatching a specialty. SOUTHERN POULTRY YARDS, Box 411, Herndon, Va. 13-9

Wittman's Strain, S. C. Brown Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.50 to \$5 per setting, equal to many of the \$13 per setting eggs. Also Pure White Homers, fine birds, one pair, \$1.50; four pair lots, \$5. Circular free. H. M. MOYER, Route 2, Bechtelsville, Pa. 13-9

Eggs from Choies Mated S. C. W. Leghorn-bred and improved by Mrs. C. E. Brainard, now owned by me. \$2 per 15. A. T. MYERS, Quincy, Mich. R. F. D. No. 4, Box 81. 13-9

High-class Single C. White and Single C. Brown Leghorns, excellent layers. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. J. C. MILLIGAN, Connellsville, Pa. R. F. D. No. 36. 13-9

Leghorn Eggs for Sale—(Wyckoff Strain)—Eggs guaranteed, \$1 a setting. GEORGE A. LANPHEUR, Germantown, Md. 13-10

Single-combed Brown Leghorns—Hagerstown, Lititz, Dallastown, and Hanover winners. This year's breeders' cheap. Also early-hatched stock. S. J. HARLACHER, Hanover, Pa. 14-1

WYANDOTTES

White Wyandottes! Let Me Send You Photo of each pen—you choose, and get your choice. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15. J. WARD SOMERS, Box 2016, Brookville, Ohio. 13-12

Whites Wyandotte, Extra Nice Breeding Hens and pullets, \$1.50, \$2 each. Prime cocks and cockerels, \$3 each. HENRY M. HACKER, Lynn, Mass. 13-9

1,200 Duston White Wyandottes, Nngget Buff Rocks, line bred for show points and eggs. Must be as described. ALLEN SECHRIST, Port Trevorton, Pa. 14-5

Silver-laced Wyandottes, Winners this Season at Allentown, Wilmington, and Washington. Eleven prizes from eleven entries. Eggs, \$2 for 15, from prize-winners; \$1 from farm flock. T. K. McDOWELL, Rising Sun, Md. I have moved from Oakford, Pa. 14-5

Buff Wyandottes Exclusively. They Have the Wyandotte shape, good combs, and even color of the right shade. A few extra good breeders and some fine young stock for sale at reasonable prices. W. P. PRATT, Chatham, N. Y. 13-9

Black Wyandotte Prize-winners; Stock and Eggs in season. CEO. H. BOYD, 1507 G Street S. E. Washington, D. C. 13-11

Silver Wyandotta Specialist for Tan Yaars (Beckett's blood only.) Clear white, open-laced pullets, \$1.50. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.75; 60, \$5. D. LEWIS, Keyport, N. J. 13-9

Columbian Wyandottes Exclusively. Bred for beauty and utility. Won wherever shown. Four grand yards; three or more birds in each yard have taken a prize. None better. We invite inspection and comparison. Eggs, 15 for \$2; 45 for \$5. DR. F. A. FINCH, Amagansett, Long Island, N. Y. Member Suffolk Co. Poultry Association. 13-9

Silver-penciled and Columbian Wyandotta Winners for the past five years at Boston, Providence, Brockton, etc.; eggs, \$2 per setting. J. E. MORSE, Taunton, Mass. 13-9

For Sale—Eggs at \$2.50 per 15, \$10 per 100, from White Wyandottes that have never lost a prize. Sixty fine pullets for sale. M. KYLE, Box 500, Charleston, W. Va. 13-9

High-class White Wyandottes Exclusively. Grand males and females for sale, for show and breeding purposes, from superior laying strain. Incubator eggs, \$5 per 100. Circular free. Three Storm King brooders to exchange for White Wyandotte pullets. L. H. MORSE, Newark, N. Y. 13-9

White Wyandottes Exclusively. The Same Blood that has won at New York and Boston for two years; also a clean sweep at Richmond Hill. We sell a few eggs from my specially mated pens, also a few good pullets. CLIT EDGE POULTRY YARDS, Wm. W. Titus, proprietor, East Williston, Long Island, N. Y. 13-9

White Wyandottes and Rose-combed Rhode Island Reds exclusively. Bred from egg-laying strain. \$1.50 for setting, 15 eggs. LOUIS RINGHOUSE, Poultry Yard, 162 North Ocean, Patchogue, L. I. 13-9

White Wyandottes, Duston Strain, Line-bred, Fine stock. Took first premium. Eggs, 75 cents a setting, or \$6 a hundred. MARION I. MOORE, Hamburg, N. Y. 13-9

MINORCAS

Rose and Black Minorcas—Eggs From First prize Madison Square Garden, New York, winners. Guaranteed to hatch. Illustrated price circular free. G. A. CLARK, Seymour, Ind. 13-9

Rose-combed Black Minorcas, Northup Strain. Winners at Madison Square, Rockland County Fair, Hackensack, Paterson, Rutherford, and Englewood. Eggs and stock. SUMMIT POULTRY YARDS, Dept. B, Hackensack, N. J. 13-10

R. C. White Minorcas Eggs for Hatching. From our prize-winners, \$3 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Large, white stock. H. P. SMITH & SON, Woodhull, N. Y. 13-10

Rose-combed Black Minorcas, Northup Strain. Eight fine pens. Eggs, \$5, \$3, and \$2 per setting. EUGENE C. LOISEAU, Spring Valley Avenue, Hackensack, N. J. 13-9

White Minorcas, S. Comb White Cloud Strain; very large White Wyandottes, prize winners; eggs, \$2, 15. R. L. BLAIR, Castle Creek, N. Y. 13-9

Superb Rose-combed Black Minorca Cockerels, bred from extra large prize stock. Eggs for sale from specially selected stock. W. H. LOWE, New Freedom, Pa. 13-9

Black Minorcas—Bargains—Both Combs. Breeders and youngsters from our eleven 1908 winners. Eggs for hatching. Fertility guaranteed. Circular free. ED. CROUCH, Twining, D. C. 13-9

White Lilly Strain Minorcas, Single-combed Exclusively. Eggs at half price. J. L. ANGLEMYER, Leetonia, Ohio. 13-9

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Join The Rhode Island Red Club of America. Send \$1 to GEO. P. COFFIN, Sec'y, Freeport, Me., with your name and address. Become a member, receive the club catalogue—Red Hen Tales—and compete for club prizes. The only up-to-date club. 13-11

S. C. Rhode Island Red Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Best strains for show and utility. A. P. BENJAMIN, 816 Woodlawn Street, Scranton, Pa. 13-10

Rose-combed Rhode Island Reds—Winners at Jamestown Exposition, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Trenton, and wherever shown. Eggs for hatching. Send for circular, showing matings and winnings. LOUIS ANDERSON, Bloomsburg, N. J. 13-9

Shove Will Sell a Few of His Best Breeders of Rhode Island Reds, Houdans and Pekin Ducks, at very low prices, to make room for his young stock. Send for prices. D. P. SHOVE, Fall River, Mass. 13-9

Rhode Island Reds, Winners at Philadelphia. Special offer: Setting of eggs, a can lice powder, and a box 5-cent cigars, all for \$1.50. FRANK KLINE, Spring City, Pa. 13-9

Rose-combed Reds (Exclusively), Rosedale, Tuttle and Anderson strains direct, prize stock eggs for hatching, \$1 and \$2 for 15. FREDERICK OLIVER, Rutherford, N. J. 13-9

Rhode Island Reds—Winners at Schenectady, N. Y., Philadelphia, Springfield, Mass., Washington, and Hagerstown. Tuttle's and Tompkins' strains. Circular free. WM. M. GORSUCH, Monkton, Md. 13-9

Rhode Island Reds—The Prize-winning and Egg-laying kind. We want to send you our folder and list of prize winnings. If you start with Reds, start right. Our folder contains many valuable pointers. BIXBY & BIXBY, Rural Route, Council Bluffs, Iowa. 13-9

High-class, Exhibition Rose-combed R. I. Reds. Prize-winners. Free circular. Good utility stock for sale. Pullets and cockerels at \$1 per head. Eggs, 15 for \$2. JAS. J. BROWN, R.F.D. 32, Dunbar, Fayette Co., Pa. 13-9

My Rhode Island Reds and S. C. White Leghorns on farm have free range. I do not ask a fancy price for my eggs. Fertility guaranteed. \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. MAILE HILL POULTRY YARDS, Gainesville, Va. 13-9

S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Ten Years Our Specialty. Eggs, \$2 per 15, from stock that is red, not lemon or buff color; large, vigorous, great layers, and good show birds. Address EVERGREEN STOCK FARM, Larkfield, Suffolk, Co., N. Y. 13-10

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

Rhode Island Whites—Eggs from Pens Headed by first-prize males and selected females—some first-prize winners—\$3 for 15. Catalogue on application. IDA M. BRIGGS, Skaneateles, N. Y. 13-9

The R. I. Whites, America's Utility Fowl. For quick maturing and as layers, they equal the Leghorns. As dressed poultry they have no superior. Four firsts at the Rhode Island Show. Circular free that tells all about them. J. ALONZO JOCOY, the Originator, Wakefield, R. I. 13-9

BANTAMS

Polish Bantams—Golden-laced, Buff-laced, and White-crested Black. The original strain of rare and beautiful midjets that placed the Buffs in the Standard. A few trios, \$25. Eggs, \$10 per setting. PARK VIEW POULTRY YARDS, W. Springfield, Mass. 13-9

CHARLES JEHL, Long Branch, New Jersey, Buff Cochins Bantams. Eggs, \$3 per 13. Winners \$8 prizes at the Great Madison Square Garden, New York. 13-9

Gold and Silver Sebrights, Buff and Black Cochins Bantams. The kind that wins. 500 birds cheap. Eggs, \$3. CLYDE PROPER, Schenectady, N. Y. 13-10

Light Brahma Bantams. The Greatest Bunch of these little beauties in America. Having had the best of success this season in hatching and raising, I offer some real bargains. Remember, this stock is from the New York and World's Fair cup-winners. Come early if you want any of Orr's Famous Light Brahma Bantams. Look up New York record for the past half-dozen years. More firsts than all others combined. WALTER S. ORR, Orrs Mills, N. Y. 13-9

Prize-winning White and Buff Cochins Bantams, \$2.50 a pair. Also eggs for setting. JOHN Q. ADAMS, JR., Riverhead, N. Y. 14-1

Bantam Specialist—Buff, Black, White, and Partridge Cochins, also Light Brahmas. I ship on approval. Circular free. GEO. C. SALMON, Port Dickinson, N. Y. 13-9

Bantams and Eggs for Sale—Japs, Brahmas, Rose-combed Partridge Cochins, Black Cochins. ROANOKE BANTAM YARD, P. O. Box 376, Riverhead, N. Y. 14-1

Imported, High-class Game Bantams, All Varieties. We have ready for mailing a handsome little illustrated booklet, describing Bantams and plant, which we will be pleased to mail free to all those who send us their address. Watch this space in August issue for what we will offer for sale. FINCKE & THORNTON, Vineland, N. J. 13-10

JAVAS

Jones, "The Java Man," Suffield, Conn.—Mottled Javas, Black Javas; the best there is in the United States. Am breeding from two 10½ pound cockerels. Eggs that will hatch, \$3 per 15; packed to go any distance. I am the originator of Rose-combed Rhode Island Red Bantams, Little Beauties; Rhode Island Reds every way with bantam size. Have bred them six years. Eggs, \$5 per 10. Circular free. 13-9

ORPINGTONS

S. C. Buff Orpington Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$4 per 100; Bronze Turkey eggs, \$4 per 15; Buff Orpingtons and Buff Leghorns for sale. MISS J. P. JONES, Tobaccoville, N. C. 13-10

Single-combed Black and Single-combed Buff Orpingtons. Stock and eggs, good quality, moderate prices. PEARSON, 500 Valley Street, South Orange, N. J. 13-9

Jubilee Orpingtons—First Hen; Fourth, Fifth pullets, Madison Square, December, '07. First, second, third hens; first, second pullets, Scranton, and other winners in my yards. Write for egg prices and information. H. F. ATHERTON, Moosic, Pa. 13-9

World's Best Orpingtons in Rose and Single-combed, Buff, White, or Black. Cut prices on eggs and stock. Winners at Madison Square, Jamestown Exposition, etc. Write. FAIRVIEW FARM CO., Easton, Pa. J. S. Haupt & Co. 13-11

BRAHMAS

Six Very Fine Light Brahma Hens and Two choice cockerels. Nettleton's strain. Closing out at \$3 each. Worth \$10. ROCKLAND FARM, Benson, Md. 13-9

Originators of Buff Brahmas, the Coming Business fowl of America. Eggs for hatching, \$4 per setting. Circular, giving description and winnings. Buy direct from originator. LLOYD M. HALLENBECK, Catskill Station, N. Y. 13-9

Light Brahmas, Scientifically Bred for Exhibition and eggs. Winners wherever shown. Fertile eggs, \$3, 15; \$5, 30. EAST VIEW POULTRY YARDS, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 14-1

FAVEROLLES

Faverolles—The Great Utility Fowl—Prize Winners at "Chicago Poultry Shows" of 1907 and 1908. A limited number of pullets for sale. Eggs for hatching, \$2.50 per setting. GEO. E. FARLEY, Morgan Park, Ill. 13-9

DORKINGS

Dorkings—Boston, 1908, Took Challenge Cup for best silver-gray male; Challenge Cup for best cock bred and exhibited by member of "American Dorking Club." Cup for best hen by a club breeder. First and cup for Colored Dorking cockerel. Whites, four firsts. Stock and eggs for sale. HENRY HALES, Ridgewood, N. J. 13-11

ANDALUSIANS

Blue Andalusians, First Prize, Richmond, Jamestown, and Washington. Finest strain known. Wonderful winter layers. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Cockerels, \$5. V. H. COUNCILL, Warrenton, Va. 14-2

Forcing Squab-producers

Many years ago, when we paid special attention to the breeding of Pouter Pigeons, we always kept at hand a number of pairs of large-sized Homers for foster parents. These Homers were always permitted to fly at large, feed was kept in boxes close by the entrance to their loft, and in this way we were able to produce the largest, strongest, and best-feathered Pouter Pigeons we ever grew. At that time we would mate our Pouters, remove the first pair of eggs they would lay to the nest of the flying Homers, break up the Pouters, which would lay again within ten days. These eggs we would remove and place them beneath the Homers, giving the Pouters a pair of Homer eggs to brood and hatch. As soon as the Pouters had fed off their pigeon milk and were growing a little indifferent to the young, we would remove the young to other pigeons to feed, and thus encourage the Pouters to nest again. In this way we have often produced an average of two pair of young from each pair of breeders per month for three or four months during the breeding season.

Now we see it advocated for squab-growers to secure a few pair of Carneau or other large-sized pigeons, and to force breeding after the above fashion, each time robbing the nest of the pair of Carneau and breaking them up and giving their eggs to other birds to feed, permitting the Carneau themselves to hatch and rear the young from every third nest of eggs. In this way it is thought that one could raise from twelve to fifteen pairs of Carneau or other large-sized squab-producers in a single year.

Full particulars as to this process of forced breeding of squab-producers will be found in the illustrated book recently issued by the Plymouth Rock Squab Company, of Boston, Mass.

The Value of Charcoal

We have a letter from the Thomas Bros. Company, of Philadelphia, in which they mention the value of charcoal. Charcoal has been known to the poultryman for many years. Charcoal is of the greatest value to poultry from the fact that it has the same effect in the crop and digestive organs of fowls as the tablets which are used by us for indigestion and other derangements of the stomach.

Charcoal has become almost an absolute necessity in the care of poultry of all kinds. It is of the greatest value to the young chick, or the growing fowl, the breeding stock, and the laying hens. When eaten by any or all of these, it passes through the crop into the gizzard, and through the intestines, removing the possibility of derangement of the bowels and relieves or removes the cause of many ailments. The Indian brand of charcoal has become popular from the fact that it is easy to distribute among the fowls, and economical as it is carefully prepared from the best material. Charcoal, to be valuable, should be made from the very best of material. We often hear it stated that burnt bone, eorn or grain of any kind, furnishes the best of charcoal. This is not true. Grain quickly grows musty, the influence of the unecooked center over the charred portion is undesirable from the fact that it is not a sweet, wholesome portion, and when the grain has been sufficiently burned to reduce it to a charred mass, it does not furnish the most desirable kind of charcoal. Parched corn has a value if fed immediately it has been burned, but it will not serve as a lasting diet to be served up in the self-feeding hopper where such materials are fed at the present time. Every one should use charcoal with their poultry, but it should be of a well-prepared quality to gain the greatest benefit therefrom.

Hints to Beginners

This year has been nearly as bad as last year for early chicks. Here on May 1 we had nearly a foot of snow. This does not go good, especially when one is trying to get some young chicks started. How are your chicks? Are they shooting up, or are they just standing still? We must keep them growing if we ever expect them to scoop in the ribbons at the fall fairs.

The writer has been using stale bread as a food for growing chicks after they get a few weeks old. Last year I could buy it at one and one-fourth cents per pound, but as all feed is high this year, it is up to one and three-fourths cents per pound. Even at this price it is not dear, as we pay nearly that for bran in this section. I feed the stale bread dry if it is not too dry, and if it is I moisten it with milk or water. It makes a splendid



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by ELMER C. RICE.

feed, and is in my opinion a cheaper feed for young chicks that are a month or more old than most of the feed commonly bought. We recommend it if it can be bought at a reasonable price. Do not let the chicks crowd. It will prove fatal. Nothing in the world will set your chicks back as will crowding. Do not do it.

Is your breeding stock being neglected? This often is the case this time of the year. We are often interested in our young stock to such an extent that the old breeders are sort of a second thought. Dear beginner, do not neglect those old breeders. Their work producing eggs for you through the spring season has been a hard strain on them, and they do not want neglect now. They need common-sense care. Keep them free from lice and keep their quarters clean. Do not allow the droppings to accumulate too fast before you move them. Keep them cleaned up. Paint the roosts every couple of weeks with some good liquid louse killer, and dust the old birds occasionally.

Do you know that now is a mighty good time to buy breeding stock? Breeders are wanting to get more room for their youngsters, and will now dispose of some of their old breeders at very low prices. Buy some old stock now. It will pay you. They will raise you something fine next year, and you can buy them much cheaper now than you can in the fall. They will more than pay their way. Do it now. Do not wait too long.—Plummer McCullough.

future at some prominent English shows. We trust that no one will be misled into imaginary advantages of this variety. They are attractive, like the Pyle Leghorn, from their novelty and scarcity as well. More than likely they will never become a popular variety.

It may be consoling to the Leghorn fanciers of America to know that all is not lovely in Brown Leghorn Alley on the other side of the pond. Quibbling over shape, color, and markings is having an inning there. We have in our possession a color-plate just issued of the desirable type and color on the other side. If a pair of these were to be waltzed into Leghorn Alley at New York, they would not meet the approval, we imagine, of a single fancier. Here is proof positive that there are other ideas in addition to the many held in this country as to shape and color of this variety. In Bantams as well, there is some discontent on the other side. The breeders, exhibitors, fanciers, and judges do not seem to meet on mutual footing as to the most desirable qualities of Rose-combed and Sebright Bantams. Some of the winners at the recent English shows were brought into this country; some were magnificent, others proved disappointing, showing that it is possible for specimens to win on the other side in these two varieties that will not meet the approval of the American expert.

We clip the following from the columns of Poultry World, trusting that they may prove of value to our readers:

Something New



WE NOTICE that there is a new variety of Leghorns known as the Blue-red, being the exact color of a Blue-red Old English Game, having the best of Leghorn type throughout. While they have not been brought to perfection by their originator, Mr. Woodroffe, of England, they have reached a perfection that reproduces to a large percent the qualities most desired. The pullets of this variety are all blue with the exception of neck-hackles, which are of a golden color. We should imagine that this would be very near to an Andalusian marked with red in neck of female; shoulder, back and hackle of the male. The originator promises to bring this variety into public notice in the near

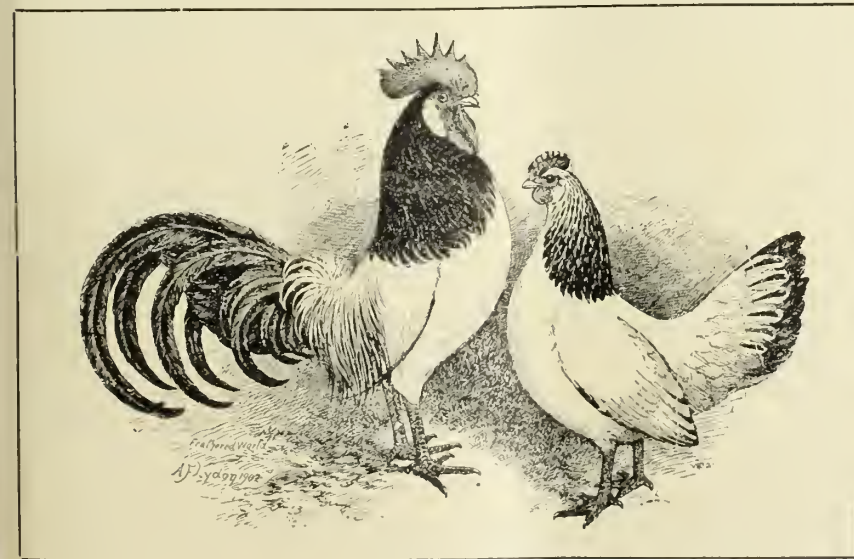
To the Editor of The Poultry World.

SIR: I notice a paragraph under "Clucks," of February 8, in The Poultry World, in which it is stated that Mr. John Taylor, of Heaton, has purchased the famous £100 cockerel from David Read. I can truthfully say that the highest price that this bird has ever made was 50 guineas, as I saw the cheque, and I also bought the bird for David Read afterwards.—Geo. Jackson (Silverdale).

A PROLIFIC HEN

To the Editor of The Poultry World.

SIR: I should like to know if your readers consider my experience unique. I have a bird, a cross between a Plymouth Rock and a Houdan. She laid her first egg on January 23, 1907, and with very short intervals during the summer



LAKENVELDERS

COCHINS

Cochins—White, Black, and Partridge—Winners at Boston, New York, Pittsburg, Wheeling, and Indianapolis, 1908. Breeders for sale after first of June. Eggs, \$3. Circular. Address D. C. PEOPLES, Uhrichsville, Ohio. 13-12

GAMES

Cornish Indians, Thoroughbred Exhibition Stock, scoring to 94½. Bred from best winter layers. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. S. A. WHITE, Timberville, Va. 13-9

Eggs for Hatching from Exhibition B. B. Reds, Brown Reds, Pyles, and Plt Games. Stamp for circular. F. G. BOUQUET, Dean Street, Owego, N. Y. 13-9

Warhorses and Gray Games and Eggs for Sale. Write for prices. R. W. BROOME, R. F. D. No. 29, Commerce, Ga. 13-9

Exhibition Games, Black-braasted Rads, Silver Duckwings, Red Pyles. Winners of Silver Cup at Pittsburg, Pa., 1907-1908. Eggs in season. C. H. MAY, Chicora, Pa. 13-9

"Victor" Cornish Victorious at Chicago, 1908, in class of 70 birds; best display in America; 11 competitors competing; the Huey-Templeton Victor Co. entered 14 birds, winning 11 of the 23 regular prizes, and 12 specials. Stock always on sale. Matting list free. W. S. TEMPLETON, Box F, Dakota, Ill. 13-10

LANGSHANS

Black Langshans—Winners, Layers, Beauties. Hardy stock that will please you. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15, packed to carry any distance. FRANK I. AHERN, Laurel, Md. 13-12

POLISH

Imported Silver-bearded Polish. "The Best in America." Fowls and chicks always on hand for sale. Eggs in season, at \$4 per 15. GEORGE E. PEER, Chili Station, N. Y. 13-9

White-crested, Black Polish, Standard Brad, Nona better, no fraks. Stock for sale. Eggs in season, \$2 for 15; \$3 for 30. Write for prize record. R. E. SMITH, Afton, N. Y. Ex-member of Polish Club. 13-9

HOUDANS

Houdans—Smith's Premier Strain—Larga, Dark, heavy-crested birds, bred by trap-nest system; winners at New York, Boston, and other shows. A few trios, \$10. Eggs, \$3 per setting. PARK VIEW POULTRY YARDS, W. Springfield, Mass. 13-12

For Sale—Eggs from Highest Egg-record Houdans, and prize-winners. Two pens, price \$3 and \$5 a setting. Correspondence solicited. MRS. A. McMULLEN, Deborgia, Mont. 14-1

BUCKEYES

Pride of Jersey Buckaya Rads, Sand for Catalogue. CLEARVIEW YARDS, Ramsey, N. J. 14-1

Buckeyes—The Paa-combed Rads, Coming 300-egg hen. Fertile eggs, \$2 per 15, up. Stock for sale. Write HARRY FAWCETT, New Albany, Pa. 13-9

ANCONAS

Mottled Anconas, 250-egg Strain—First Prizes at 14 shows. Fox Terrier pups. Circular tells all. Scoring to 96½. C. A. KNIGHT, Ancona Specialist, Box 69, Olena, Ohio. 13-9

Kamery's Anconas are Great Layers and Sura winners. Eggs and stock in season. Try them, as they will not disappoint you. V. MAX KEMERY, Johnstown, Pa. 14-1

SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS

Sicilian Buttercups—The Coming 300-egg Fowl. Eggs, \$3 per 15. A. H. STERNER, Old Zionsville, Pa. 13-9

HAMBURGS

Breitwiasar's Famous Silver-spangled Hamburgs won 60 Ribbons, 2 Silver Cups, Ten highest scores. Titusville, Eggs, \$2, \$3, \$5, for 15. Average score, 935 points. BREITWIESER'S YARDS, Buffalo, N. Y. 13-9

BABY CHICKS

Baby Chicks—Guaranteed Thoroughbred Utility stock in White Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Incubator eggs a specialty. For free circular, address L. M. HEADMAN, Frenchtown, N. J. 13-9

TURKEYS

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Buff and Barred Rocks, Pearl Guineas, B. B. R. Game Bantams. Eggs from prize winners, \$2 per 15. Turkey Eggs, \$2 per 10. CLIFFORD BURHANS, Box 115, Route 4, Saugerties, N. Y. 13-9

DUCKS

For Sale—Eggs from Extra Large Pakin Ducks, \$1 per 11. E. R. PLUMMER, Gaithersburg, Md. Route 1. 13-9

Indian Runner Duck Eggs—My "Large White egg" strain, 12 for \$1.50; 25 for \$2.50. Special mating for show quality, 12 for \$2. Nine years a breeder of prize winners. None better. J. C. KNAPP, R. 8., 600 E. 74th Street, Chicago. 13-9

Cook's Indian Runner Ducks—The World's Heaviest laying strain. Eggs, 12, \$2; 24, \$3.75; 50, \$6.50; 100, \$12. Twenty breeding pens. Stock after July 1. IRVING E. COOK, Munnsville, N. Y. 13-9

Eggs from Pura-bred Mammoth Imperial Pakin Ducks, \$1.50 per 11; \$8 per 100. Greatest laying strain on earth. Drakes up to 12 pounds. Sixty eggs gathered daily. F. W. MEYER, Box 513, Norfolk, Va. 13-10

2,500 Ponderous Pura-brad Pakin Ducks for Sale. Eggs by the setting or 1,000, 1,300 eggs gathered daily. Common and White Pea Fowl and eggs. Black and White Swan, Embden Geese, Pheasants. Stamped envelope for reply. GOLDEN WEST DUCK RANCHE, Joliet, Ill. 160 acres, established 17 years. 13-9

Pure-brad, Colored Muscovy Ducks, to Raduca stock, I will sell a few pairs or trios, at a low figure. Hatch of 1906 or 1907, as preferred. H. B. SCOFIELD, 677 Boston Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn. 13-10

Indian Runner Duck Eggs, \$1.50 for 11; Each pen headed by a drake from Hunt's famous 280-egg strain, of England. J. M. MARTIN, Delanson, N. Y. 13-9

PHEASANTS

Golden Pheasants, Beautiful Colored Bird. Eggs, \$5 per 15. Send in your order now. C. W. SAYLOR, Greenfield, Ill. 13-9

ORNAMENTAL

Pheasants, Quail, Peacocks, Swan, Daer, Dogs, Wild Turkey, Ducks, Parrots, etc. Mated Homers, 70c pair. Standard poultry, 90c setting. Large illustrated price-list. How to breed Pheasants, etc., 25c. G. VELTMAN, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 14-5

FANCY PIGEONS

Pigeons! Thousands! Homars, Runts, Dutchess, Burmese Hen, Polish, Lynx, Carriers, Dragons, Pouters, Pigmals, Fantails, Jacobins, Owls, Turbits, Blondinettes, Swallows, Maplea, Helmeta, Archangels, Tumblers of all kinds. Prices free. Illustrated descriptive book, telling all you want to know, one dime. W. M. A. BARTLETT & CO., Box 8, Jacksonville, Ill. 14-5

Maltase and Hungarian Hen Pigeons, from Uppar Austria, Imported, genuine large and heavy birds, free board steamer New York, 5 pairs, \$25; 10 pairs, \$45; 20 pairs, \$80; 40 pairs, \$150; 100 pairs, \$350. Send money order. H. UNZELMANN, Ottostr., 38 Hamburg, Germany. 13-12

Maltese Hens Pigeons, Runts, Runt Crosses. Good breeding stock. THEO. L. HARMER, 3 West Cedar Avenue, Merchantsville, N. J. 14-6

Wanted—5,000 Old Common Pigeons. Pay at least 25c pair. Also 5,000 Homers, Guinea Fowls, live Rabbits. Highest prices paid. "N." GILBERT, 1128 Palmer Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-9

Fantail Pigeons, All Colors, \$1 a Pair. Guineapigeons, beautiful colors, \$1 a pair. A. J. BRINKERHOFF, 408 Union Street, West Springfield, Mass. 14-1

HOMING PIGEONS

Homars for Squab Breeding; Mated Birds; Prolific breeders. Demand exceeds supply. Free illustrated catalogue. MISSOURI SQUAB CO., 3801 Shaw Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 13-10

Twenty-five Pairs Extra-large Squab-braiding Homers, age two to three years, guaranteed. First \$25 received gets this bargain. H. CLARIDGE, Norwalk, Conn. 13-11

English Runts and White Homar Pigeons—High-class birds in quantities or by single pair, at very reasonable prices. A. H. PEACOCK, Dallas, Tex. 13-9

I Offer Guaranteed Mated Homars, Any Quantity, at \$1 pair, and challenge squab companies or dealers to produce better stock at twice my price. Beautiful White Homers, \$1.50 pair. CHARLES E. GILBERT, 1563 E. Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-9

A Square Deal in Mated Homars, Larga Squab producers, \$1.50 pair. Special price in quantities. ALERT SQUAB CO., 323 No. 38th Street, Camden, N. J. 13-9

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Eggs for Hatching, from Large Vigorous, Prize-winning Dark Brahmas, Light Brahmas, Barred Plymouth Rocks, and White Wyandottes; \$2 for 15; \$3 for 25. Our birds won high honors at the great New York Show, December, 1907, and at other shows where competition was strong. Wm. H. Cyphers, Prop., CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM, Route 1, Washington, N. J. 14-1

Light Brahma, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Single-combed Buff Orpingtons, and Buff Cochins eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$3; 100, \$5. EVERGREEN POULTRY FARM, Box 6, Shell-rock, Iowa. 13-10

FOR SALE

For Sale—Poultry, Fruit, and Trucking Tract of 22 acres, Virgin soil, good drainage, excellent spring water, fronting on main public highway 1 mile from two R. R. Stations, 5 miles from York, Pa. \$1,500. Also 192-acre farm in same locality. Write or apply to WILL K. REBERT, York, Pa. 13-9

POSITION WANTED

Expert Poultryman Wants Position—Twenty years on successful poultry farms. Specialist with egg production, fancy and utility poultry, incubator and brooder. Married, age 40. E. P., care The Feather, Washington, D. C. 13-9

SUPPLIES

"Facts About White Diarrhoea" and My Remedy. Stop losses and save chicks. Book and remedy both postpaid, \$1. DR. P. T. WOODS, Middleton, Mass. 13-9

MISCELLANEOUS

Ninety Varieties Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, Ferrets, dogs, Angora goats, Balgian hares, etc. Descriptive 60-page book and store at your door, 10c, mailed. List free. J. A. BERGEY, Box 22, Telford, Pa. 13-9

22 S. C. Brown Leghorn Eggs for \$1. Also Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Hamburgs, Brahmas, and other varieties at reasonable prices. Circular. J. A. RUBRECHT, Telford, Pa. 13-9

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for rest has laid until January 26 this year, the whole of September, October, November, and December taking no rest, and is now molting. I may say I keep only a few birds, and attend to them entirely myself.—E. O.

TWO USEFUL TONICS

To the Editor of The Poultry World.

SIR: I am sending the following recipe for readers of Poultry World. For breeding tonic: Take gentian 8, fenugreek 16, cayenne 4, table salt 4, brown sugar 16, liquorice 4, bone-meal 8 (all in ounces), powder and mix, give a tablespoonful to ten hens in soft food four times a week. For condition tonic: Dissolve a quarter of a pound of sulphate of iron and half an ounce of sulphuric acid in a gallon of water, when clear pour off into glass bottles and cork, add a teaspoonful of the solution to every pint of fowls' drinking water, three or four times weekly.—D. P. Colly.

CURING EGG-EATING HENS

To the Editor of The Poultry World.

SIR: The following having been found to be an effective remedy for egg-eating hens, I venture to suggest it to your readers, who may have occasion to try it. Take an egg and blow out half the contents, leaving the yolk in. Stop up one hole and refill with ammonia, shaking well to get it thoroughly mixed; put it down in the house and watch results. A rush, a peck, and a sudden recollection of good manners on the part of each hen as she gets a beakful and retires gracefully to allow her comrades to take their share. Next day put down a genuine egg, and note the disdain of the highly educated ladies who have had a taste of the doctored edition for anything so common as an ordinary new egg.—Vigilo.

The color of Brown Leghorns is also up for discussion on the other side; they do not seem to be any better satisfied with present conditions there than seems to be the opinion among the fanciers in this variety with us. Let us hope that the Leghorn breeders of the world will become united, and we may have a set type and characted for this breed of fowls throughout the world.

Coucou de Malines are likely to become an exhibition fowl in England. The fanciers there are at work on the Standard requirements for this breed of fowls. Whether it would be better to let them rest as they are—one of the best egg-producing market-fowls of the day, or whether they will be improved through bringing them from their Belgian utility qualities into English show-room requirements, only time can tell.

The Leghorn Club of England have sent out the following questions to Leghorn breeders: 1. In your opinion, have the White Leghorns departed from the Standard; if so, how? 2. Do you consider they are bred too tall, too elongated in thigh and shank, too narrow in body? Are they sufficiently deep in breast? 3. Are you of opinion the Standard needs amending, and if so, in what way? 4. Are you of opinion that more points in judging be given to type and style, and less for size and color? Many of these points are of interest to the American fancier.

English fanciers have been bringing from Japan to their own country some new varieties of Yokohama fowl—one of these a beautiful Golden Japanese variety. The ladies seem to be the most enthusiastic fanciers of these on the other side. We shall publish in the near future a short article from the pen of Mrs. Prideaux on the value of the breed.

Be it to the honor of the grand old Cochin fowl that they are coming to their own again on the other side. The Reverend Farrar, of England, has recently written some articles on Cochins, in which he states that all kinds of present-day fowls owe much of their greatness to the original Asiatics. If it were not for the Cochins and the other Asiatic fowls, where would be the present-day general-purpose fowls?

A new artist to us is Mr. Whipple, of England. One of his most attractive pictures is that of a Silver-laced Wyandotte cock bird in colors. The skill of the artist and the reproduction of the original is wonderful. If any plate equal to this could appear as a color illustration in the American Standard of Perfection, it would convey ideas of quality never yet presented in a publication. The work is most attractive, satisfactory, and beautiful. In addition to this his pen-drawing of a pair of Black Cochin Bantams recently published prove him to be an artist of more than marked ability.

Since grain has become so high in price, there is frequently seen offers of damaged grain for poultry food. These grains are most dangerous to use. Where they are musty or in any way damaged, they may prove destructive to an entire flock of fowls. We have seen some damaged corn and wheat thoroughly washed in scalding hot water and dried in the oven, used without injury, but it is a dangerous kind of food to feed to poultry. It is often responsible for canker in both fowls and pigeons. Thousands of young chicks have been destroyed through the use of such food.

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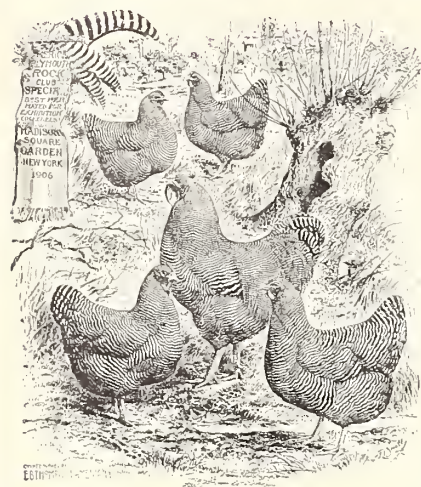
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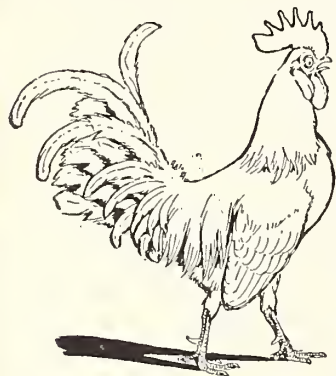
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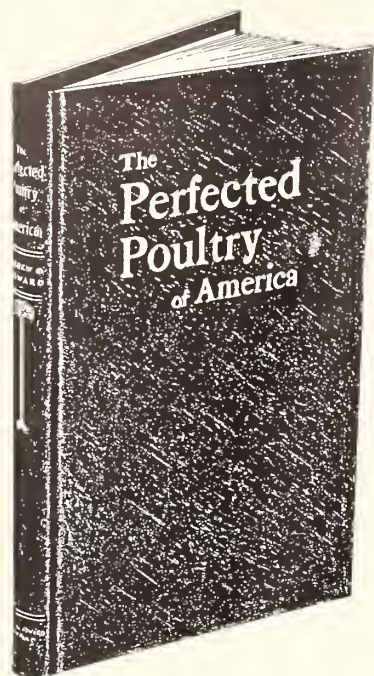


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The Perfected Poultry of America is very interesting and instructive. It seems to me that you should have a large sale for it.—H. V. Crawford, Secretary, New York Poultry Show.

A BOOK OF GREAT VALUE

It gives me much pleasure to state that I consider The Perfected Poultry of America a book of great value. A copy should be owned by every one interested in standard-bred poultry. I ask to be allowed at this time to congratulate the authors on the completion of so valuable a work. The book illustrates a great amount of research and labor, and great expense in its preparation. I am sure it will find a ready sale.—E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y.

ASSURED OF A WELCOME

Poultry breeders will welcome the handsomely and usefully illustrated volume by T. F. McGrew and Geo. E. Howard, called The Perfected Poultry of America. It gives one a clearer idea of the various breed characteristics than anything hitherto obtainable. The illustrations of the Standard of Perfection may be scrupulously correct, but they leave much to be desired in regard to detail. Here we have not only the birds, but the feathers shown separately, giving the clearest possible notion of what their markings ought to be. Each breed, with its chief varieties, is carefully studied—its history, shape, and color, and other characteristics; but the pictures are the book's great contribution to poultry lore.—The Country Gentleman.

FINDS IT INTERESTING

The Perfected Poultry of America is an attractive volume. It is beautifully printed. Wherever I turn its pages I find it interesting, and the many illustrations show that your artist, Mr. Graham, has spent much enjoyable study in his part of the book. I believe that this book will enjoy a popular sale among those who collect poultry literature.—F. L. Sewall, Buchanan, Mich.

WILL FILL A LONG-FELT WANT

I wish to congratulate you on the splendid way you have presented each breed of standard poultry in your new book, The Perfected Poultry of America. I am sure this book will fill a long-felt want in poultry publications. I feel you will have an unlimited sale of this splendid publication.—U. R. Fisel, Hope, Ind.

OF GREAT PRACTICAL VALUE

The Perfected Poultry of America contains a detailed description of all standard breeds and varieties of poultry, with illustrations showing correct type, together with feathers from the different sections, so arranged as to make it easily understood and of great practical value. It should find a ready sale among breeders of standard-bred poultry.—Successful Poultry Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FILLS AN IMPORTANT NICHE

I am much pleased with the new work. The Perfected Poultry of America. This book fills an important niche in the poultry literature of the United States. It gives a clear and accurate account of the outward appearance, internal characteristics, and economic qualities of the different breeds and varieties. Its classification of breeds upon the basis of the color of their eggs is interesting and valuable. Its numerous illustrations make clearer than words can the meaning of the text. To select one from many valuable features, let me call attention to the illustrations of combs as something admirable. As the illustrations represent prize fowls as they are to be seen in high-class exhibitions, they are of more value to the beginner than they would be if they showed the ideal instead of the real. He will get a more accurate idea of how the fowls really look than he would obtain from ideal pictures. Everything should be judged from the view-point of its intended use; and, so judged, I find the illustrations admirable. The mechanical make-up of the book, its glazed paper, clear type, binding, and the like, are all that could be desired. I congratulate the authors upon having produced so handsome, interesting and valuable a work, but that was to be expected when two so well-known fanciers as Messrs. McGrew and Howard were collaborators upon a subject to which they have devoted many years of research, and upon which they are entitled to speak with authority.—H. S. Babcock, East Providence, R. I.

THE BEST ISSUED TO DATE

The Perfected Poultry of America is a book which will be of great value to poultry fanciers, being a concise, illustrated treatise of the recognized breeds of poultry, turkeys and water-fowl. It is not exactly a standard, but is a detailed description with illustrations in detail, which enables the novice to form a correct idea of the form and feather of any breed. The illustrations are superb. Personally, we think the book is the best that has been issued to date.—California Cultivator.

ADVISES POULTRYMEN TO PURCHASE A COPY

We have been favored with an early copy of a new and valuable book, The Perfected Poultry of America, edited by Messrs. T. F. McGrew and Geo. E. Howard, Washington, D. C. A special feature of the book is the collection of numerous illustrations by the well-known artist, Louis P. Graham. Many of these illustrations are as fine, in important respects, as have ever been designed and published. The text consists of descriptive matter of all the important varieties of standard-bred fowls, including turkeys, ducks, and geese. Many hundreds of dollars have been expended in preparing the volume. We unhesitatingly advise all poultrymen to purchase a copy of the book. Reliable Poultry Journal.

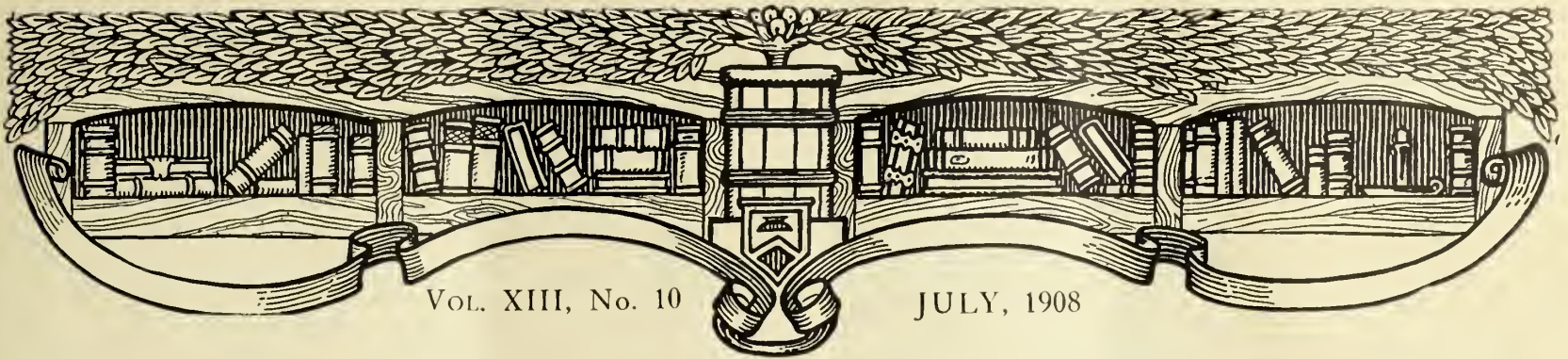
WOULD NOT TAKE \$100 FOR THEIR COPY

We consider The Perfected Poultry of America the best work that was ever gotten out in the interest of poultry, and if it were not possible for us to secure another copy, we would not take \$100 for the one we have.—International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

MORE THAN SUMPTUOUS

"Perfected Poultry of America" is the title of a most elaborately illustrated book from the pens of T. F. McGrew and George E. Howard, from the Howard Publishing Co., Washington, D. C. It is a history and description of all the Standard breeds of fowls known to America. The illustrations by Louis P. Graham, are the finest that have ever been published, and the idea of grouping feathers from the several sections around the cuts of the birds shows the beginner at a glance the shape of the fowls and the markings of the feathers in every section. To call this book sumptuous, is not doing it full credit. It has been prepared in the most elaborate manner possible by using the best material. The paper is heavy enamel book paper, the type is plain, and the history of the breeds is written in a plain and concise way which makes it easy reading. As a supplement to the Standard every American poultry fancier should have a copy. Bound in cloth with gilt side and back stamps, it is a book which will ornament any library and add to the knowledge of every poultryman.—Poultry.

THE HOWARD PUBLISHING CO., Washington, D. C.



VOL. XIII, No. 10

JULY, 1908

Editorial Comment

The hatching season is virtually closed, and while in some localities it was not so successful, in other sections more so than for several years. Young chicks have done remarkably well. From the information that we have been able to gather there has been less trouble with chicks dying with brooders and hens than for two seasons past.

It seems peculiar that the conditions in this country, Canada, and England are so near alike. Poultrymen have been able to overcome to a great extent the loss of chicks in both Canada and England, and it is thought that through the use of care in selecting the breeding stock and a thorough cleansing and fumigating of incubators and brooders much of the trouble may be avoided.

Farm Poultry makes the announcement that there should be held in this country a congress to consider the question of white diarrhea. The subject of what is known as brooder pneumonia might be taken up at the same time. Such a congress might do a world of good, and we imagine that the experts from the Bureau of Animal Industry, at Washington, D. C., and from the several experimental stations, might be induced to attend such a congress.

This congress might well be held at Niagara Falls during the week of the meeting of the American Poultry Association. Several specialty clubs are considering the advisability of holding their annual meeting during that week. If the congress for the consideration of not only the above-named, but many other subjects, might be gathered at the same time, the week might prove to be of untold value to the poultry industry of the world.

Fanciers, poultrymen, and state and government experts are beginning to realize the fact that there has not been constructed a poultry-house that meets the demands of every phase of poultry-growing. The glass front, the curtain-front, and the open-front houses are the three that are being most generally used. We find in visiting different sections of the country some who are changing the scratching-shed addition of their poultry-houses into an open roosting-shed, the whole front being removed and covered with wire screen, the wire screen being the only covering of the front, and this the only opening in the roosting-shed.

Those who are using this style of roosting-shed or coop in this locality are very well pleased with the results obtained.

The reason that the fresh-air poultry-house, as called, has proven successful in some localities, is from the fact that the whole front of the building is open, and the poultry roosting in the rear portion of the building, which is very deep. This gives fine ventilation both winter and summer, and at the same time the fowls are protected from the cold, wind, and rain during all seasons of the year.

This style of building is kindred to roosting out in the open, with the exception that the wind does not blow about the poultry, nor can the rain or sun fall upon them.

Notwithstanding the fact that all of the above-mentioned styles of buildings have been used with more or less success, there is a demand for a better poultry-house than has ever been constructed. The style of house most needed is the one that will give thorough ventilation during the summer months, perfect protection during the winter, and yet be dry and comfortable within without the possibility of the moisture congealing on the side-walls or windows. Some one will succeed in making a construction that will meet all these demands. The sooner this is done the better will it be for all kinds of poultry-growing.

Next month will be convened the second mid-summer meeting of the American Poultry Association. It is to be hoped that the lesson learned from the one held last year may bring improvements in every branch of the meeting. The business sessions and the lecture sessions should all be improved and modeled on a plan that will give varied entertainment to all who gather at Niagara Falls. More time and attention should be given to features of absolute importance to poultry-growers. Those who gather there are largely interested in standard-bred poultry alone. A few are interested in the utility side of poultry-culture. Both sides of this question should have due consideration, having in mind the consideration of a varied program that will prove of interest to all.

Poultry fanciers throughout the country should feel that they are specially invited, whether members or not, to send in any suggestions they may have to make

relative to the revision of the Standard, which is to be completed in 1910. Do not hesitate to suggest any change you think might be made that would benefit every one. Changes that interest an individual or a few are not of near so much importance as are changes that will benefit every one and improve the breed or variety to which the changes allude.

We wish to once again call the attention of the fanciers in Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas, to the fact that there should be a branch association of the American Poultry Association formed at an early date. We have written a number of letters, have had some replies, but for some reason that we cannot account for there does not seem to be that enthusiasm relative to this that there should be. This is the only locality in the country that has not an organization of this kind. We hope to send out a number of communications prior to the August meeting, and trust we may receive some replies to start the organization.

The poultry associations of some states have done but little toward becoming members of the American Poultry Association. There are numerous advantages to be gained through this membership. The medals and diplomas offered by the American Poultry Association to branch association shows are most attractive. We shall be glad to send every individual who will ask for same full information relative to this. We hope that the fanciers in the above-named states will give hearty cooperation in this proposition; that they will write to Mr. T. F. McGrew, care of THE FEATHER, for information, and send in their membership application with the \$10 fee for joining the association. Where a branch is formed one-half of this fee is returned by the main association to the branch to defray their expenses in holding meetings.

The sale of "The Perfected Poultry of America" has been very gratifying indeed. Each month we publish a full-page advertisement in our columns, which contains testimonials received from a number of the ardent fanciers and best-informed poultrymen of the country. Every fancier should have a copy of this book. There has nothing like it ever been published. It is beautifully illustrated. Each variety is represented when necessary with specimen feathers from each section of the bird, and the descriptive matter

tells what they should be to be of standard quality. The price of this book is \$2.50, with a year's subscription to THE FEATHER.

A cure for roup was suggested in a recent issue of the Western Farm Journal. The statement contained therein is as follows: "As far as possible the disease should be prevented by giving strengthening food, plenty of exercise, and clean, well-ventilated houses free from drafts. Would advise internal treatment of the afflicted as follows:

Carbonate of iron.....2 drachms
Gentian root.....4 drachms
Cayenne pepper.....1 drachm
Flower of sulfur.....2 drachms
Hypo of sodium.....1 drachm
Salicylate of sodium.....1 drachm

This should be carefully pulverized, mixed together, and given in four-grain doses per day to each one of the ailing fowls. This can be made into pellets with honey or molasses, or given in a capsule." The use of peroxide of hydrogen as a spray for throat and nostrils of the ailing fowls is recommended in the same article.

THE FEATHER

GEO. E. HOWARD
Editor

T. F. MCGREW
Associate Editor

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Gapes



YOUR attention has been called to the fact that gapes have been very prevalent in many sections of the country. At the time of writing this article in April, the chief complaints had come from the South. The South is badly scourged at many seasons of the year with gapes and chicken-pox. We have compiled the following article from many sources, and we shall not object to any one who may see fit to do so copying this article, providing they give us the proper credit.

Many of the agricultural papers throughout the country might be pleased to make use of this article from the fact that the whole world who grow poultry are anxious for information relative to this destructive disease. Many years ago Dr. H. D. Walker and J. Y. Bicknell, of Buffalo, N. Y., issued a pamphlet on the GapeWorm of Fowls. They claim in this publication that the prime cause of gapes is the earthworms. If not the earthworm being the chief cause, or the only cause for gapes, they declare finally there is nothing connected with the gapes which cannot be fully and clearly explained through the agency of earthworms. Again, they make the statement in the same book that the earthworm is the intermediate host of the gapeWorm to fowls.

Many people have held to this belief for years. They state that the proof positive of this fact is that young chicks may be diseased or inoculated with gapes by feeding them angleworms.

There is no question in the world but that worms that inhabited the ground that is infested with the gapeWorm germs become inoculated with these, and if such inoculated worms are eaten by the young chicks, they may be infested with gapeWorms. Another proof that the eating of angleworms is not necessary is the fact that even young chicks that have been grown on dry boards will become infested with gapes.

There is no doubt in the world but what gape germs will continue to inhabit infested ground year after year, if nothing is done to destroy them. They can be destroyed in many ways, and the infested ground made perfectly healthy. The best and most successful method that can be applied is to spread a coat of slacked lime over the soil just before the force comes out of the ground, permit the slacked lime to lay there until the surface of the soil is fairly dry because of the spring weather, then turn the soil under, keeping the chicks away from it, and cultivating it thoroughly for two or three years before turning the chickens upon it for a runway.

Many people imagine that gapes are only prevalent in young chickens, while the facts are that they are known to infect almost every kind of a feathered fowl. Records of this plague proving disastrous to chickens, turkeys, pheasants, partridges, ducks, storks, magpies, crows, woodpeckers, starlings, and other birds are many. At one time pheasants were almost totally destroyed in some parts of England by this dire disease. One of the most efficient remedies ever employed was brought into use during that time. This is the fumes of carbolic acid. This may be used in many ways. One of the most valuable plans of using this remedy is to take a box plenty large to hold the number of chicks you would disinfect, cover the box with a cotton cloth, leaving an opening in the center over which a pane of glass can be laid.

Place the chicks in the box, and in the center of the box put a piece of brick or stone that has been heated quite hot in a stove or oven; have it very hot indeed. Pour on this brick, which is always the best, from the fact that it is flat and porous, a teaspoonful or more of pure carbolic acid, lay the glass over the opening, and carefully watch results. The white fumes from the carbolic acid will penetrate over all the space in the box, the ailing chicks will inhale it through mouth and nostrils. The results should be closely watched, for strangulation may come very quickly from the fumes, and kill the chicks as well as the worms. As soon as the young chicks begin to show the effects of this treatment, take the glass and the cloth from the top of the box, and permit the fresh air to relieve them. Leave them in the box for ten or fifteen minutes, and watch them cough the worms from their windpipes. Those that are not thrown up will be destroyed by the fumes.

One of the best English writers states, "This treatment is absolutely unfailing. The vapor from sulfur burned is also fairly effective, but far from being equal to the fumes of the carbolic acid."

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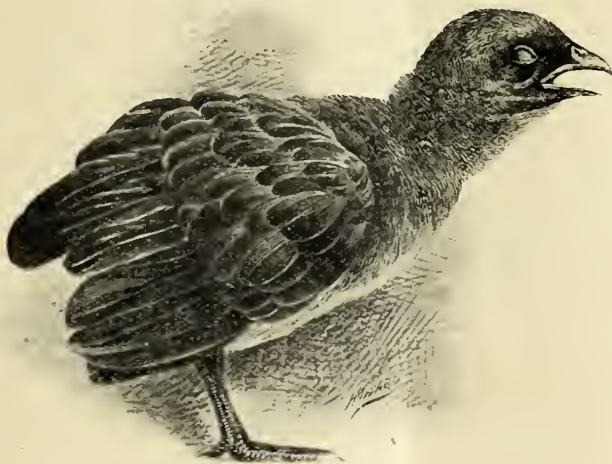
issue of August last, we published an article from the pen of Mr. U. R. Fishel, of Hope, Ind., relative to this and other diseases. Mr. Fishel stated as follows: "No doubt the very worst disease little chicks can have after we get them beyond the bowel-trouble age is gapes. For years this dreaded disease cost time, money, and hours of work, but fortunately I have found a remedy which is a positive preventative of gapes. I hesitated about putting the remedy on the market for fear readers would doubt the work it would do, but for the past three years have been sending it to all parts of the United States, and those who use the remedy one season are never without it afterward. What causes gapes has been explained time and time again."

It has often been stated—in fact, many of the most influential writers and those best posted on these matters do not believe that any internal remedies will do any good, from the fact that to reach the seat of the trouble, the medicine must be taken internally, and be of such strong nature that it will permeate the whole body of the chick and work its way into the windpipe and destroy the gapeworms that choke the chick to death. The difficulties to be overcome are these: The parasite bug or worm is taken into the crop, the gizzard, and perhaps the intes-

fed in proportion to the bread and milk, we do not know. This is a remedy that may be cautiously tried: Soften the bread with milk, squeeze it out perfectly dry, mix a tablespoonful of naphtha in a handful of this bread that has been compressed to dryness. Feed some of it to a few of the chicks. If the effects are good, feed some of it to others; if disastrous, make up your mind that it is a dangerous remedy to fool with after you find that your chicks are not able to contend with the same. If the chicks will not eat this bread with the naphtha, force a teaspoonful of it into the crop of the young chicks and note the results.

Mix one part oil of turpentine with two parts olive oil. Use this mixture with a feather, and swab the windpipe. Some take a piece of wire, bend the wire into a loop, place a small piece of wool in the loop, and twist the wire so as to hold the wool perfectly tight. Dip this wool into the mixture of turpentine and sweet oil and insert this into the windpipe. A feather stripped until there is but an inch of the web at the point of same, dipped into the same mixture and inserted into the windpipe often destroys all of the worms that are present.

Some advise the feeding of gum camphor, garlic, Cayenne pepper, and other pungent herbs. These remedies will ut-



SUFFERING WITH GAPES

times of the fowl. The eggs of these are hatched by the heat of the body, and the little worms work their way into the windpipe, where they increase and grow until they have closed up the entire breathing passage and the fowl is choked to death. The little chicks have such small windpipes that it takes but few to choke them up and cause destruction. Whenever you see the young chicks open their mouths, stretching their windpipes, and gasping for breath, as shown in our illustration, you may know they have gapes, and it is time to apply the remedies.

We have seen bread soaked with milk, in which had been mixed a tablespoonful of naphtha to each dozen ailing chicks. This mixture we have known to be fed to each dozen ailing chicks having the gapes and the effects be marvellous. The feeding of the naphtha carries the fumes into the system, this being most penetrating, finds its way almost instantly into the windpipe, and destroys the worms there. We have known of remarkable cures being accomplished by the use of this remedy. We have also known of all that were fed this remedy being killed. Whether it was the difference in the naphtha, or the fact that too much was

terly fail, the only benefit gained from them is their value as a green food or stimulant. The only thing that will give relief is something that will destroy the worm and prevent it doing injury through its destruction.

Mr. A. M. Halstead, he who compiled the original American Standard, the man who made the first good incubator in this country, and one of the oldest and best-informed of all poultrymen, made many investigations years ago. When we met Mr. Halstead two years ago at the Madison Square Garden Show, we asked him if he still had faith in his remedy for gapes. "Why," said he, "it is a sure preventive, and no mistake." He claims that the gapeworm comes from the headlouse, and that if this is done away with entirely, the chick will not have the gapes.

Consider this in opposition to the theory that has been so long fostered in the minds of people that gapes came from the angleworm. Might it not be possible, and even more likely that the gapes would come from the headlouse, which could lay its eggs against the nostril of the young chick, these little eggs be drawn into the air passage and quickly gain a domicile in the windpipe of the young chick, where they could hatch, grow, and

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36 First and Special Prizes at BOSTON and NEW YORK 1907.

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First Cockerel at New York.

suffocate the young chick to death? Whether this is true or not, Mr. Halstead and some others have great faith in this theory. Mr. Vosburg, who lives in the suburbs of New York, told us that his young chicks were destroyed every season by gapes until he adopted the use of the Halstead remedy. Since then he has never had a case of gapes among his fowls. The Halstead theory is as above stated. We quote Mr. Halstead's own words: "A number of years ago, in examining some young chicks just taken from the nest, I noticed on their heads some large insects. These were not lice, and after examining them closely I concluded they belonged to the tick family. I found the head of the insect imbedded in the skin of the chick's head, and so deeply that when I pulled them off, the chick would cry out in pain. Have found from two to a dozen on a single chick. I also noticed that the broods of chicks from which I cleaned or extracted all these insects had no gapes; those that I neglected nearly all died with the gapes. I tried applications of cold grease to the heads, but it would not answer; then tried mercurial ointment, and killed a great many of the little chicks; kerosene the same; next melted lard and was partially successful with this. Finally, I compounded the following ointment: Mercurial ointment, 1 ounce; pure lard, 1 ounce; flour of sulfur, 1/2 ounce; crude petroleum, 1/2 ounce. This I applied to the head of the chick in a melted or semi-fluid state. For six years I did not lose a chicken when the ointment had been applied at the time of taking the chicken from the nest.

"To test the matter even more thoroughly, I had a number of chicks come off, five of which were Brahmas and seven common barnyard chicks. The five Brahmas and one of the common chicks were anointed; the others not. Every one of those not anointed had the gapes, and five of them died, and not another chick in the yard had it. I have had friends try the same experiment in yards where they were troubled with the gapes, and in every case with nearly the same result." Mr. Halstead states further: "It is well known that on all animals that do not prosper the parasites that infest the body make their way to the nostrils to drink. The parasite either penetrates the nostrils and there deposits its egg,

or deposits it at the opening of the nostril, and it is conveyed back by natural causes."

This is Mr. Halstead's theory and treatment for gapes. It is quite inexpensive and merits trial. We have often seen the head lice on young chicks. In fact, we never take a brood of chicks from the nest without carefully examining for these pests. When found, we have always anointed the head and under the throat with sweet oil, which invariably kills these insects. Those who know that their lands are infested with gapes might well prepare a portion of the ointment as above described, and try it for the season on the heads of every one of the young chicks hatched by the mother hen. Chicks hatched in incubators could not be pestered with this insect on the head.

Recently there has been published in The Poultry World, England, the following remedies to be made use of in the curing or preventing gapes. We copy all these for the benefit of those who may be troubled with this dire destroyer:

"This disease is caused by the presence of small thread-like worms in the birds' trachea and bronchi. These worms are generally found in attached couples (male and female). When the female becomes full of eggs, she usually wriggles to such an extent that she, together with her husband, is expectorated by the chicken. After lying on the ground for a little time the swollen worm then bursts, and the eggs are scattered in all directions. These eggs soon hatch, especially in very warm weather, and when they are on damp ground. They are able to reproduce themselves in twelve days. The great danger in this troublesome chicken disease is the alarming increase in numbers of this little red worm in the chicken's windpipe. This will readily be seen when we know that every female gapeworm contains an enormous number of eggs. The embryos being swallowed by the chickens, the same process is again carried on in the bird's windpipe, therefore, unless remedial agents are resorted to quickly, the chickens soon become exhausted by the constant efforts put forth whilst trying to expectorate the worms, the increased number of the worms ultimately cause suffocation.

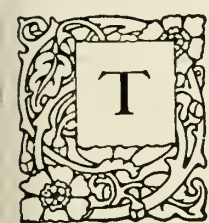
"I have heard it stated by certain authorities that gapeworms are caused by a small insect found on long grass. If this were so, how is it that many of the worst cases are found on earth runs? If this insect has anything to do with it, they, in my opinion, will be found to be merely the host of the gapeworm in its first stage.

"The symptoms are a constant gaping, gasping with mouth open, running backward, sneezing, difficulty in swallowing, exhaustion, in young chickens the wings are dropped, and the bird has a "fagged-out" look, watering at the eyes is often a prominent symptom. There are so many ways of curing gapes that one could almost write a book on this disease alone. Probably the most simple is the following: Place the chickens in a small box, with a hinged lid, having first put a piece of newspaper on the bottom, then fumigate them well, till you cannot see them for volume, with strong tobacco smoke, nearly close the lid, and in a few seconds the chickens will expectorate the gapeworms; a little care must be used so as not to suffocate the chicks, the paper at the bottom will be covered with the small

(Continued on page 17)



The Brahma Family



THE coming of the Asiatic fowl into the civilized world marked the commencement of poultry-growing as a fancy, and the handling of poultry and eggs as a commercial following. In 1850, just fifty-eight years ago, the poultry interest of the world was so

small as scarcely to attract attention. The Asiatic fowls, first known as Shanghais, came into England and into this country in the early 50's; some are said to have reached our shores as early as 1874; these were of a nondescript character, which paved the way for the Shanghai the Brahma, and other large-sized fowls.

The Leghorn, the Hamburg, the Spanish, and the Dorking fowls all had their portion in the originating of what was called the hen fever, that spread throughout the world.

A gentleman told us a short time since that fifty years ago, when he was a lad, he and his mother walked four miles and back to procure a dozen Shanghai eggs, for which they paid \$1, and all those who learned of this occurrence considered them as fit subjects for the insane asylum. About the same time the furor spread throughout New England, and Shanghai roosters sold for double the price of a good milk cow; or a work horse, in some instances, was traded for a pair of these wonderful fowls. From this crude beginning of the Asiatic fowl have been produced two varieties of Brahmas, four of Cochins, and the Langshan.

In this we shall tell of the Brahmas, later of the Cochins family, and following this we shall deal with the value of the Langshan. The original Brahmas were a grizzly gray in color, of a formation more like the present-day Langshan than the modern Brahma. The color was indistinct and irregular. The darker shades were selected, and from this was created the dark variety. The lighter were bred separately, and from these produced the monarchs of the poultry world for many years, the Light Brahmas.

It seems to be admitted that the first Brahmas sent to England went from this country to the Queen. Burnham, the great poultryman of early day, forwarded these to Her Majesty in the hopes of gaining world-wide fame, which was successfully attained. Later, other Brahmas went into England, and from the time of their landing there up to the present, the English and the American breeders have forged wider and wider apart in type and general make-up. At one time Mr. Lewis Wright was the most successful producer of Dark Brahmas on the other side. The last letter received by us from Mr. Wright, some two years prior to his death, stated that the craze for feather had so destroyed the real value of the Brahma that he, Mr. Wright, had almost entirely discontinued their production.

As we write we have before us an illustration of a Dark Brahma cock bird produced by Mr. Wright in the early 70's. This bird was considered the best ever produced in England up to that time. Another illustration, made from a world champion of ten years later, shows the identical type of Brahma as best considered fifteen years ago in this country. Since that time the close-feathered, clean-cut close-hawked specimens have been entirely lost sight of in England, and too much neglected with us.

A careful estimate made, we think by a French scientist, within the past five years shows the enormous loss of egg-producing products that were consumed and entirely lost from the fact that these products were used for other purposes in many fowls than for egg-production; as, for instance, the writer claimed that it took more protein to support the blood supply in the comb and head points of Minorcas and Black Spanish than would be used to increase the egg-yield of any fowl 25 per cent. That it took more food to produce and sustain the vigor of present-day Cochin and Brahma feathering than it would to produce an annual egg-yield; in other words, he stated that the cultivation of overly large headgear and profuse feathering detracted more than 50 per cent from the egg-yield of a fowl. "If," he stated, "the Minorca was cultivated for the producing of coxcombs for culinary purposes, this was another question, but that the Leghorn—in fact, the entire Mediterranean family of European countries—were being destroyed as egg-producers through the excessive cultivation of overly large combs, and that the Brahma and Cochin family were almost obliterated from utility purposes through the excessive growth of plumage.

This same article dealt with like problems throughout all kinds of live stock, and attempted to show that the excessive stock-growing districts of foreign countries were always identified with that character of stock which produced the greatest returns with the least outlay of food and attention.

We call attention to these facts in hopes that they may have some influence over the future of the Asiatic family in this country. As we shall deal exclusively with the Cochin in August, we shall devote our entire attention here to the Brahma fowl. There is no question whatever but what the Brahma fowl of New England is the greatest of all Brahmas. The Light and the Dark varieties have been produced of better quality throughout New England than have they been produced in any other portion of the world. Brahmas used to be as plentiful throughout the



BRAHMA COCKERELS



PEN OF BEAUTIES

farms of New England as are to-day the Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. Brahmas used to be the by-word of New England poultrymen. To-day they are being gradually pushed out even from the soft roaster producing districts of Massachusetts. Five years ago we were told by a lecturer from Massachusetts that all, or at least the greater portion of all who produced roasters in Rhode Island and Massachusetts used Brahmas. In February, we were informed by two lecturers from that same district that there were scarcely any Brahmas being used at all for these purposes in proportion to what were formerly made use of. In reply to the question as to why this was, we were told that it required too much feed to produce the feather now grown on the Brahma, and while the feather of the farm stock was not nearly so cumbersome as the plumage of the exhibition specimens, still the renewal of stock came from fanciers, and that they had destroyed the utility value of the Brahma to the market-poultry grower.

The world smiled ten years ago when Mr. Felch stated emphatically by word and pen that the Brahma was being ruined as a valuable fowl. The fanciers of England and America smiled when several stated by word and pen ten years ago that the Cochin was being obliterated as a fowl from the poultry markets of the world. Both of these breeds have been sacrificed upon the altar of fancy requirements. The breast of the average Brahma and Cochin of the present day is so lacking in meat qualities as to be almost a farce. We can remember when the Brahmas and the Cochins produced were as round and plump as partridges when dressed for the table. The difference in the average specimens at the present time are so distinct from these as to have caused their almost total obliteration as market poultry.

We remember that about eight or nine years ago there was shown at Boston a beautiful Light Brahma pullet, which won the blue ribbon in the show-room. During the following spring and summer eggs were saved from this Light Brahma female. When the Boston Show arrived, this same female was killed and dressed for market poultry. The eggs that she had produced won first for the best dozen Brahma eggs, first for the best dozen brown-shelled eggs, first for the heaviest dozen brown-shelled eggs. The carcass won first for the best dressed Brahma, first for the best yellow-meated fowl, and first, if we remember, for the best roaster in the entire class. We do not imagine that any one of the

winning specimens of the past winter could win such a record in the utility classes of the coming winter shows. If this does not satisfy the fancier that the Brahma is being obliterated as market poultry, we do not know what stronger evidence should be presented relative to same.

There never were more attractive, more beautiful exhibition fowls than were the Light and Dark Brahmas of 1879-80. At that time Mr. Joseph Poole, of Indianapolis; Charles A. Sweet, of Buffalo; Philander Williams, of Massachusetts, and others were exhibiting the Light variety of remarkable quality. There came into the show-room at Indianapolis a line of Light and Dark Brahmas, the excellence of which is beyond our possibility to record in words as in comparison to what had been exhibited prior to that time in that locality. Well do we remember the enthusiasm of fanciers in their description of the wonderful beauty of these attractive fowls. Mr. Joseph Poole, in hopes of getting better than he had ever seen, sent to England and brought into this country the disgusting vulture hocks of the Dark Brahma. From that day to the present the downfall of the Dark Brahma began in the West, and we do not believe that at the present time a dozen fanciers of this variety who have them of good quality could be mustered west of the Buffalo line. If we travel east of this, we find the valuable flock that formerly belonged to Charles A. Sweet, of Aurora, N. Y., and other like valuable flocks almost obliterated, leaving Philander Williams and one or two others in New England who grow a few of this beautiful variety more as a novelty than as a poultry proposition.

The history of the Light Brahma reads about the same, except that their downfall began later. Soon after the great exclusive Brahma Show of New England was formed the enthusiastic club which fostered the Light Brahmas to a great extent in the New England districts and to a lesser extent in the New York Show. The union of the Buffalo and New Jersey fanciers marked the downfall of proper top-color in the male. Never was there any more cruel sacrifice made than was the destruction of color in the Light through the cultivation of black striping in the back and saddle of the male birds, and the smutting up of the back-plumage of the females from the same source that created the marking in the

back and saddle. Following this came the great changes in the flocks of New England fanciers, where the Cochin feather was cultivated upon the Brahma, and the pinched tails and oval-shaped heads. From 1879, twenty-eight years ago, to the present day the most valuable fowl of the age has been transformed into one of the most useless of all poultry, considered from the standpoint of the specimens that win the ribbons in the leading eastern shows.

The real Brahma should stand erect upon his pins, and not stoop forward at the knee as do too many of the present Brahma fowls. Considering the Brahma from the head through all sections, nothing is so distinctive as is the wide, overhanging skull surmounted by a beautiful pea-comb. These are absolute and distinctive features of the true Brahma; without these there is no Brahma; the round skull like that possessed by the average capon is not a Brahma head. The broad, prominent skull overhanging the eye, surmounted by the pea-comb, are the absolute requirements of the head points for the Brahma.

Another distinctive feature is the A-shaped tail, spread very wide at the base, forming a broad, expansive back and the full attractive cushion—not a cushion as we understand it in the Cochin, but the Brahma cushion which makes possible the proper back formation of the breed.

There is another feature described in the early-day show—the peculiar tail formation of the Brahma. The two main tail feathers, as they are called, growing and separating from right to left, making a division of the tail. We have seen one or two Brahmas within the past few years that possessed this early-day feature, but even this has been neglected or purposely bred out of the Brahmas, perhaps to have a smaller, more compact tail-plumage in the fowl.

The tails of the female, instead of being wide-spread, as described in the Standard, are being gradually lessened and reduced until the present-day winning Brahma would not be recognized as belonging to the same character of fowl that won at the great Brahma Show of Boston, or in large displays at the Boston Show ten years ago; nor do the present-day winners at the larger eastern shows conform to standard description or illustration.

The misfortune of these show-room changes reflect detrimentally upon those who produce the



LIGHT BRAHMA BANTAMS

breed for market purposes, and notwithstanding the fact that the Standard describes a different type of fowl from those that won, the influence of the club membership who select the judge has more to do with the selecting of the winners than has the Standard that describes them. There cannot be any question of doubt as to the advantage or disadvantage of the club judge as selected. These judges are quite too often selected because they lean to a certain type, when it should be impossible for any one to judge who fails to apply the Standard description to the specimens passed upon. There cannot be any possible doubt but what there is coming in the near future a change in these matters. Exhibitors who grow their fowls and exhibit them for honors, and expect the Standard to be applied to their product, are fast growing restless under the unjust application of the Standard. The result shows strongly in the exhibits at the shows. What has become of the Brahma classes at New York? What has become of the Brahma classes in Boston? The majority of the breeders of this most valuable fowl do not hesitate in the least to make the open statement that Brahmas have been sacrificed on the altar of an improper application of the Standard in the exhibition-hall.

It is not necessary for us to tell in the columns of THE FEATHER what a Brahma should be; the Standard of Perfection describes and illustrates standard qualifications. There is only one standard description contained in this book that is more explicit than is the description of the Brahma. Any one who can read should understand the teachings of this book. Any one who understands the reading of the text could easily take the book in their hands and stand in front of a winning specimen at the Boston or New York Show and quickly decide for themselves whether or not the winners conformed to the description of shape and color as printed in the Standard. We have been told by judges in these two shows that Standard-makers did not know anything about it; that fanciers knew what they wanted; they knew how to produce them, and they knew who to select to judge them when produced; that if they were outvoted in a meeting where the Standard was revised, that would not prevent them from breeding them as they pleased, and from judging them according to their own notion of what they wanted. This has been the cause of an almost utter obliteration of the Brahma fowl, not only from the show-room, but from the breeding-yards of the world. This has reduced the number of entries in the Brahma classes; this has driven out of actual use as a market problem the greatest and most valuable of all the fowls that

have ever been produced in the world. We wish that we could believe with Mr. Felch that in the near future the Brahma would return to its own. We wish that we could believe that the Brahma and the Cochin would ever again be as popular as they have been in former years. We would love to realize the consummation of such a belief, but we fear that without question the Asiatic fowl will, in the near future, take a position in the ornamental or Any Other Va-



PRIZE-WINNERS

riety classes, and will be seen in numbers only in a few localities where they may be kept alive as an exhibition proposition by a few fanciers who cultivate them for pleasure alone.

In the test for a breed standard, the Plymouth Rock has won first place. Fourteen thousand five hundred fourteen of this breed have been shown at 124 poultry shows during the past winter. At these same shows 11,817 Brahmas were exhibited. Ten years ago there were more Barred Plymouth Rocks shown than of any other variety. The Barred Plymouth Rocks were bred, cultivated, and exhibited according to the rules of the Standard. Of late years there are no classes in which there is so much attention as to the placing of the awards as there has been in the Plymouth Rock classes. Ten years ago Barred Plymouth Rocks were the undisputed leaders; to-day the White variety are pushing them hard for show-room honors. The fanciers, those who claim to be leaders in the production of and exhibiting the Barred variety must take the blame; if a dissension arises which drives the Barred Plymouth Rock out of the position of honor; if size, shape, and color are not all more closely considered and less credit given by the club specialists to a few special features, the Barred Plymouth Rock will become less popular year by year, until they may follow in line with the Brahmas. These are questions that should have the timely consideration of those who can govern them; these are questions that should have the timely consideration of the club members who

rule at the present time. Less than one-tenth of the entire membership of the club manage its affairs. The determination of the western fanciers to have an association or club of their own should prove to the ardent fanciers of the East that something was not satisfactory among those who are the valuable purchasers of the stock. It is within the possibility of the membership of the several Brahma and Plymouth Rock clubs to make each one of the Brahma and Plymouth Rock families more popular year by year. No one is to blame at the present time for the downfall of the Brahma but the leading fanciers who produce them and the members of the club which fosters them. The same is true along the whole line of Plymouth Rock conditions. The fanciers who produce them, the members who run the affairs of the club, are the ones who must accept the responsibility for the rise or the fall of this breed in the future, and there cannot be any middle ground on which they can stand or escape the responsibility.

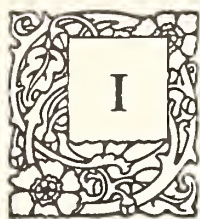
Already the same influence that has destroyed the value of the Brahma is beginning to cast its reflection over the Columbian Wyandotte and Plymouth Rock. If the same methods that have been applied to the Brahmas are permitted to influence type and color in these two Columbian varieties, they will be short-lived, and never prove satisfactory or profitable to those who foster them.

There is one thing that can be absolutely depended upon in the American people, and that is that they will hold fast to and cultivate that which meets their approval; but, so soon as conditions are created that remove the possibility of success and profit from their pathway, they begin to cease the nurturing of that which is proven unsatisfactory to them; and in this way has been buried more than one proposition in the poultry business which might have been profitable if properly carried on.

The Columbian Wyandotte and Plymouth Rock may be most successful in the future, or they may be lost entirely as a profitable proposition. The whole question will be settled by the future methods that may be applied to them in the producing, exhibiting, and judging of them in the show-room. These same conditions can be applied to the Columbian Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks and to the Silver-penciled Wyandotte and Plymouth Rock alike. Unfortunately, the beautiful partridge-colored Wyandotte and Plymouth are trailing along under the shadows of like influence. All of these can be transformed into most practicable poultry propositions, or lost sight of on the altar of show-room propositions which are absolutely opposed to utility products.



The Guinea-fowl



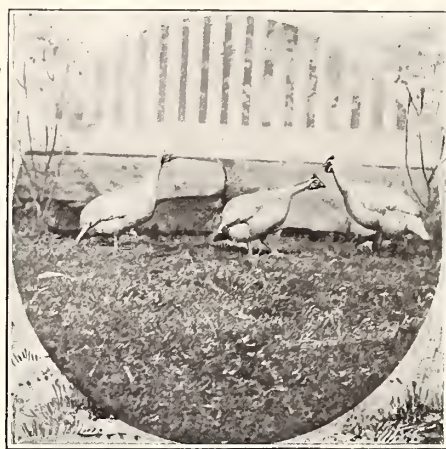
IN THE June issue of THE FEATHER was published an article on the Guinea-fowl from the pen of Mr. J. H. Edgerton, of Marietta, Ohio, one of the most successful, and, in fact, the most extensive grower of Guinea-fowls in the world. The presentation from his standpoint was quite instructive from the fact that it was the actual experience of one who had succeeded remarkably well with handling Guinea-fowls. Since then there has been published in the columns of Poultry, England, an article similar to this on the handling of Guinea-fowls in England. This article is signed "W. M. C.," and we consider it of sufficient importance to copy in the pages of THE FEATHER, so that our readers may have the English as well as the American method of handling Guineas.

"A good deal of undeserved prejudice exists in many directions against Guinea-fowl, mainly on the score of their apparent tendency to wander, and also by reason of their noisiness. There is really little to complain about in either of these two respects if, instead of comparing them with ordinary poultry they were considered upon their own merits. It is true that they are less amenable to confinement than other poultry, and possess pronounced roaming proclivities; but these are fairly counterbalanced by a pronounced homing instinct, which in ordinary circumstances will always bring them back again to their proper quarters.

"Naturally every place is not suited to Guinea-fowl; they require a certain amount of freedom which it is not always possible to give, while it is not unusual that with the more ground available to them the less disposition they evince to stray away. As a matter of fact, the less control, in reason, which is exercised over them the better, and for those whose house or curtilage does not immediately adjoin others they can be kept with the greatest possible ease and success.

"The ideal place for Guinea-fowl is one where there is a large or small orchard connected with the house and garden, or a small coppice, brake or stretch of wooded ground, where they can remain free from molestation by people or animals. There are scattered up the length and breadth of the land endless such small country houses and suburban dwellings thoroughly fitted in the direction named, for raising of Guinea-fowl in their surroundings. And as the birds are probably the least troublesome and least expensive of any poultry to keep, and always command a good and ready sale, there is every reason for recommending more general patronage of the gallina.

"When first putting down a breeding stock of Guinea-fowl it is necessary to be careful that there has been no inbreeding in the strain secured, otherwise it will be found that the young prove very delicate and difficult to raise, reaching only a moderate size, and neither gathering nor maintaining flesh as they should do, to fit them for table or market purposes. Nor is it advisable to



WHITE GUINEAS

try to raise a stock from eggs hatched under hens, treating them as pheasants. This plan is frequently advocated, but in all probability not 50 per cent. of the Guinea chicks will reach maturity, a fact which prejudices many of those who, undertaking Guinea-fowl keeping on these lines, meet with whole or partial failure from the start. Even with the greatest care and attention they do not usually thrive under these conditions, and unless Guinea-fowl can be treated in a semi-wild or semi-natural manner general success in rearing them is rarely assured.

"When Guinea-fowl commence laying they will drop their eggs anywhere about the place, according to how the whim takes them, and in this manner lay a considerable number of eggs before becoming broody. Should one discover the place where another hen Guinea is laying for brooding purposes it is very likely that it will continue to lay in that nest as long as it can. Guinea-fowl mate in pairs but where there is a preponderance of females one will often find an unmated hen attach herself to a mated pair and lay in the same nest. I believe, moreover, there are instances on record of two hens incubating in the same nest, but the occasions are said to be very rare. Sometimes also several hens will apparently select a certain spot for laying as if they were going to nest, but really with no intention whatever of



MOTHER WITH KEETS

brooding there. The presence of several such apparent nests in close proximity may be regarded as proof that they represent only the tentative laying.

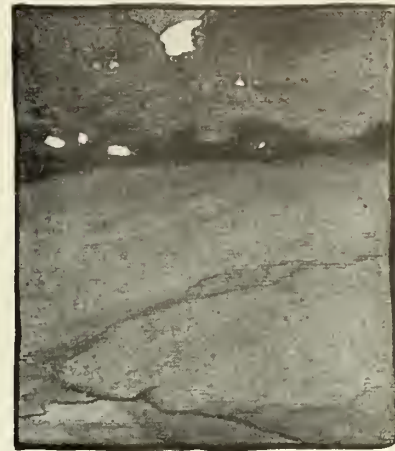
"When they are really going to brood, Guinea-fowl practically desert the usual places where they have been laying promiscuously, and choose some more or less undiscoverable spot for the purposes of their nesting. There they will lay from a dozen to twenty eggs and hatch them off. Frequently, where the possibilities exist, the Guinea-fowl may be apparently lost, or it will be found quite impossible to trace the nest, the hen bird seeming to gauge your intention of discovering it and leading you a wild-goose chase to no purpose, entailing also possibly the cooling of the eggs and consequent loss of the brood. It is my experience, however, that Guinea-fowl eggs when brooded maintain their fertility an extraordinary length of time, far longer, in fact, than those of either fowl or pheasant.

"Under the conditions described young Guinea chicks will practically raise themselves and forage from the time almost that they leave the nest. They will run and potter about all day in field or orchard with their parents, finding all the seed and insect food they require, so that they reach quite a respectable size before it is necessary to put down any grain food for them. They grow faster and develop more speedily than ordinary poultry, and learn to get up into the trees to roost at an age quite out of the question with chickens reared in similar circumstances. The agility by means of a combination of half flying, half clinging, with which they reach the lower branches is remarkable. It is at these times that the Guinea-fowl create such a bother, but once the last chick of the brood has reached the roost, quietness settles over them.

"The male Guinea-fowl is an assiduous and most careful help to his mate, assisting the young to forage, and protecting them from the attention of other males whose hens are brooding. When several broods have come off they will co-mingle under the care of the several parents, the males assisting in the herding, as it were, of the youngsters during the day, but when roosting-time comes the hens single out their individual broods from the common flock and go to roost with them separately.

"During the summer time Guinea-fowl require very little feeding, but as the youngsters increase in size and number, some grain must be given them. The best food is a mixture of darr, barley, and small maize given in a dry state. Of course, in the winter months it is best to get them under cover if possible, and then they require regular feeding the same as other poultry. As a rule, however, except in the hardest weather, they will persist in roosting out of doors, but as they do not seem to be any the worse for it, no particular harm results.

"Kept under the conditions described, Guinea-fowl are very profitable, and if the circumstances be suitable, of very little trouble or care for their owner."



The Beautiful Silkie



ILKIES have been exhibited in this country for many years. They are seen in the show-pen of many kinds, character, and sizes; for bantams, many of them entirely too large; for other than bantams, small and irregular. They are classed

as miscellaneous with the Sultans and Frizzles. The Silkies and Sultans are fairly well described in the Standard, the Frizzles virtually neglected. There should be an established weight clause for the Silkies. Better that they should be brought under about the same weight demands as Cochin Bantams. That our readers may have the most recent information relative to the Silkie fowl, we copy an article written by Mr. Proud, for the "Feathered World." In this, Mr. Proud gives the fullest information relative to this Japanese creation. He writes as follows:

"I have often wondered why it is that the Silkie admirers are composed of ladies and parsons to a very great extent. For instance, take the Palace Show of last year, where I judged Silkies. I found ten entries in white cockerels exhibited by four ladies and two Revs., and in pullets five ladies, two Revs., and two outsiders. I have now come to the conclusion that the Silkie, being a thing of beauty, appeals strongly to the fair sex and the parson, being undoubtedly a ladies' man, or, I should say, the only one that compels a lady to say 'I will' against 'her will,' as it were. However, be that as it may, the ladies are with us, and, like the Silkie, have come to stay; at least I hope so, for we should be lost without them—the ladies, I mean.

"Well, now, to start at the beginning of things. Let us try and get at the origin of the subject of our sketch. Thirty, or perhaps forty years ago, when Japan became a little more interesting to the western world, some of these birds were imported from the East, and were presumed to come from those islands.

"The name of 'Negro' stuck to them for a long time on account of the dark, mulberry face and skin, but the peculiar feather formation was ultimately responsible for the name 'Silkie' given to these handsome little birds, by which name they have been known ever since. A very fair search through Japan a few years ago failed to show satisfactory reasons for consid-

ering that country to be the natural habitat of the fowl, but Singapore seems to be a favorite port from which they have been carried, and the southeastern part of the Asiatic Continent holds the bulk of the race.

"It will be between thirty and forty years ago that Mr. Woodgate won first in the A. O. V. class at a big show with this variety, but as far as I can learn classes for the breed were conspicuous by their absence, and only an occasional bird was seen then, while still later they seemed to disappear, as it were, altogether for quite a



CRYSTAL PALACE WINNER

number of years, until about 1898, when Mrs. Campbell won first at Birmingham with what was then considered a very typical bird, which had been bred from birds the progeny of imported specimens. About this time various letters concerning these birds, by the Rev. B. S. Wright and others, appeared in the poultry papers, and ultimately, at the instigation of Dr. and Mrs. Campbell, a Silkie Club was established, and a little later a standard was adopted, which holds good up to the present date, 1908.

"At first many types were shown, and it is notorious that the breed degenerates more quickly than that of any other known breed of

poultry; so much so, that various authors describe them as possessing so varied characteristics in different parts that one might produce a considerable class, each individual differing from all others, did not the club standard assist in breeding to what general agreement considers the handsomest and best type of these birds. Even now breeders occasionally suggest such variations from the standard as four-toed birds, featherless legs, etc. But all authorities agree that the birds should have five toes, feathered legs, and outer toes, and the Cochin type of Silkie is the one generally aimed at in this country at least.

"No great amount of space is required so long as the ground is dry, as the birds thrive the best in dryish localities, but in towns where there is much smoke, it will be best to provide them with a covered run.

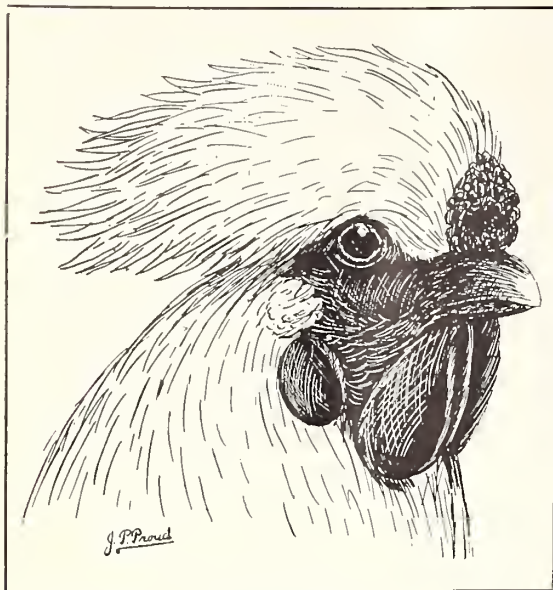
"On a green lawn they look quite a picture, and being of such a docile nature, they do little harm to the grass or surroundings, and this is doubtless one reason why they find such favor with the ladies.

"The hens are capital winter layers of a nice-sized, tinted egg, very delicate in taste, and are the very best of sitters and mothers. The chicks are hardy and robust as adults, and being well covered with silky plumage, from which they derive their name, can stand the cold well.

"The Silkie hen, crossed with a Pekin cock, produces pullets the very acme of perfection as sitters and mothers, and will sit on anything from door-knobs to paving stones, when no eggs can be found, and for any length of time and in any place. Such a cross is admirable for the rearing of prize bantams or pheasants.

"The one great advantage to the small fancier is that Silkies do not require two pens in order to produce exhibition specimens of both sexes, which alone should induce many with a knowledge of the 'two-pen' difficulty to give a favorable consideration to 'Silkies as a hobby.'

"One difficulty must be provided against in breeding, and that is that coarse-headed cocks seem to perpetuate their failings in their progeny. An unusually large comb, sooner or later accompanied by big wattles, and the delightful blue ear-lobe, when large, means coarseness in the next generation, and a coarse-headed cock is very unsightly, and unfortunately the members of the opposite sex inherit the tendency to large combs, to the great detriment of the crest.



HEAD OF MALE

which is encroached upon by the comb, and has the appearance of and produces 'split crest.' The coarser head the male bird has, the larger the wattles and lobe tend to be, and so the small oval turquoise lobe is to be preferred to the larger kind.

"It is strange how difficult it is to produce this colored lobe in cockerels, and it is still more difficult to preserve the color in otherwise good birds. The lobe pales and becomes white, which is a very ugly defect. The beak should not be long in either sex, and any exaggerated size of crest, especially in the hen, deteriorates the value of an otherwise good bird.

"Another crest fault in a Silkie hen is the falling over of a few of the lower feathers, partly hiding the eye; this, if excessive, should count somewhat strongly against the bird, unless it be due to the unusual softness of an otherwise good bird.

"In the males the crest tends toward deficiency more often than excess, and this refers to the human race as well. The wattles should be short, and nearly semi-circular in cocks, and roundish in hens, and these and the face should be a purple black, the comb to match. The neck in both sexes should be short, broad, and full at base, whilst its covering should be very soft.

"The body shape and general appearance should be cobby, short legs, feathered to end of toe, and the wing-flights and tail-feathers very 'ragged' in appearance when opened out. A very beautiful condition of wing is sometimes seen where the general silkiness is so marked that the strands seem not to have sufficient hardness or stiffness to be horizontal, and drop downward, producing what is known as 'osprey' plumage. Sometimes a similar condition is found to a slight extent in the ends of the tail-feathers, but only a short and bushy tail, which is much to be preferred to the more sweeping tail with long sickles. The saddle, stern, thighs, and under parts should be very abundantly covered with the softest silky plumage, the softer to touch the better, and while in a cockerel a moderate length of shank is expected, in a cock the shorter the shank the better, and in a hen, if the feet are practically covered by the body, still so much the better. There should be five toes, nicely shaped, and the legs and feet should be dark slate in color.

"The question of weight is somewhat difficult to standardize; suffice it to say that the cocks were large, disproportionately larger, compared

with the hens, but lately it seems there is much less disparity in size. The general tendency of late appears to be toward larger birds, but it is difficult to say whether the appearance is not due to the wonderful amount of silky plumage rather than to the increase in weight. Vulture hocks, which are hard feathers projecting back from the hocks, are unsightly, and should be counted as a disqualification in the show-pen, but this does not refer to a great amount of soft, silky feathers on the hocks. The body-color from head to tail should be a pure white, free from creaminess or yellow.

"In glancing at the Standard I find that it was adopted at the Dairy of 1900, or somewhat about that time. It stands good for any colored Silkie, with a very slight alteration in wording, and has never been challenged since its adoption, showing that, unlike many other breeds, the vagaries of individual breeders have not misdirected the efforts of exhibitors of this variety.

"As the type is now fully fixed, and a small, though substantial club is in existence, with challenge cups and other cups galore, it behooves every lady reader of *The Feathered World* to come forward and take up this most handsome of all breeds of poultry, which will at all times give both pleasure and profit. Our male readers must not think that they are excluded from joining the club, for I am sure that all the lady members will welcome them heartily, and with outstretched arms, as it were, and I trust that another year when the Palace Show comes round, we shall see such a show of these quaint little birds as we have never seen before.

"Personally, I admire the Silkie very much indeed, and although I have at present no time to devote to them, I shall be pleased to do my utmost for their future welfare. There may come a time in the dim future when I shall be able to take a long-earned rest from my labors, away in the country, amid sylvan shade, green fields, and babbling brooks, and if that time does come, I shall gather around me a few of my favorite breeds, and one of them will assuredly be the pretty little Silkie."

It will be noticed from the above that Mr. Proud calls these "this most handsome of all breeds of poultry." We would imagine that this statement would sound very peculiar to many who have only seen the Silkies as we find them in America. There are so many kinds of

fowls, especially among the bantams, that are only seen of very inferior quality with us. The Rose-combed and the Sebright Bantams, outside of New York and Boston, are seldom so attractive as to be termed beautiful, yet when these are produced of quality, they rank among the most attractive.

In reply to Mr. Proud's article on Silkies, we find the following in *The Feathered World*:

"I have been much interested in reading an article on Silkies in your issue of February 21, by Mr. Proud. I am a breeder of Silkies, and a member of the Silkie Club, but I cannot agree entirely with Mr. Proud in his statement that the standard adopted by the club in 1900 has never been questioned, nor that 'all authorities agree that the birds should have five toes, feathered legs, and outer toes.'

"Two years ago I brought some Silkies home with me from India that had come direct from Singapore. These were considered very good specimens by fanciers there, and had absolutely clean legs; indeed, all the Silkies I saw in the East had clean legs, and it was a great surprise to me to find, on going to the International Show at the Crystal Palace in 1906, that according to the English Standard feathered legs are considered essential. I immediately made numerous inquiries, and wrote to the East to the highest authorities I could find, and every one I have applied to says Silkies should have clean legs. They are shown in our own Natural History Museum, and are perfectly clean-legged. I suppose these would be correct specimens, the museum being for national educational purposes.

"A lady who has lived many years in Singapore, and been a most successful breeder there of Silkies, tells me they should certainly be clean-legged. I can give several good authorities from the East as to the feathering on the leg, and although I know that in England almost all are in favor of the feathered-legged breed, still these are English authorities, and certainly cannot be expected to be more accurate than those in the very place that the birds come from.

"I note that Mr. Proud says: 'It is notorious that the breed degenerates more quickly than that of any other known breed of poultry.' Surely, if this is correct, Silkies that have been bred in England, at any rate since 1892, even with most careful breeding, are more likely to



SILKIES ARE THE BEST OF MOTHERS



HEAD OF FEMALE

have degenerated than birds brought over straight from their habitat.

"I believe that clean-legged fowls, when of pure breed, are usually preferred to feathered-legged ones, as certainly from a utilitarian point of view they have the advantage, and it seems rather hard to be shut out from showing these birds when there is so much authority in favor of their being a pure breed.—A. Pilley."

Since receiving and copying the above, we find published an article by H. R. Gillingwater relative to the same breed, which we add to the above.

"Silkies, although an old breed, have not been taken up as they deserve to be; perhaps these notes will remove some doubts from many fanciers' minds, and if they are the means of causing others to take up such an interesting and beautiful breed, the writer's object will be achieved. These notes are written more especially for fanciers contemplating taking up the breed as a hobby. If properly managed, they will find pleasure and profit, as there is a steady and increasing demand for them.

"There are two varieties, viz., White and Black; the latter is in its infancy, is in very few hands, and, so far, is not recognized by the Silkie Club, but perhaps will be when more perfect in color and type. With regard to the White variety, I cannot do better than give the club standard, which is as follows:

"Head, short and neat, with good crest, soft and full, as upright as the comb will permit, and having half a dozen to a dozen soft, silky feathers streaming gracefully backwards, from lower and back part of crest, to a length of about an inch and a half; the crest proper should not show any hardness of feathers. Eye, black, brilliant, and not too prominent. Beak, short, stout at base, slatey-blue in color. Comb, an almost circular cushion of purple-black flesh, with a number of small prominences over it, and should have a slight indentation or furrow transversely across the middle. Ear-lobes more oval than round, preferably a turquoise-blue color, the next best color being purple-black, same as comb or face. Wattles, concave from without inwards, purple-black in color, nearly semi-circular, not long or pendant. Neck, short or medium length, broad and full at base, hackle, abundant and flowing.

"Body.—Broad, stout-looking, carriage stylish. Breast, broad, full. Shoulders, stout, square, fairly covered with neck hackle. Back, short, saddle silky and rising to tail. Stern, broad,

abundantly covered with fine fluff. Wings, soft and fluffy at shoulders, the ends of flights ragged and fairly covered with overhanging soft saddle hackles. Tail, short, very ragged at end of the harder feathers of tail proper, and sickles (allowable), if to be seen, not too noticeable nor too hard.

"The more silky or fluffy the plumage in general, the better. (Legs, etc., see below hens.)

"Size.—Not to exceed 3 pounds.

"Head, short, neat, crest like a powder puff, no hard feathers, nor hanging over the eye; it should stand up and out, and not incline backwards nor be split by comb. Eye, black, brilliant. Beak, slatey-blue, stout and short. Comb, small, neat, hardly to be noticed under front of crest. Ear-lobes small, roundish, preferably turquoise blue (see cock's description). Wattles, either absent or small, and oval in shape. Colour of face, wattles and comb, purple-black. Neck, short.

"Body.—Breast very broad and full, shoulders broad, saddle broad, well-cushioned with the silkiest of plumage, which should nearly smother the small tail, the ragged ends alone protruding, and inclined to be Cochiny in appearance. Stern, profusely covered with soft fluff. Wings, short, silky at shoulders and ragged at ends; hard feathers a fault. Thighs, short, set wide apart, covered with very abundant fluff, standing out prominently; general appearance of compactness and liveliness of carriage.

"Size of hen not to exceed 2 pounds in weight.

"The legs and feet in both sexes should be lead-color, free from scalliness; toes, five in number; the fourth and fifth diverging from one another preferably. The thighs and legs should be short, especially in the hen, in which the under fluff and thigh fluff should almost meet the ground. There should not be vulture hocks, and the feathers on legs should be moderate in quantity, the middle and outer toe also feathered, but these feathers should not be too hard. Toenails, bluey-white.

"Plumage.—Snow-white, very silky, with a profusion of hair-like feathers.

"Skin.—Deep violet color.

"Serious Defects.—Vulture hocks, green beak, ruddy comb or face, eye other than black, incorrect color in plumage or skin, plumage not silky, want of crest, 'polish' or 'split crest,' long back,

want of fluff, scaly legs, green tips to beak or green soles to feet.

"Disqualifications.—Single comb, green legs, four toes, featherless legs and feet

"Dr. Campbell, of Ulney, near Dursley, is the club secretary, and will, I am sure, gladly send particulars of it to any applicant. There are five cups competed for at the club show, usually held at the Crystal Palace, in November. Silkies have a great advantage over Brahmas, as there is not that difficulty in keeping the size down; and again, several varieties of Bantams, if given their liberty, cannot be kept in bounds, whereas a Silkie is easily confined with a 4-foot wire netting.

"The beginner is advised to start with a pair or trio of good birds rather than with half a dozen of lower quality; this is where so many go wrong, and then wonder why their birds never get into the money when shown. Very cheap (so-called) Silkies often show signs of wrong color in legs, lobes, face, and comb, although white in plumage. This you may safely put down to a cross, generally Pekin-Bantam blood, as Pekins are crossed with Silkie cockerels by many to obtain reliable sitters for pheasants and valuable bantam eggs, but to the writer's mind, there is no necessity for this, as a Silkie may be trusted with the most valuable eggs; or if the fancier requires a larger hen, I can confidently say, cross Wyandottes with a Silkie cockerel, and they will produce a good winter layer, an early and reliable sitter, and a very gentle mother.

"Silkies lay about twelve eggs (sometimes several more), and then want to sit; but they are easily checked from their broodiness if taken from the nest as soon as detected and put into a coop in full view of the other birds. They are excellent winter layers of tinted (and sometimes white) eggs, which weigh about eleven to the pound.

"In breeding for show purposes it is desirable to use birds of the same strain (if a good one), but avoid weakly specimens; only robust birds should be mated, and under no circumstances mate two with the same defects. By keeping the club's standard as your ideal, you will not go far wrong, but remember, the ideal bird has yet to be bred.

"For your breeding-pen choose birds very cobby, low on the leg, with a fair quantity of



YARD FOR SILKIES

silk on them; if you can get them with it to the middle toe, all the better. Avoid birds with a mass of hard feathers hanging from their hocks, although silk is not so much objected to, but they are preferred without either. They should be short in neck and back; in fact, so short that a cock's hackles come well to his cushion. His tail should be as short as possible, and well curved. Avoid a straight or streaming tail, and one as free from hard feathers as possible. This is more difficult in cocks than hens. The latter's tail should be almost hidden by the cushion, and both should have wings as soft as possible; but I fear this point is not receiving the attention it ought, and beginners should make a note of this, as we do not want any hard feathers in the Silkie.

"Silkie chickens are hardy, and easy to rear. In feeding, use a good dry chick food, free from maize, good dari and small wheat, with an occasional feed of bread and milk Sussex ground oats or boiled rice, and now and then a very little cooked lean meat. Be sure and not overlook fine, sharp flint grit. Let them have plenty of fresh air day and night; never coddle them, then your hobby will be a pleasure.

"I cannot conclude without giving Mrs. Campbell a word of praise, because she has stood for the breed for years and to-day we have to thank her for the headway Silkies have made. What we want is still more recruits, and I assure beginners it is an easy variety to breed for show points, and it is to hoped the old fanciers will only enter one bird in each class during 1908, and so give the novice a chance, which is one of the resolutions made by the writer."

The above is a most thorough description of the Silkie fowl as bred in England. Some people look upon the Silkies as fowls, other as bantams. They are, in fact, a medium-sized bantam, appearing larger than they really are from the fact that their feathers are very long, fluffy, and like wool. This, with the carriage of the body and the crest on the head, gives them the appearance of a Cochín Bantam.

The peculiarity of the Silkie is the purplish color of the flesh and bones. When cooked and served at the table it has a very unattractive appearance. Those who have eaten it say that it is quite as palatable as other kinds of fowls. But we do not think that any one would select it and make use of it as table poultry.

For these reasons the real value of the Silkie depends upon its exhibition quality. The English fanciers recognize this fact, and are putting forward a masterly effort through individual and club influences to guide the Silkie into beautiful form and exquisite plumage. The illustration that heads this article was loaned us by Mr. Hewes, of the Inland Poultry Journal. This was

made from a photograph of the winner at Crystal Palace last November. This is by far the best half-tone illustration that we have ever seen of a Silkie, and should be an object-lesson, deserving the careful consideration of the fanciers in this country who breed bantams, and who are ambitious to improve the quality of the miniature fowls. This should spur them on to an ambition along the line of producing better specimens of the Silkie fowl than have ever been yet seen in this country.

The heads of the male and female were drawn by Mr. Proudtt as ideal illustrations of what head points should be as decided by the club in England. The comb, wattles, ear-lobes and crest are all ideal in design. At the same time the photographic illustration shows head points almost, if not quite equal to the ideal drawing. Whenever it is possible to produce a specimen that comes so

appearing half-tones in our illustrated portion of the paper. If more of this might be done it would add interest to the poultry business from the fact that it teaches the natural attitude and tells in object-lessons just how the specimens will appear when you bring them home and give them free range on your lawn or dooryard. Better by far might this natural teaching be made use of than to have too much of the ideal constantly held before the amateur, who is seeking information that will guide him into the knowledge of what the specimen should be.

Now that the time approaches for the consideration by the American Poultry Association of the having of illustrated breed standards and the revising and redrawing of many of the illustrations, why not experiment with the camera and see if there cannot be made some illustrations that will far excel anything that has ever

yet been approached by the ideal or imaginary drawing of the artist? There never was a chicken in the world, and there never will be one that will come within a dozen rows of apple trees to nature as we see it, and there never will be a chicken that will look any more like the drawings as compared with the product of the camera than does one artist's picture look like the other. If a chicken's picture were made as is the portrait of a person the features and the outline made exactly as in the living specimen, it would be very much better as an educational problem than ever can or ever will be the ideal drawing with pen or pencil.

The Silkie fowls have been quite generally used for many years throughout foreign countries where Pheasants are grown in

large numbers. They are used to hatch and rear the young Pheasants. They are most perfect setters and mothers to the young Pheasant chicks. They are remarkably quiet, hundreds of them, we are told, are tethered out with a piece of whipcord, caring for large broods of Pheasants, the only shelter being a barrel turned on the side and held in place by dirt thrown around the front and sides of the barrel to prevent its rolling away, the dirt forming a pathway for the mother hen and brood into the shelter of the barrel, the front of which is closed at night with a barrel hoop that will fit over same, cheese cloth being stretched over the hoop. This furnishes perfect ventilation and keeps out moisture and roving animals that might destroy.

They are not so generally used in this country as abroad. The Cochín Bantam is largely substituted here for this purpose. Notwithstanding this, there should be a disposition put forth by the fanciers of this country to improve the exhibition qualities in the way of form, feather and head points of the Silkie Fowl.



near to the ideal of the fancier as is shown in this half-tone illustration, it almost entirely removes the necessity of illustrations other than can be made with the camera.

More illustrations should be made use of as the result of half-tones made from perfect photographs. Entirely too much trouble is taken to pose the birds before the camera in a position that meets the approval of the artist. The proper way to take a picture is as in the one of the Silkie shown. He seems to have walked out in a natural manner and must have been caught by snapshot as he assumed this natural and attractive position. It is better by far to follow the specimen with the camera, and await its pleasure to take the picture, than to waste the time and worry the specimen into an excited condition, which removes the possibility of making an attractive or anywhere near a natural portrait of the specimen.

Many compliments have come to THE FEATHER through having used so many natural

Science of Breeding

By T. F. McGREW

Looking toward the possible revision of the Standard brings to our mind some few things which might well be considered at this time.—McG.

FROM now until the final revision of the Standard, our intention is to write an article each month calling attention to portions of the Standard description which should have the greatest amount of consideration. We shall divide these articles into sections; first, the American, following these the Asiatic, the Mediterranean, English, Polish, Dutch, French, Games, Bantams, Ornamental, Turkeys, and water-fowl. Each of these will be taken up in regular order, and we invite any of our readers who may have suggestions to make relative to any of these breeds to write us freely, and suggest whatever changes they may think advisable.

In our May issue we presented the Brahma situation. This was done prior to our having decided to take up the entire Standard as above suggested. Our readers are invited to study the article on Brahmas.

One of the most important features for consideration is the clause now used in our Standard called weight. Weight is a most unfortunate section word as now employed. On page 23, of our present Standard, in the make-up of the final score-card, are used the words, "weight or size." Size may be present without proportionate weight. A fowl of the American breed may have the framework and the general appearance, and in fact, the possibilities in its make-up to carry one-third more weight than the Standard requires. As, for instance, two specimens of Plymouth Rock hens might weigh within a few ounces of one another, and at the same time one of the specimens might be one-third larger in size than the other. This illustrates a case where hog fatness weighs in to the advantage of a specimen quite undersized, and by the laws of the Standard and the score-card, one would be graded the equal of the other in this most valuable section of size. On page 24, "Instructions to Judges," we are told that all specimens must be judged according to their standard weights, and it penalizes for underweight, but not for undersize. We have seen specimens having really no value as a producing proposition, stand perfect on the weight clause on account of being overfat, that would not be considered of any value whatever in the breeding-pen. Why not be sensible in this matter, and make size and proportion the valuable feature in this section, prescribing, if you will, a standard weight, but furnishing the opportunity for discounting undersized specimens in all classes under the description size and proportion.

Again, in the general description, at the head of the description of Plymouth Rocks, it is stated that "the most useful and typical specimens are those which are bred nearest to the standard weight." This statement is scarcely true to the

facts in the case, because specimens may toe the line to the very ounce in standard weight, and neither be typical to the breed nor of most value. Shape and proportion governs this fact to a much greater extent than ever has, or ever will size, gaged by ounces.

Again, the descriptions of male and female in the Barred Plymouth Rocks is so much at variance with the new description given for the male and the female as to make almost impossible the production of a male of typical shape from a female that would have a perfect back as demanded in the exhibition-pen. It may be that this is what the breeders of Plymouth Rocks wish the Standard to describe. If this is true, it can only be accounted for from the fact that they do not wish it to be possible for an exhibition female of proper shape to be desirable as a producer of exhibition males. We know that under the double-mating system, nothing but the true bred in line females are used for producing exhibition males, and that the same is true in producing the females. The points that we wish to bring out are these facts, and present them to our readers, so that all amateurs and beginners may realize fully the truth that even though they might desire to, it will never be within the possibilities of the present Standard for them to produce a really meritorious exhibition specimen from what are known as standard or single matings.

Nothing is more beautiful in standard-bred poultry than the well-proportioned, nicely finished back of the Plymouth Rock. Nothing excels in poultry the well-proportioned back and tail of an exquisitely finished Plymouth Rock male. Equal in beauty to this is the typical-shaped female. Nothing seen at the present time excels these in attractiveness. At the same time, we have now before us a letter from one of the most successful Plymouth Rock breeders, who writes us, "Please remember that we are striving for a much longer back in Plymouth Rocks than is usually illustrated." It matters not what we are striving for, the question is what does the Standard describe and demand; that is where the changes should be made, and not in the minds of the producers.

We do not wish to claim or suggest that any changes be made. We simply call your attention to facts that are brought to our notice through hundreds of letters that come to us on these several subjects. We present these conditions to our readers for their consideration in advance, so that they may take fully, realize them, and act in advance of the revision that will be completed undoubtedly by the 1st of July, 1910.

One other fact as to the shape of Plymouth Rocks is the frequently seen evidence of a breaking down in constitution as illustrated by the small-sized head, the weak appearance in eyes, and the much-too-small comb, face, and wattle development. These are the signs of



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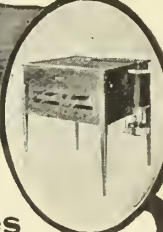
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stamina and vigor, and they should be carefully guarded as the barometer of the future, and as indications of the possibilities of reproduction in individual specimens that lack these most desirable features. The question of color in the Barred variety should have most marked consideration. There is no question whatever but what every one is delighted almost beyond measure at the beautiful appearance of a clean, clear-colored specimen, absolutely free from metallic influence in plumage. On the other hand, there is always an expression of regret flavored with disgust when a specimen showing the metallic influence gains the ascendancy in the exhibition-hall. Stop in time and decide whether you wish to encourage an inheritance of metallic black beyond the possibility of elimination, or whether you will declare for clean, clear-colored plumage, even though you discard a little bit of the deep markings in under plumage. Then again, do you, or do you not want absolutely parallel lines of black ruled across the feather, or do you wish them bent a little crescent-shaped for beauty and attractiveness? These matters should be considered. There is less trouble with the White variety than any other as to color of plumage. Pure white is the rule, and there cannot be any mistaking this fact, yet we read the other day of a proof from the pen of our late secretary, these words: "In my experience of the past six years, judging from ocean to ocean, I have found less than a dozen specimens with absolutely clear white plumage." We presume that Secretary Orr judged as many White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes in the past six years as any other one man in the world, and he only found less than a dozen with absolutely clear white plumage. This is an object-lesson for the consideration of our fanciers.

With reference to buff-colored plumage, every one knows that there is nothing more difficult to produce of the proper shade and evenness of tint. Notwithstanding this, there has been great improvement made in the past five years. The judges who five years ago favored the weak, thin shade that had the appearance of being washed out to a lemon tint, have now turned to the true golden buff. There is but one shade of buff that will stand the wear and tear of time, the test of the exhibition-pen, and the reproduction in the breeding-pen—that is the true, even shade of golden buff, laid on so densely in the web as to have the soft, velvety appearance of a true, even shade of golden buff, and this underlaid with an undercolor of a like shade of buff, is the true principle upon which the producers of buff fowls can bank, and the sooner that this one shade has the eminent position in the show-room, that much sooner will the problem of true buff color be absolutely solved.

In Wyandottes, there is less to worry about as to the Standard description for shape. The difference in the back of the male of the Plymouth Rock and the Wyandotte is that the Plymouth Rock has a slight concave sweep to the tail. Now, a concave sweep may be slight, medium, or very pronounced. What do the exhibitors of Wyandotte Alley desire, a slight, a medium, or a pronounced concave sweep to the tail? Do you wish to have long backs that have won in some instances in the show-room, or do you wish the shorter, more Cochinchina-like type in both

male and female which excites such admiration when found in the greatest perfection, and which is much too often condemned by the unfortunate exhibitor who has not been able to produce this kind of fowl?

There is no use of denying the fact that there are hundreds of members of the Wyandotte Club who have found fault with what they called the Cochinchina type of Wyandottes, yet we have seen some of these same members standing with bright smiles and gleaming countenances in front of their own exhibition coops that had been fortunate enough to win the prize, and gaze with admiration, and speak with exaltation as to the quality of a specimen—a hen or a pullet that, if feathers were pasted to their shanks and toes, would have gained almost as high honor in the White Cochinchina exhibit. There is no denying the fact that the real thing in Wyandottes of all varieties is the slight approach to Cochinchina type and character. This should be the absolute rule within reason, and within the teachings of the Standard in each and every variety of the Wyandotte family. For instance, shape description of the female Wyandotte calls for a back short, broad, flat at shoulders, with a slightly rounded cushion. While in the Cochinchina, the female "back apparently short, very broad, well rounded." Do not these two descriptions describe very much the same character of back, only in the Wyandotte family there is not such a profusion of feathers, nor are they so long, nor have they so much of the downy underplumage? These points might well be considered and decided in advance. The color description in all varieties of Wyandottes except the Partridge and Columbian Wyandottes are equal to the occasion, but the color admired for the Partridge variety makes almost impossible the production of exhibition specimens that would be saved from disqualification in many instances if the Standard was properly applied. Shanks other than yellow or dusky yellow has shielded the Partridge variety and the Silver-penciled variety quite as long as the enthusiasts of these should expect. They should either admit that they cannot produce specimens with the proper shank as demanded in the Standard, or if they will not admit this, the experts selected by the vote of the club should be required to award prizes within the description of the Standard.

Color for the Columbian variety of Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks should have a thorough overhauling. Shall we continue to encourage the black ticking, the black striping in the back of males, and the too much mixing up of the black and white in the body plumage, or shall we have the clean, clear white body decorated at neck and tail with striping and lacing as they should be, or will this variety be lost in an effort to supply a beautiful fowl with black trimmings, and drive them out of the fancy and the show-room as well, as has been that grand old fowl, the Light Brahma?

Javas, Black and Mottled, are properly described so far as can be learned from the few specimens that are seen of late years in the show-room. There is no more beautiful fowl in the world than a true-marked Mottled Java. There is no fowl that is more valuable than this variety for both egg-production and market poultry.

Gapes

(Continued from page 6)

red worms; use great care or the chicks will pick up the worms again. The worms should all be committed to the flames. Another simple way is to give the chickens wheat that has been soaked over night in water, to which a few drops of aromatic spirits of ammonia has been added. The chicks should be placed and kept in a box for an hour, the ammonia will cause the chicks to expectorate the gapeworms within this time.

"Another way is the passing of a feather directly into the windpipe, gently turn, and draw up; when two or three worms will be found on the feather. Some poultry-keepers dip the feather in turpentine before passing down the windpipe. The main point is to stamp out the disease, therefore, all drinking-water must be medicated, either with a piece of camphor, the size of a pea, to each two quarts of water, or by the addition of three drachms of salicylate of soda to every quart of water; this is also one of the best medicines for cramp or leg weakness in young chicks. A gentleman in Ireland, to whom I sent the advice to use this, wrote me that he had cured the worst cases, after everything else had failed for young chicks.

"If you have any roup powder by you, a dose of this will do just as well. The ground should be sprinkled with water, to which one pound of sulphate of iron has been added to every gallon of water. Probably one of the most effective ways to stamp out gapes is to lime the land. A little care must be used, and the chicks kept away till the lime has become slacked, otherwise it will do much damage. Earthworms are said to be a cause of the disease spreading, as they bring up the disease where a bird has been buried that died from gapes, so that all birds dying from gapes should be at once removed and burned."

Standard Description



THE question of utility versus standard-bred poultry, or however it is worded, the point at issue is whether Standard description and the score-card count for or against the better quality of market poultry.

Every shape-cut made on the score-card against the form of a fowl is made in the interests of better market poultry. The full breast development is an absolute necessity for quality on the market bench. The requirements for shape and fullness throughout the entire Standard description is made to gain better quality in the market fowl.

Yet there is a proposition that does not have sufficient consideration in the Standard relative to market poultry; that is, the description of the breast and the breast-bone in the Standard. To describe what we have reference to—the best considered market fowls throughout the world are those which have the greatest amount of breast-meat covering the breast-bone. In the most popular market poultry of foreign lands they guard so jealously the appearance of the breast that whenever one is dressed for market that shows a prominent breast-bone it is pounded or

broken down with a heavy, flat paddle to give it the appearance of a full, round breast without the bone exposed.

We visited the markets a short time ago, and examined several hundred capons and high-quality roasting fowls, and found less than a dozen in the two hours' thorough examination of the markets that did not expose the sharp point of the breast-bone. This is largely the same in turkeys, ducks, and geese, with less of it among our water-fowl.

One of the leading experimenters in this country gave us a practical illustration of the difference between an exposed and well-covered breast-bone in market poultry. Live specimens were used for illustration. We were surprised to notice that some that we considered the best did not have an equal prominence in breast-bone as did many others; the per cent. of breast-meat was greater than the others; in fact, the breast-bone development was so much less in the one than in the other as to surprise us. The fancier informed us that he had been breeding these for several years as an experiment, having noticed that the poultry-growers of other countries pay much attention to this feature. He stated that if the Standard demand would do away to a great extent with the prominence of the breast-bone and demand a well-covered breast-bone that great benefit would be derived therefrom. The real reason for the large packing houses crate fattening and finishing the poultry they send abroad is to gain the light color of the meat that can be obtained from the feeding of ground oats and milk and the partial hiding from view of the breast-bone by obtaining an unusual amount of meat on and about the breast-bone. It is an acknowledged fact that almost any formation can be cultivated in the form of animals within the bounds of reason. Might it not be well for the Standard makers to call into their counsel those acquainted with these facts, and to gain from them information of this and like character, which might prove to be of lasting benefit to the many valuable varieties of fowls?

The most prolific egg-production that we have known in poultry is present in the flock of Barred Plymouth Rocks bred by Mr. Starnell, at Alexandria, Va. For six years these fowls have been kept throughout the entire time in an open shed, the front of which is covered by wire netting. The only protection at night on the roost is a strip of muslin drawn across to break the current of the wind. For years these fowls have been fed and bred for an egg-production. The Experiment Station of Maryland smiled at the presentation of these conditions. June, 1907, they were presented by the writer with thirty-five eggs laid by Mr. Starnell's stock. These they hatched and grew the same as they had the White Leghorns from their own egg-producing strain. The race was on. Before April, 1908, the young Barred Plymouth Rocks grown from these eggs had proven themselves to be superior as egg-producers to the entire stock at the Experiment Farm in Maryland.

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S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Ten Years Our Specialty. Eggs, \$2 per 15, from stock that is red, not lemon or buff color; large, vigorous, great layers, and good show birds. Address EVERGREEN STOCK FARM, Larkfield, Suffolk, Co., N. Y. 13-10

BANTAMS

Polish Bantams—Golden-laced, Buff-laced, and White-crested Black. The original strain of rare and beautiful midgets that placed the Buffs in the Standard. A few tricos, \$25. Eggs, \$10 per setting. PARK VIEW POULTRY YARDS, W. Springfield, Mass. 14-1

Gold and Silver Sobrights, Buff and Black Cochin Bantams. The kind that wins. 500 birds cheap. Eggs, \$3. CLYDE PROPER, Schoharie, N. Y. 13-10

Prize-winning White and Buff Cochin Bantams. \$2.50 a pair. Also eggs for setting. JOHN Q. ADAMS, JR., Riverhead, N. Y. 14-1

Bantam Specialist—Buff, Black, White, and Partridge Cochins, also Light Brahmas. I ship on approval. Circular free. GEO. C. SALMON, Port Dickinson, N. Y. 14-1

Bantams and Eggs for Sale—Japs, Brehmas, Rose-combed Partridge Cochins, Black Cochins. ROANOKE BANTAM YARD, P. O. Box 376, Riverhead, N. Y. 14-1

Imported, High-class Game Bantams, All Varieties. We have ready for mailing a handsome little illustrated booklet, describing Bantams and plant, which we will be pleased to mail free to all those who send us their address. Watch this space in August issue for what we will offer for sale. FINCKE & THORNTON, Vineland, N. J. 13-10

JAVAS

Jones, "The Java Man," Suffield, Conn.—Mottled Javas, Black Javas; the best there is in the United States. Am breeding from two 10½ pound cockerels. Eggs that will hatch, \$3 per 15; pecked to go any distance. I am the originator of Rose-combed Rhode Island Red Bantams, Little Beauties; Rhode Island Reds every way with bantam size. Have bred them six years. Eggs, \$5 per 10. Circular free. 14-1

ORPINGTONS

S. C. Buff Orpington Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$4 per 100; Bronze Turkey eggs, \$4 per 15; Buff Orpingtons and Buff Leghorns for sale. MISS J. P. JONES, Tobaccoville, N. C. 13-10

World's Best Orpingtons in Rose and Single-combed, Buff, White, or Black. Cut prices on eggs and stock. Winners at Madison Square, Jamestown Exposition, etc. Write. FAIRVIEW FARM CO., Easton, Pa. J. S. Haupt & Co. 13-11

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Light Brahmas, Scientifically Bred for Exhibition and eggs. Winners wherever shown. Fertile eggs, \$3. 15; \$5. 30. EAST VIEW POULTRY YARDS, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 14-1

DORKINGS

Dorkings—Boston, 1908, Took Challenge Cup for best silver-gray male; Challenge Cup for best cock bred and exhibited by member of "American Dorking Club." Cup for best hen by a club breeder. First and cup for Colored Dorking cockerel. Whites, four firsts. Stock and eggs for sale. HENRY HALES, Ridgewood, N. J. 13-11

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Blue Andalusians, First Prize, Richmond, Jamestown, and Washington. Finest strain known. Wonderful winter layers. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Cockerels, \$5. V. H. COUNCIL, Warrenton, Va. 14-2

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Cochins—White, Black, and Partridge—Winners at Boston, New York, Pittsburg, Wheeling, and Indianapolis, 1908. Breeders for sale after first of June. Eggs, \$3. Circular. Address D. C. PEOPLES, Uhrichville, Ohio. 13-12

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"Victor" Cornish Victorious at Chicago, 1908, in class of 70 birds; best display in America; 11 competitors competing; the Huey-Templeton Victor Co. entered 14 birds, winning 11 of the 23 regular prizes, and 12 specials. Stock always on sale. Mating list free. W. S. TEMPLETON, Box F, Dakota, Ill. 13-10

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Black Langshans—Winners, Layers, Beauties. Hardy stock that will please you. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15, packed to carry any distance. FRANK I. ALIERN, Laurel, Md. 13-12

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Houdans—Smith's Premier Strain—Large, Dark, heavy-crested birds, bred by trap-nest system; winners at New York, Boston, and other shows. A few trios, \$10. Eggs, \$3 per setting. PARK VIEW POULTRY YARDS, W. Springfield, Mass. 13-11

For Sale—Eggs from Highest Egg-record Houdans, and prize-winners. Two pens, price \$3 and \$5 a setting. Correspondence solicited. MRS. A. McMULLEN, Deborgia, Mont. 14-1

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Kemery's Anconas are Great Layers and Sure winners. Eggs and stock in season. Try them, as they will not disappoint you. V. MAX KEMERY, Johnstown, Pa. 14-1

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"Day Olds," and Upwards to Three Months. Full feathered pullets and cockerels at six weeks, \$5 per 15. Is it a deal? They are "little beauties." WINFIELD BEACH COMPANY, Salem, N. Y. 14-9

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Eggs from Pure-bred Mammoth Imperial Pekin Ducks, \$1.50 per 11; \$8 per 100. Greatest laying strain on earth. Drakes up to 12 pounds. Sixty eggs gathered daily. F. W. MEYER, Box 513, Norfolk, Va. 13-10

Pure-bred, Colored Muscovy Ducks, to Reduce stock, I will sell a few pairs or trios, at a low figure. Hatch of 1906 or 1907, as preferred. H. B. SCOFIELD, 677 Boston Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn. 13-10

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Pheasants, Quail, Peacocks, Swan, Deer, Dogs, Wild Turkeys, Ducks, Parrots, etc. Mated Homers, 70c pair. Standard poultry, 90c setting. Large illustrated price-list, how to breed Pheasants, etc., 25c. G. VELTMAN, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 14-5

FANCY PIGEONS

Pigeons! Thousands! Homers, Runts, Dutchess, Burmese Hen, Polish, Lynx, Carriers, Dragons, Pouters, Pignoles, Fantails, Jacobins, Owls, Turbats, Blondinettes, Swallows, Magpies, Helmsies, Archangels, Tumblers of all kinds. Prices free. Illustrated descriptive book, telling all you want to know, one dime. WM. A. BARTLETT & CO., Box 8, Jacksonville, Ill. 13-11

Maltese and Hungarian Hen Pigeons, from Upper Austria, imported, genuine large and heavy birds, free board steamer New York, 5 pairs, \$25; 10 pairs, \$45; 20 pairs, \$80; 40 pairs, \$150; 100 pairs, \$350. Send money order. H. UNZELMANN, Ottostr. 38 Hamburg, Germany. 13-12

Maltese Hens Pigeons, Runts, Runt Crosses. Good breeding stock. THEO. L. HARMER, 3 West Cedar Avenue, Merchantsville, N. J. 14-6

Wanted—5,000 Old Common Pigeons. Pay at least 25c pair. Also 5,000 Homers. Guinea Fowls, live Rabbits. Highest prices paid. "N." GILBERT, 1128 Palmer Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-9

To Sell Quick—Pouters, Jacobins, Barb, Fantails, Magpies, Tumblers, \$2.25 pair; Homers, \$1. THE HURON LOFTS, 605 St. Clair St., Port Huron, Mich. 13-10

A Bargain—We Offer Our Entire Loft of Fantail Pigeons for sale; 76 guaranteed mated birds and 20 younger birds unmated, each bird banded and numbered. These are typical Pans, large spread of tail, and very beautiful. Have won with them in Springfield, and bred them exclusively for six years. In colors, white, black, yellow, blue, buff, and a few splashed. Guaranteed mated birds, \$2 per pair. Younger birds unmated, \$1 per pair. R. S. BRINKERHOFF, 408 Union Street, West Springfield, Mass. 13-10

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Homers for Squab Breeding; Mated Birds; Profitable breeders. Demand exceeds supply. Free illustrated catalogue. MISSOURI SQUAB CO., 3801 Shaw Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 13-10

Twenty-five Pairs Extra-large Squab-breeding Homers, age two to three years, guaranteed. First \$25 received gets this bargain. H. CLARIDGE, Norwalk, Conn. 13-11

Raise Big Squabs—Extra Plymouth Rock Homers. Mated pairs. Banded, \$2 per hen; youngsters, extra good, 6 to 10 weeks old, \$5 per dozen. JOHN COLE, Humboldt, Iowa. 13-12

Guaranteed Mated Homers for Sale, 50c Pair, created, f. a. b. Philadelphia. D. MUNYON, Fifty-fourth and Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia. Reference, Dr. Munyon, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-10

I Have 50 Pair Plymouth Rock Homers Will sell cheap. Write me and I will tell why. NATE COMPTON, 327 S. Independence Avenue, Rockford, Ill. 13-10

Homer Pigeons; Large Mated Pairs Guaranteed. Raise large squabs. Also Homer youngsters. Prices right. H. B. GARVER, 53 E. Water Street, Middletown, Pa. 14-9

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Eggs for Hatching, from Large Vigorous, Prize-winning Dark Brahmas, Light Brahmas, Barred Plymouth Rocks, and White Wyandottes; \$2 for 15; \$3 for 26. Our birds won high honors at the great New York Show, December, 1907, and at other shows where competition was strong. Wm. H. Cyphers, Prop., CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM, Route 1, Washington, N. J. 13-11

Light Brahma, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Single-combed Buff Orpingtons, and Buff Cochins, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$3; 100, \$5. EVERGREEN POULTRY FARM, Box 6, Shell-rock, Iowa. 13-10

WANTED

Wanted—Associate Editor and Field Man for agricultural and poultry journal. "SOUTHERN," The Feather, Washington, D. C. 13-10

Wanted—Experienced Party to Take Interest in Mt. Vernon Poultry Farm, now established. For particulars address, O. E. HOWE, 800 Sixth Street N. W., Washington, D. C. 13-10

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Ninety Varieties Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, Ferrets, dogs, Angora goats, Belgian hares, etc. Descriptive 60-page book and store at your door, 10c, mailed. List free. J. A. BERGEE, Box 22, Telford, Pa. 13-11

Orpingtons, Single and Rose-combed, Cook's Strain. White Leghorns, Wyckoff's strain. Ideal Houdans, stock and eggs for sale. Circular free. POHATCONG POULTRY YARDS, A. Merrill, Prop., Washington, N. J. 13-11

Bargains—Choice Homer Hens, Plymouth Mated Homers; 75 varieties poultry, eggs, land, and water fowl, fancy pigeons, sporting and pet dogs. SQUAB FARM, Marietta, Pa. 13-10

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Latest Fad, Historical Post Cards. Send 10 cents for sample set beautiful cards. H. B. BROWN, 11 W. Chippewa Street, Buffalo, N. Y. 13-12

Mated Thoroughbred Homers, '07 Birds, Clean and healthy; only breeders of largest squabs saved. Best selected pair, \$2 and up. A few '06, pair, \$1.50; '08 youngsters, 75c pair up. JENNIE MILNER, 700 N. Center, Bloomington, Ill. 13-12

Hagerstown Fair

The Hagerstown Fair management writes us that the following judges have been selected for the purpose of judging at the Hagerstown Fair during the week of October 13: For poultry, Geo. O. Brown, Chas. McClave, Wm. G. Minnich, J. C. Kriner, L. P. Graham, J. H. Drevendstedt, Eugene Sites; for pigeons, Wm. J. Stanton, Geo. Ewald; for water-fowls, Eugene Sites.

These judges should prove satisfactory to every one. Superintendent Baker and his assistant, Mr. F. W. Spahr, are doing everything possible to have an old-time jollification of poultrymen during the Hagerstown Fair.



Business World



INOVO EGG-THERMOMETER

When we visited Cornell College in February we listened to a most interesting lecture delivered by Mr. L. H. Baldwin, of Canada. Mr. Baldwin has been one of the most successful handlers of incubators and brooders in the whole country. It was through his encouragement that Dr. Chas. J. Wagner, of Toronto, was induced to make the new Inovo egg-thermometer. This thermometer should be placed among the eggs near the center of the incubator. It is supported by a wire stand. You regulate the machine to the proper register, which is with this new thermometer 100½°. The temperature is indicated by the arrow on the thermometer, and when the egg-bulb of the thermometer is in contact with the eggs and on the same level with them, it is claimed that there cannot be any possible chance of having an improper temperature in the machine. Mr. Edw. S. Schmid, of 712 Twelfth Street Northwest, Washington, D. C., has taken the agency for this new thermometer, and can furnish them singly at \$1.35, or \$15 per dozen.

Mrs. M. M. Farrer, Orange, Va., offers in this issue of THE FEATHER Lakenvelders, Faverolles, Indian Runner Ducks, Toulouse Geese, and Turkeys. Virginia has a great reputation for high-quality Bronze Turkeys. Mrs. Farrer writes that she has Indian Runner stock from England, and that all her stock is of the very best.

Mrs. W. J. Sanford, of Lebanon, Ind., has taken in charge an organization of the Boone County boys and girls, to be known as the Boone County Boys and Girls Poultry Club. It is her purpose to solicit donations of eggs from standard-bred poultry, and to deal these out to the boys and girls for hatching purposes. The young stock, when grown to maturity, is to be shown in the fall at the Boone County Fair, and awards to be made according to the quality of the stock produced by the young people. Mrs. Sanford requests us to ask for donations of eggs for hatching from poultrymen throughout the country. If you will write her direct she will give you full information as to the shipping of the eggs. Those accepting this proposition to furnish her eggs for this purpose will have a notice in the Fall Fair Catalogue, and in addition to this, will be doing a great work in the advancement of the cultivation of standard-bred poultry through the interesting of the young folks in this proposition and making fanciers of them.

"I received the sample copy, which was highly enjoyed. Yours is a fine paper, and very instructive and helpful. Enclosed find subscription for one year."—C. Danne, Jr.

The advertisement of the Allentown Fair appears in this issue of the paper. The dates of same are September 22 to 25. The catalogue will be ready for mailing July 15. Mr. H. B. Schall, secretary, of Allentown, Pa., will mail a copy to all who ask for same.

Mr. W. Theo. Wittman, the well-known poultryman of Allentown, is the superintendent of the fair. The Allentown Fair is one of the greatest fall fair gatherings of the country. There will be a large tent erected this year for headquarters, and open house will be kept at night at the commodious apartments of the Fanciers' Association. Those who have been to Allentown need not be told that it is one of the greatest of all fairs. Those who have not been should go beyond question this year. No fall fair gives better cash premiums than Allentown.

The thirty-third annual convention of the American Poultry Association will be held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., August 11, 12, and 13, 1908. Headquarters will be at the Cataract Hotel. An interesting program folder is being prepared, which will contain full information concerning railroad and hotel rates. A copy of the program will be mailed to each member, and the secretary will be glad to mail a copy to any one interested. Address Ross C. H. Hallock, 2715 Clifton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

The increasing cost of the necessities of life, year by year, and the crowded, unhealthy conditions in the cities, is gradually causing many families of limited means to seek the country, not only as a place of residence, but also as a means of subsistence.

It has been repeatedly proven that a good substantial living—and a surplus besides—can be realized by one man's labor on a five-acre fruit, truck, and poultry farm.

This in a measure accounts for the great popularity of the proposition put forth by the Daniel Frazier Co., of 719 Bailey Building, Philadelphia, Pa., who sell five-acre farm plots in Southern New Jersey, near Atlantic City, for \$100, on installments of \$5 down and \$5 monthly. The land is high, dry, and fertile, in a healthful locality, close to two large manufacturing towns and three main line railroads. Soil is ideal for fruits, berries, and market gardening, and the season is so much earlier there that produce can be marketed at fancy prices far ahead of truck from Pennsylvania and New York states.

These farms are in great demand, and are selling rapidly. If you are interested in the proposition, write to the Daniel Frazier Company, and ask them to send you their handsomely illustrated booklet and map—free, of course.

The curing of gapes is a matter of unusual importance this season. There seems to be a great deal of it throughout the country. The International Stock Food Co., Box P, Minneapolis, Minn., will send you a book free of charge that tells of their International Gape Cure that is sold under a guarantee to cure the disease.

Poultry Magazine,

Monthly, 50 to 100 pages, its writers are the most successful Poultrymen and women in the United States. It is **THE POULTRY TRIBUNE**, nicely illustrated, brimful each month of information on How to Care for Fowls and Make the Most Money with them. In fact so good you can't afford to be without it. Price, 50 cents per year. Send at once for free sample and **SPECIAL OFFER TO YOU.**

SWINE MAGAZINE

Monthly 24 to 64 pages, best writers and information how to **Make Big Money With Hogs.** It is **THE NATIONAL SWINE MAGAZINE** Printed on heavy paper, well illustrated with Prize Winning Animals, Houses, Fixtures, etc. 50 cents per year. Our **Premium Proposition to Agents** on these two Magazines enables you to get one or a pair or more of unpaired pedigreed pigs, 4 kinds, absolutely **FREE** or a big **Cash Commission** if you choose. Write me today for samples of the two papers and full particulars.
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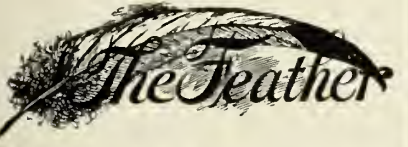
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and the grand work we are doing in the interest of Poultry and Pigeons, and our aim will be to even exceed our past efforts during the coming year. The other paper,

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THE DISEASES OF POULTRY, by D. E. Salmon, D.V.M., is the only standard and reliable work published on this important subject, and all who breed fowls, whether for pleasure or profit, should have a copy of it. This great book has twelve complete chapters treating of all known diseases which affect poultry, as follows: Introduction, Diseases of the Organs of Respiration, Diseases of the Organs of Digestion, Diseases of the Peritoneum, Liver, and Spleen, etc.
Prices: Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, \$1.00

POCKET-MONEY POULTRY. Another book of The Feather's Series is Myra V. Norys' latest production "Pocket-money Poultry," which has the following interesting chapters: How Much Capital? Choosing a Line of Work, The Breed That Wins, Artificial and Natural Incubation, Satisfactory Coops and Brooders, Mothering Chicks, The First Season with Fancy Poultry, Confinement or Freedom, The First Poultry-house, Feeding for Eggs, The Embryo Chick at Hatching Time, etc.
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HOW TO GROW CHICKS. Another problem to the poultryman is that of growing young chicks. In the little volume just out, by T. F. McGrew, this subject is carefully treated, the troubles to overcome, the proper housing, proper food and manner of feeding, etc., being fully considered. There are a number of very good illustrations in this little volume.
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THE EGG QUESTION SOLVED. The solution of the egg question is bound to appeal to all interested in this question. Mr. T. F. McGrew wrote the manuscript for this little volume concerning this problem. It is printed on a good quality of paper, is nicely illustrated, and altogether makes an attractive and valuable little book.
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THE FEATHER'S PRACTICAL SQUAB BOOK, by W. E. Rice, is one of the latest additions to The Feather library. This new book, with its questions and answers, is indeed a treat for squab breeders. It is printed on enameled paper, and is profusely illustrated.
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WYANDOTTES. This valuable volume was written by T. F. McGrew. It contains ten colored plates of the several varieties of Wyandottes, and other illustrations in black and white. It is for the benefit of breeders of Wyandottes that this book is issued, and it should prove of considerable value to all interested in these fowls.
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THE FEATHER'S PRACTICAL PIGEON BOOK, by J. C. Long, is superbly printed on enameled paper, and illustrated with a half hundred fine half-tones. This book is credited with being the best and most practical book published on breeding and raising all kinds of pigeons. No library or home of a pigeon fancier is complete without it. The illustrations are said to be the finest and most accurate ever drawn.
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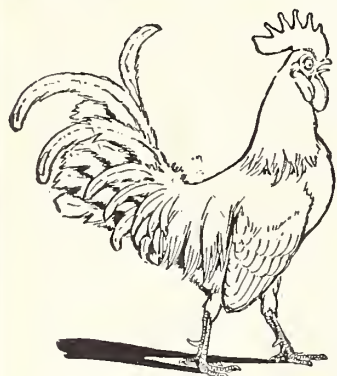
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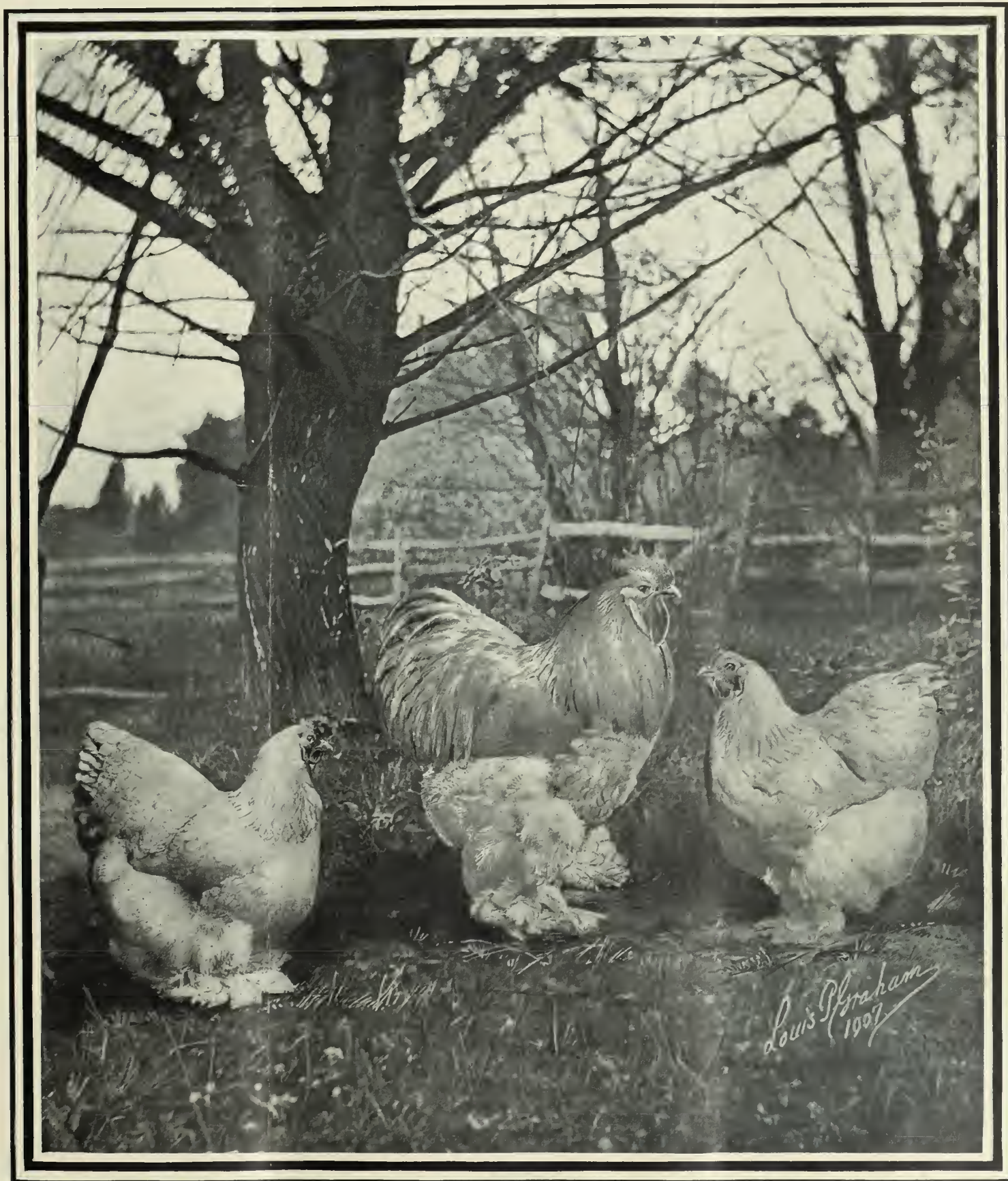
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Vol. XIII No. 11
August, 1908

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36 First and Special Prizes at BOSTON and NEW YORK 1907.

Winners at New York, from Left.



First Cockerel at New York.

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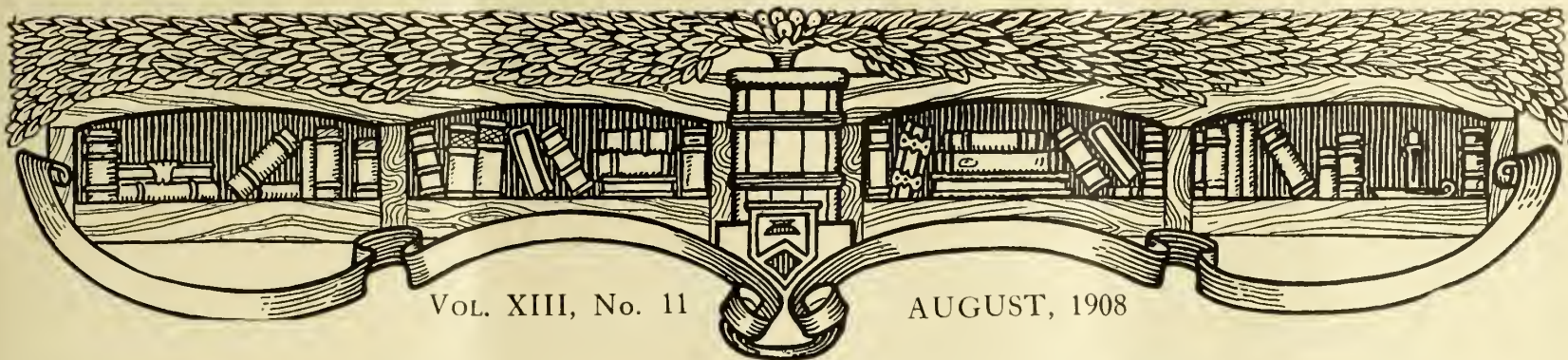
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VOL. XIII, No. 11

AUGUST, 1908

Editorial Comment

In the columns of THE FEATHER is published a list of all our poultry books. These books have a wonderful sale throughout the country. Every poultryman will find something in this list that will interest him. Any one of these 50 cent books will be furnished with a subscription to THE FEATHER for 75 cents; any one of the 25 cent books with THE FEATHER for one year for 50 cents. The books on Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks are illustrated with colored plates.

The English papers have started a tirade against some disgusting features of the show-room, which should be followed up on all sides in this country. No fowl having any ailment whatever should ever be permitted to be exhibited in the show-room of a fall fair or a winter show. Thousands of poultry are destroyed each year through the carrying about and distributing of chicken-pox, scaly leg, roup, and canker. All of these should be obliterated from the show-room, and there should be a national law put forward by the Agricultural Department giving authority to any one to destroy and burn the body of any fowl found in a public place having any of these diseases.

The value of charcoal as a poultry food cannot be too well understood. It is an internal cleanser, removes indigestion, the influence of fermentation of food over the system. Charcoal should never be forced upon the fowls in their mixed food; a plentiful supply of this should always be near at hand where the poultry can help themselves. Grit, oyster-shell, and charcoal should always be handy for the fowls to help themselves. Limestone grit, and no other kind should ever be used. This means grit made from limestone material. This, oyster-shell, and charcoal, are the three necessities of the poultry-yard, but the fowls should be permitted to help themselves, and not have any of these forced upon them in their food.

The system of dry feeding has been known to wide-awake poultrymen twelve or fifteen years. None who have been successful have ever used a slop or sloppy foods for their poultry. Successful poultrymen do not feed gallons of milk, sweet and sour, in open vessels to their poultry. All of this kind of material is made use of for mixed mash-foods, which are always mixed into a dry, crumbling con-

sistency, by those who understand their business. Poultry are not slop-eating animals; slop should go to hogs. Poultry in their natural state always subsist on seeds, grains, and the grass bugs and worms. The source of the greater portion of all diseases of poultry can be traced to the liver. The feeding of soft mash-foods for several generations to poultry brings about the diseased condition of the liver.

Poultry passes a generation every twelve months. The feeding of unnatural food for ten years to fowls continually might create almost any unnatural derangement of all the intestines. We never heard of white diarrhea, brooder pneumonia, catarrhal canker, and roup in the old-time poultry. Blackhead in turkeys and ailments of several kinds were never thought possible in water-fowl. All kinds of poultry have been made to inherit from one another a long list of dangerous diseases, the result of unnatural housing and feeding.

Tinted egg-shells in many kinds of Mediterranean fowls have been so prevalent in the past few years as to call for unusual comment. Why Anconas, some Minorcas, and some Brown Leghorns produce eggs having tinted shells, is a question that has excited wonder in many localities. Brown Leghorns have an infusion of the foreign blood in their veins. The Anconas having been produced through the result of the intermingling of white and black fowls may have foreign blood in their veins. Nature has willed it almost to precision that what are known as the European fowls—Mediterranean, Polish, Hamburg, and other families—shall produce eggs having the white shell. In the family of Games, some produce almost white-shelled eggs, others show some tint in the shells. Wherever the tinted shell is produced by the Mediterranean or other European fowls, it is an almost absolute certainty that somewhere in their make-up there is an intermingling of foreign blood.

Type, color, and size in Bantams must have more consideration. The over-size of prize-winning Brahma Bantams has become almost a farce in the show-rooms of the world. Brahma Bantam cockbirds weighing forty ounces have been seen among the prize awards in England and other places. Too much weight is

ofttimes present in the winning Cochins and Game Bantams. The Standard designates the weight allowance in Asiatic and some other Bantams, but outside of all this, size without the scales should rule. Under-size to ill-proportion is almost as bad as over-size to out of proportion. Type, color, and size in all kinds of Bantams should have greater consideration throughout the world.

In describing the Rumpless fowl, a writer states that a number of years ago the prevalent color was black-red with red ears, but these have gradually been supplanted by the Black Minorca cross, and a majority of the exhibits are now of this color. At recent shows some good colored Duckwings with white ears have made their appearance. Can it be possible that these writers have not yet become familiar with the process of making Rumpless Bantams out of all kinds and characters of fowls through severing the Pope's nose from the young chick as soon as hatched?

Dragoons, Magpies, and Cumulet Pigeons are having their inning in popularity. It seems that Pigmy Pouters had an inning at Boston. If the statements made through the pigeon papers are true relative to handling Pigmy Pouters at Boston, all kinds of show judging has been outdone by the late management of the Boston Pigeon Show.

Speaking of Pigmy Pouters, there has been more juggling of show awards in this variety of pigeons in the past few years than in all other kinds of poultry-show exhibits. When errors in judgment are so plain that children will observe and comment upon them, it is about time that the management of shows would take hold of the question and compel honest awards on all kinds of pigeons. We do not know that chicken men need to throw bouquets at themselves over the heads of the pigeon men. We being jointly interested in poultry and pigeons, declare for more justice in making the pigeon awards.

We have many letters come to the office asking for information as to trap-nests. We have prepared a working plan for building the Cornell trap-nest, and will furnish one of these plans and

a copy of THE FEATHER for one year for 50 cents. Any one can build a trap-nest at home if they possess one of these valuable plans.

We have been gathering some information relative to the Yokohama fowl. This we shall publish in an early issue of our paper. This description goes back many hundred years ago; in fact, it is claimed that the information tells of their existence seven hundred years before the Christian era. If the Yokohama fowl existed seven hundred years B. C., when must have begun the origin of the great Malay or the Azeel?

We have received a most interesting letter from Mr. Miller Purvis, sent us from Anderson, Cal. We regret very much that he refuses us the pleasure of publishing the letter. It conveys a most satisfactory description of the beauties of the fruit, vegetable, and poultry conditions of that locality. We imagine that Editor Purvis will tell of all this in Poultry.

THE FEATHER

GEO. E. HOWARD
Editor

T. F. McGREW
Associate Editor

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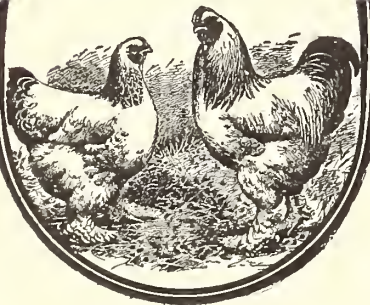
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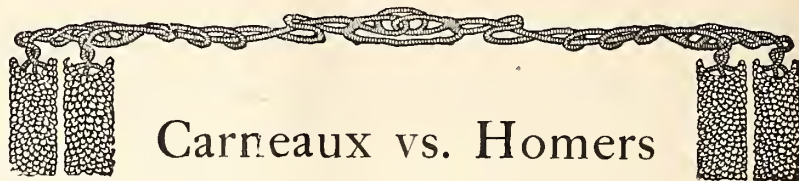
World Famous Egg Farm

Our Literature is Free for the Asking

LAKEWOOD FARM COMPANY

Lakewood, New Jersey

14-3



Carneaux vs. Homers



WHEN I first entered the squab business, squabs weighing 8 pounds to the dozen were considered A No. 1, but even then the commission men were seeking 9 pounds to the dozen, so insistent was the demand for a larger squab. It is an easy matter with well-selected young Homers to get the 9¼ and 9½ pound squabs, and in exceptional cases the 1-pound squab by feeding a variety of grains, but to get them coming this size meant there must be no odd cocks or hens in the breeding-pens to disturb the peace and harmony of the many families there at work.

To prevent retrogression we must progress continually, and with this idea of large squabs in mind, I scoured all Europe by letters to the various consuls and obtained the names of prominent pigeon fanciers to procure, if possible, a variety of pigeons that would produce a larger squab than the Homer; one that would mature quickly and not increase the amount of the grain bill, as defects of this kind would offset any advantage from larger stock, and, like the proverbial small leak, eventually sink the ship.

Squabs weighing a pound a piece and upward bring a fancy price in New York and elsewhere, averaging at wholesale \$5 and \$6, and even higher at times, to the dozen.

After careful consideration I finally settled on the Carneaux as being the bird best qualified for the purpose desired, and imported several pairs. At first I was disappointed in that they did not prove to be as large as I had expected, as I had thought to find a bird half-way in size between a Homer and Runt. The first pair of youngsters from them did not exceed the Homer squab in size, and this was a further disappointment, but I had made up my mind to give them a thorough test, and remembering what I had been told, I bided my time and kept close watch. When the birds arrived at

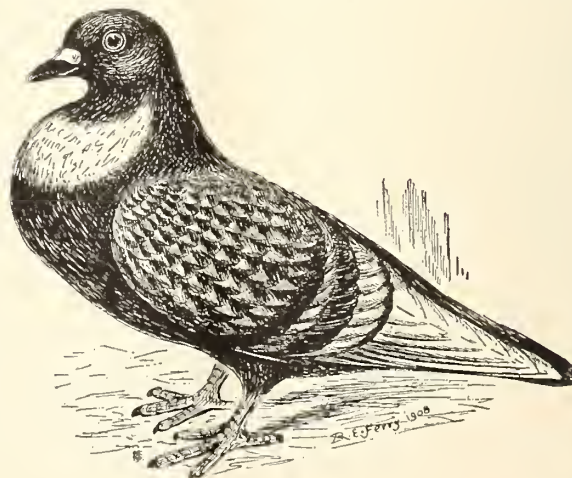
my plant after being shut up nineteen days in a small basket, I liberated them in an outside pen on a beautiful day in February, after carefully examining them for disease. In this pen I had previously placed some bath pans filled with water, and in spite of their fatigued condition every bird made straight for these pans, showing their endurance and stamina.

I remember reading that every Arabian horse when first broken to the saddle had to endure a severe test before it could be accepted as a thoroughbred, even if bred from the finest in the land. This test included a long, hard gallop, and at the end of the run a river or pool of water that the horse must be eager to dash into and drink. If he held back, or was too exhausted to drink, he was considered of no value to his owner.

As I watched these birds I could not help but compare them with an Arabian thoroughbred, as when they had plumed themselves they were a sight to gladden the eye of any beholder by their slick, handsome appearance.

I noted it did not take them long to settle down to work. Their second lot of youngsters weighed more than the first, and the third set heavier yet, and were, in fact, of the maximum weight boasted of by Belgian breeders. This was, of course, due to the birds being in good physical condition, and somewhat acclimated. I would like to add here that I noticed that whenever a change of quarters is made the Carneaux may not, for several settings, raise young of the maximum weight.

The editor of this magazine has invited me to give my experience with this high-price variety in comparison with the Homer; a variety that can be purchased for one-third the price of Carneaux. So I will first compare the tameness of the one against the wild, nervous actions of the other. It is desirable, at times absolutely necessary, that a record be kept of the production of each bird if one is to make the plant a financial success. Every pigeon man knows that it is a hard task



THE CARNEAU

to examine the numeral or colored bands on the Homer, as one or two timid ones will with a rush fright the whole flock when a pen is entered.

The Carneaux instead of leaving the nest when you approach, will calmly sit on their eggs, ruffling their feathers as a preparation to defend their young, if necessary. Thus, one is easily able to keep track of the Carneaux, and this will soon enable one to earn the interest on the extra money invested, as a non-productive pair is soon discovered and, of course, removed, while a lazy pair of Homers are hard to detect, all the more so on account of the similarity of coloring. Another advantage with the Carneaux is that on entering the pens at night to examine eggs or young for record, not one will fly from its nest. This is not always so with Homers, although mine are tame, some of them eating from my hands and at my feet, yet they often fly from their nest, and this means waiting around in cold weather or running the risk of losing young or eggs.

The Connecticut Agricultural College have, since the winter of 1904, been conducting a series of tests with four lofts containing a total of 400 pigeons, mostly Homers; of these, two lofts were supposed to be mated; about the other two little was known. They had not had any previous experience with pigeons, and no knowledge of the distinguishing characteristics of any variety, but they went at work to inform themselves on the subject by reading all the available literature pertaining to the industry; hence, they were in the position of the average individual who wishes to start in the squab business. Practically all of the first year was spent experimenting with feeds and mating the birds, but at the end of the second year they felt that enough time and study had been given to justify them in arriving at some conclusions.

The results the first year from breeders averaging one to three years from a pen of twelve pairs Homers, were on an average eight and seven-twelfths squabs to the pair; the second year these same birds produced eleven and one-third squabs to the pair; a year's record from birds averaging seven years old showed an output of less than six squabs to each pair of breeders. Their records further show the squabs produced weighed only about 8 pounds to the dozen at marketable age. This looks as though the birds must have been small, as my Homers produce squabs weighing, for cocks, 13 to 16 ounces, the hens 12 to 14 ounces, an average of 10 pounds to the dozen. My food is a mixture of eight different grains, and I rarely have any culls unless sometimes from birds that are in new quarters who raise their young on the floor.

The results, as this college gives them, are about what can be expected from a miscellaneous lot of birds, such as are usually purchased from pigeon brokers.

Some of these birds right in their prime, perhaps, would be satisfactory, others at six years, indifferent workers, and others still too old for service would offset any profit made from the younger ones.

I once knew of a flock of Homers in a plant of twenty-eight pens where, according to the records, seven pens of young birds turned out 45 per cent. of the entire output, the low average of the remaining pens eventually put this plant out of business.

I am sorry this college did not include a pen of Carneaux in their experiment, as a comparison of results would make it interesting. I have, however, a pen of imported birds running from two to six years of age which is a fair average to compare with their three year.

Before giving the following figures I want to say that conditions were not the most favorable, as, unfortunately, during this year I was obliged to break in four new men to care for these birds, and have always found that the birds did not do their best under a new manager, especially if he was not impressed with the fact that nothing but the most absolute regularity and system in feeding and watering would bring about the best results.

Here is a sample of how the Carneaux will work, the cock being in this instance seven years old, the hen about three years when their production was first recorded. They had eggs as follows:

April 15, May 25, June 20, July 24, August 30, October 8, November 25, January 16, and March 4. Their squabs would average a pound in three weeks, and twenty to twenty-two ounces in four. This pen averaged fourteen and three-twelfths squabs to the pair, or an average yearly of three squabs more than the Homer can raise.

Now, how does this work out from a financial standpoint? The Connecticut College from the small squabs they sent to market for eleven and one-third, \$3 per dozen, averaged about \$2.83, whereas the income from my Carneaux, based on the New York market reports of this past winter for large squabs, would have been \$6. This addition of \$3.17 in favor of the Carneaux would go a long way toward paying the additional first cost of the Carneaux as they are worth about three times the price of the Homers.

These figures represent a comparison on a plant shipping squabs to market, but actually the profits from this pen of Carneaux were much larger, as these squabs were held for eight or ten weeks and then sold for \$1.50 each, or holding them until eight or nine months old, then bringing at that age from \$8 to \$12 per working pair.

In disposition they are as quiet and peaceful as Homers, which also commends them for squab purposes.

This variety is of very recent origin in this country, and we must consider they are open to improvement, as without a doubt the best European specimens are shipped to our shores. The next few years will see wonderful improvements in them, as we already have a fine Carneaux club organized for just this purpose.—Ernest L. Winston, Apponaug, R. I.

"As I wrote you in December, your paper is a Number One, and I must also add am getting a lot of orders for my Light Brahmas through my advertisement in The Feather." E. V. Poultry Yards.

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Stick to Facts

In the January issue of THE FEATHER Mr. E. L. Winslow has an article on squab growing. We thought when we read this article that some careful reader of THE FEATHER would object to some of the statements. True to our notion, we received under date of February 3, the following communication from G. W. Morris, West Barrington, R. I.:

"I read an article in THE FEATHER for January by Ernest L. Winslow, Greenwood, R. I.; in which he states that he has seen pure Runt cocks mated to hens that are one-half Homer, one-fourth Duchess, one-fourth Runt, turn out a pair of twenty-ounce squabs per month. I have been raising Flying Homers for six years, and would like to hear how it is possible to turn out a pair per month as stated in his article. Twenty days are required from the time of first egg to hatching. The hen must therefore lay again when young are ten days old, the year round, without any allowance for squabs dying in the nest or stopping breeding during molting season. To turn a pair out per month is, in my opinion, absolutely preposterous. I should like to hear from some older breeders on this subject."

There have been too many misleading statements made relative to the squab business. We are just in receipt of a letter from Prof. Graham, of Storrs' Agricultural College, in which he states that they have devoted over two years and nearly three thousand dollars in the investigation of the squab growing business. A full report of their work is published in a bulletin issued by the Agricultural Department, Storrs, Conn. In this is told the story of the possibilities in squab growing. It would be better if all writers on squabs and poultry as well would give the average possibilities, and not what some consider imaginary happenings.

Inflammation of the Eyes

The lids of the eyes of pigeons frequently become inflamed through colds or in connection with roup. There is a sticky secretion, and the bird, to relieve itself, frequently rugs its head on its wing-bows, and this soon becomes fouled and dirty. A white spot sometimes shows itself in the center of the eyeball, the eye becomes dulled, and the sight is eventually destroyed. This is usually an accompaniment of roup, and we have never found it curable. The sight is, no doubt, destroyed before the white speck appears outwardly. Where there is simply a slight inflammation of the eyelids caused by cold, bathing the eyes with warm milk and water or a solution of sugar of lead, which your druggist will prepare for you, usually effects a cure. What is most necessary is that it should be taken in time. A gentle laxative, such as a small pinch of Epsom salt, is beneficial, given once or twice. The homeopathic remedy, gelsemium, six pellets in a cup of water, is also recommended.

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Opinions of Others



PURING the recent campaign for the election of officers for the American Poultry Association, we received some very interesting correspondence. The writer wishes to take this opportunity to thank the hundreds of members who have written complimenting the writer on his past record as a member of the association, and kindly expressions of hope that I may be continued in the work so long as I may be able and willing to serve. One dear friend writes that he wishes that he might be casting his vote in a decisive contest that would elect me to the office for life.

One letter is so strikingly full of suggestions, intimations, and thoughts for improvements that we take the liberty of publishing portions of same, notwithstanding the fact that we have been requested not to do so. But we feel that we may make use of it after having cut out the few sections that localize the communication and by not publishing the name of the writer. These suggestions might well be considered by all the members of the association. It is not my purpose to say whether or not the claims in this letter are well founded. I know that nothing has ever been intended that could make these criticisms necessary. Nothing has ever been done by the association that might be considered as opposed to any section or locality; nothing has ever been done by the association during the years that the writer has attended its meetings that could in any way be construed into meaning a slight to any one.

"Personally, I do think even at the present time, there is an element in the association that have ruled, or better, taken the active part in its deliberations so long, that even at present they somewhat overlook the fact that some very good material to share the important positions as well as advance the usefulness of the new association is in evidence. I say new, because, as compared with its former disposition for usefulness, its present promises and intentions are legend. I refer to such men as Professors Rice, Graham, Atwood, etc., representative men along the particular field they occupy in poultry-culture. Again, I refer you respectfully to the fact that the different sections of the United States have not been as fully represented on the executive board as some feel it should, especially California. In fact it is my opinion that for the usefulness of the A. P. A. in this section the association could well give us especial attention. Not so much because of our great importance, as because of the peculiar conditions. I can say, and say honestly, and without the least disposition toward partiality, that the A. P. A., and especially the newly organized branch, is not popular. Unfortunately those who were instrumental in the charter organization were not popular representatives of the fancy. With the masses of poultry-breeders in

this section, I, myself, a stranger in this section, coming here a year ago, hurt my business and popularity, what little I had established, by being identified with this movement, and my ignorance of existing conditions. I think I have gone over conditions here pretty thoroughly, and make the prediction if this section receives the good at the hands of the A. P. A. that I am positive they intend it should have, great care will have to be taken how it is offered, and an impartial recognition of their proper representations given them. If I ever told the truth in my life I am telling it now, when I say I have no personal reason for writing the above other than the good of the poultry interests in this section. I am neither ambitious for office or distinction above any other poultryman in this section, and we have a great many. Nor do I say or think we, as poultrymen, deserve any more from the A. P. A. than any other section, only as conditions warrant special and deliberate consideration of our peculiar needs. Speaking as a fancier of years of experience in several different locations, and I believe always standing for the best and highest development of the fancy, I feel I might be somewhere near correct in my opinion when I say what kept fanciers from joining the A. P. A. previous to its reorganization was its narrow policy and forgetfulness of its subordinate members (as it appeared to those who did not find an opportunity to express their opinions freely who were members, and also to those on the outside) hence the well deserved criticism, and, I am glad to say, it nobly served its purpose, giving us to-day a body whose usefulness may be made of untold value to the fanciers of the whole world, if graft, politics, and bossism can be excluded from its deliberations. I say a free expression of opinion is both desirable and the right of every member of the A. P. A. I also feel that such a right is mine as long as I am a member of the association as much so as any other man, and no more so. What some people call criticism might be classed under another head without getting far out of the way. John Doe, of Rubenville, has just as much right to speak out in meeting as any one, if received as a true member of the association. The very fact this right is not, or has not, been recognized under its proper interpretation instead of as criticism, or a disposition toward disorganization is to be regretted. Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander also. There are no members of any association that are indispensable, only as they personally feel that way, the recognition of equal rights and privileges is the first principle of harmonious organization, and those who best recognize that fact are the most popular and useful to any organization. The members of any organization should have an equal voice in all its deliberations and one uncontrolled vote. In your reference to criticism I suppose you referred to outside criticism or through improper channels, or ill-timed, etc."

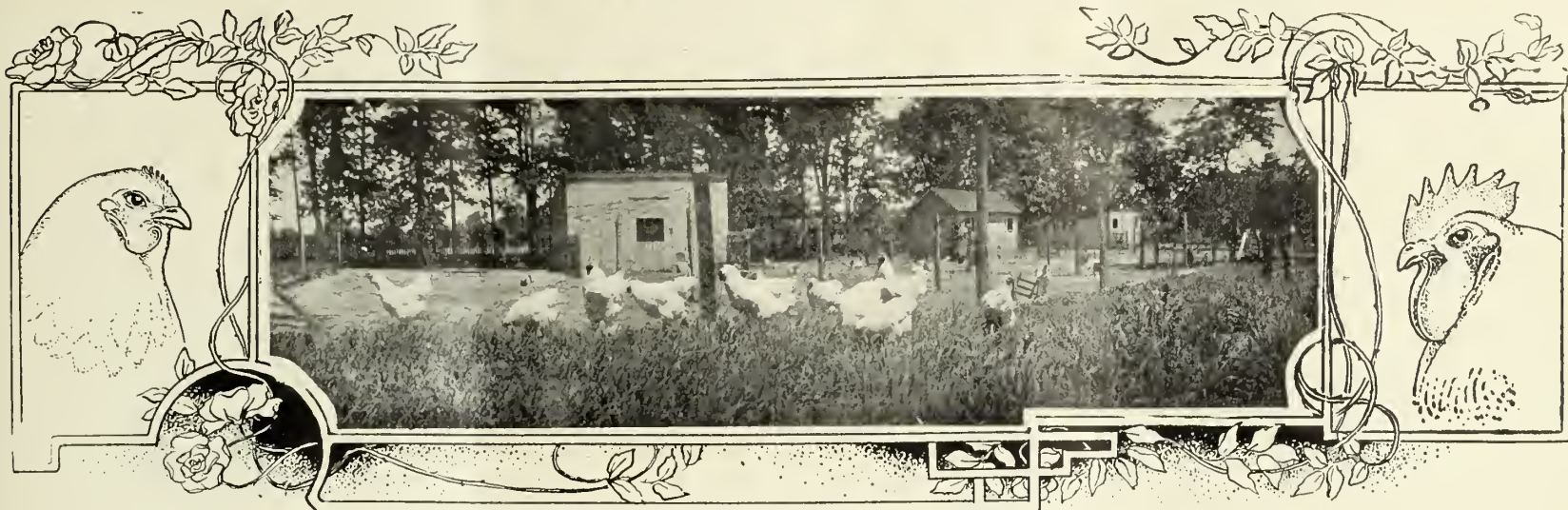
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The Cochin Family

BEGINNING with about 1893, we wrote annually an article on the Cochins of the year. These articles we continued to write for publication until the Cochin fowls were confined to so very few exhibitors that we scarcely felt it worth our while to continue these writings. Since 1893, the popularity of the entire Asiatic family has dwindled, slowly at first, then revived by the extraordinary conditions in New England, and the impetus given to Cochins and Brahmas through the interest displayed by the members of the Cochin and Brahma Clubs.

During this period of time there have been gathered at both New York and Boston wonderful displays of Cochin fowls. Well do we remember when Cochin Alley at New York and Boston were the scenes of the keenest competition. Neither time, labor, nor expense had consideration when the exhibit of Cochins was at hand. Gradually these conditions changed, until the interest was almost gone. The next epoch in the history of the Cochin fowl came as the result of the gathering of honor at the great poultry display at St. Louis. Buff and Partridge Cochins made a wonderful display at that time. Once or twice in Chicago gatherings of like character have been seen. Not for six years has there been an interest in Cochin Alley in the East.

We have often wondered why these conditions existed. A recent communication from England tells us that the revival of the old-time Cochin quality is at hand. The writer states that rich men have tired of playing with Cochins; that once again the true breeder is coming to his own, and that there is an evidence of an increase of individual exhibitors, and an improvement in the quality of the Cochins shown.

He states that they have gone through the sweat-box of vulture-hocks, divers shades of color, the question of light or dark in two varieties, and the Langshan or Cochin type in the fowls. Cochins nearer to the American type are in the ascendancy, and likely in the near future the classes throughout England will be greatly improved.

The conditions represented in these statements are very much like those on this side of the

water. It was impossible for a number of years for any one of modest pretensions to hope to succeed in the exhibition of Cochin fowls. The best in the world were gathered in several varieties into the hands of a few, who displayed them in the most densely populated localities, gaining all the fame that could come from the exhibition hall, or but sparingly distributing throughout the country portions of this quality to others able and willing to pay exorbitant prices for the same.

Let us hope that Cochins are again in the ascendancy. Let us hope that the quality seen so far west as Missouri during the past winter may gradually spread out and increase throughout the country, until once again there will be a small army of individual Cochin breeders, who will gather as of old to exhibit the product of their

own handiwork, and enjoy the pleasure of fancier with fancier in the display of their stock.

The Buff Cochin has always been the most popular of the Cochin family. It is the ideal of beauty and quality in Cochin culture; they have the form, the feather, the color, the character and the attractiveness of the Cochin family, and their plumage is the popular color among all poultrydom. Buffs of every kind, character, and variety have been produced, and every one of these must refer to its ancestral lineage, the Buff Cochin fowl, the origin of all in buff plumage. Cochin type and character are fairly well understood throughout the entire world, yet real quality as between the old-fashioned and modern type of Cochin is not thoroughly well understood. The two illustrations presented here of Cochin males represent to an exaggerated extent perhaps the quality as seen in the Cochin family. The one of the Buff is nearer to absolute possibilities. The carriage, the plumage, the shape, head, neck, body, and underpinning, are more exact than that presented in the Partridge variety. The individual represented in the picture of the Partridge male was made from one of very low carriage, one that leaned down and forward more than is to be desired. If all Cochin male birds had the type and character of the Buff presented in our illustrations, they would be almost ideal.

It does not seem to be thoroughly understood that all Cochins of the four varieties should have the same type and characteristics. Even the Cochin Bantam should be true to Cochin form in miniature. If you will carefully examine the illustration of the Buff Cochin cock bird shown here, and hold that up to view as an image of what a little Cochin Bantam male bird should be, you will realize how far away from the true type demanded is the greater portion of all the Cochin Bantams shown. But few Cochins come within this standard demand; fewer of the Cochin Bantams anywhere near approach this quality. Cochin breeders have passed through a strain of selection and care as to color for Buff Cochin fowls. The light lemon, with the much too thin surface color that was washy and uneven, underlaid with white undercolor, had its inning for several years. This same was true in all buff varieties. Following this was a mixy, mealy shade, just a little bit darker, and even less desirable than the lemon shade. They then



WHITE COCHIN

drift along through a series of years from the much too dark to the much too light, from the white undercolor to the smoky blue tinge in same, from the surface of brown buff and cinnamon, finally reaching the goal they started from in 1890. To-day the color of Buff Cochins is almost identical with that of those specimens produced and shown by the writer as the Gold-dust strain of Buff Cochins twenty years ago.

In the past twenty years there has never been a time when an effort on the part of some of us has not been made, urging fanciers to breed closer to the line of true golden buff. There was almost a storm of dissension brought to the surface seven or eight years ago because some members of the Cochin Club objected to the mealy lemon shade of the specimens shown for exhibition. Harsh criticism and derision came to those who fought for the true shade of buff. Finally, after passing over again the same ground that had been trodden by the successful producers of twenty years ago, buff fowls have come back in line to a great extent to the true shade of golden buff as understood by the best experts of 1890.

Different conditions exist with the White and Black varieties. Both of these have greatly improved in both shape and color. The Buffs have only been improved in shape and feather, but the Black and White varieties have advanced materially along all lines of improvement. During the past two years the Whites and Blacks have been almost equal to the best Buffs shown. The shape of some of the Blacks exhibited during the past winter was most attractive; the Whites shown for several years very marked in elegance and character.

Partridge Cochins have gone steadily forward in improvement. Occasionally beautiful specimens of the Partridge variety have been produced by Messrs. Butterfield, Tucker, and a few others. With great regularity have they gone

forward, advanced and improved in every possible way in the hands of Mr. Mitchell, of Connecticut. No one man in the whole world has even done so much for a variety of fowls as has Mr. Mitchell for the Partridge Cochins. Size, shape, color, finish, elegance, and condition in all that is desirable in Cochins have been brought forward by him. Notwithstanding this, we are of the opinion that to be most successfully handled by amateurs, the color of the Partridge Cochin female as seen at the present time is rather dark to be handily managed by the amateur. If one hopes to the slightest degree to succeed in the producing of high-class exhibition specimens in the Partridge variety, he must select a strain that has been established for years, and stick closely to same, not going outside of this for foreign blood. Nothing will be destroyed so quickly as the beautiful color and markings of the Partridge Cochin female that is bred strong in the present-day blood lines of quality, and which will produce of its own from its own but departs from this in its offspring if the blood lines are tampered with through the introduction of outside blood. Ten years ago we exhibited the first Partridge Cochin Bantams of quality shown in this country. The breeding of Cochin Bantams of three varieties was at its height during that season. We exhibited a Partridge Cochin Bantam that won the sweepstakes at Boston for the best Cochin Bantam in the show. Since that time Cochin Bantams from this strain have won prizes in all the large American shows, and at the Crystal Palace Show in England.

Circumstances compelled us to relinquish the breeding of this variety six years ago. In a recent endeavor to gather together enough to regain the quality of this strain, we were surprised to find that we could secure scarcely a



BUFF COCHIN

dozen in the female line that were even worthy of consideration.

We only mention this as an object-lesson to what will follow. We wrote to an expert in England relative to this matter. The reply came, "The trouble with you American fanciers lies in the fact that you never continue long enough in the handling of any one thing to complete it." This, we believe, is by far too true, yet we dislike to admit it. We have once again started the upbuilding of the Partridge Cochin variety in Bantams, and while our conditions are foreign to the best, we are anxious to see how many years it will take to bring them back to the quality they possessed when we relinquished them six years ago. Those who have handled the Partridge Cochin variety, outside of a very few, have attempted to improve quality through the intermingling of almost anything they could possess themselves of here, there, and everywhere, selecting the sample rather for its show record than for the real quality that it had gained from the strain that produced it.

It is always best in Partridge Cochins to sustain separate matings for the production of males and females. There is no denying the fact that beautiful exhibition specimens of both male and female Partridge Cochins have been produced from single matings, but to keep up size, shape, and quality in the males for exhibition it is necessary to introduce more new blood than is demanded in the line for producing females. For this reason, the separating of the two in the separate or individual matings is of advantage. It is not so risky to bring in new blood to the male line occasionally through a fine hen, because your own male line of quality paired to a hen of foreign blood only contaminates so far as you permit it your blood lines.

The eggs from this individual of foreign blood may be hatched separately and the specimens toe-marked or banded for identification. The first product of the male line can be sold or destroyed. The best females obtained from this cross may be used again the second year with the males of your own blood lines. If these females, the half-blood, improve the quality of the three-quarter blood in size, shape, and color, it is safe to intermingle them with your own. If deterior-



PARTRIDGE COCHINS

ration comes from this, discard utterly all that come from this cross-mating, and try again with a hen selected from a truer-bred strain.

It is entirely different, however, in carrying forward the blood lines for producing exhibition females. To be considered at this time each and every feather in the body-plumage and feet as well of the female must be even in color, penciling, and of an absolutely even shade throughout. Even the main tail feathers are more or less penciled. Often the penciling extends into the flights and secondaries. To have this high finish of color and marking, and maintain the proper color and striping of the hackle, is a scientific problem in breeding that cannot be disturbed in the risky introducing of new blood that has not been thoroughly tried and tested.

The only safe way to introduce new blood into a perfect producing female strain is to secure, if possible, a better hen than your own. Breed her to the best female-bred male you possess. If the pullets from this mating prove to be better than the pullets from your own blood lines, select the best male from this new blood line, and mate him to one or two females of your own line and to his own mother. If the pullets from your own line from this mating, and the pullets from the hen mated to her own son are all better than any you possessed before, you can feel sure that you have started a line which, if followed up along the same lines, will prove to be a wonderful strain for producing pullets, but if there is any hesitation on your part, or the part of others to distinguish, maybe you had better discard all of this blood and start again with better. The only way to succeed is to follow up these matings from the most carefully selected specimens, and never depart from the determination to keep true the breeding in line of your stock, for in no other way can fine quality in Partridge Cochins, or Partridge Cochin Bantams be produced.

The greatest difficulties to overcome in the production of the Buff variety are size, shape, and color. Sufficient new blood must be worked in to keep up stamina, size and vigor sufficient to grow the long plumage. Color can only be produced of the proper character from specimens true to color, even in color of one even shade throughout; the male and female to be gauged in the mating through the shade of breast color, the tinge of which should be just a little darker and richer in the male than in the female. The top color of the male should glisten with a velvety finish which is always a little deeper of shade than underbody color. Another feature of vast importance is the having of one even shade of surface color underlaid with an even shade of undercolor a tint or two lighter than the surface color. Such matings in all kinds of Buff fowls produce the best results. Uneven shades mated together always produce mealiness; black in any part of the plumage produces darker color than is present in the producing stock; white in any part of the plumage produces a much lighter color in surface color and undercolor as well. It is always best to remember that one true, even shade of buff throughout is the only character of buff from which a successful product can be grown.

In Black Cochins the color of eye should have great attention, as should the yellow color in the sole of the feet. The shape and length of plumage should be the same in this variety as in the Buff and others. Absolutely clean, clear, black plumage, with a glistening green sheen throughout is the color that should be had in these. The richer the color of the breeding stock, the richer will be the shade of color in the offspring. The richest-colored plumage at times produces specimens having a bronzy shade, or even red feathers in surface plumage. A specimen of this kind is most valuable for improving the rich shade of color in females. Specimens having the bronzy red in plumage invariably destroy the surface plumage in male birds. The best way to succeed is to build up a strain by selecting all the most perfect-colored specimens and using them as producers.

In White Cochins, size, shape, and color are



WHITE COCHINS

the requirements. They must be true to Cochin shape, true to Cochin feather, pure white in plumage throughout with the rich yellow color of beak and shank. This variety has been more improved as above stated in the past ten years than ever before. In England and America alike they are in the ascendancy. There might be more attention given to these, for there cannot be any kind of character of white-plumaged fowls more beautiful, more desirable, and more profitable than these.

All Cochins are profitable egg-producers during the winter months if they are kept as they should be. They should be compelled to dig and hunt in deep straw litter for their food the same as other fowls if a winter egg-production is desired. There is nothing better for table poultry than a young, middle-aged, or old Cochin fowl compared with others. A Cochin male bird past two years old may be fattened in two weeks into a most valuable fowl for turning into salad. When roasted no kind of poultry provides better cold cuts than does the Cochin fowl.

They are inveterate sitters—in fact, go broody more frequent during the summer season than is often required. This may well be turned to advantage.

We have seen a partly open shed filled in with a foot of soil from the garden boarded up two feet in front, the balance of the front covered with wire netting, the floor raked over, and turned into a nesting place for Cochins. Sixteen hens were placed on the floor of one of these sheds, making an attractive sight. These sixteen hens covered fifteen eggs each, and sat upon them upon the floor of this house. Nests made of short straw proved to be the most valuable incubators. They were all given eggs at the same time. When hatching day arrived, the young hatched by all sixteen were distributed to ten or twelve of them, and they removed to another open shed fixed very much as the one above described. The dust on the floor of the

hatchery provided a dust bath, and a destroyer for lice every time the Cochin hens came from the nest. The same kind of a floor continued to provide a dust bath for the hens brooding the young chicks. One hundred twenty-five young chicks with seven hens were raised in one of these sheds, the second hatching of the sixteen hens in the other house were added to from hens in another shed of the same character, until four hundred chicks were cared for by Cochin hens in this way, and the greater portion of all of them grown to maturity.

Brahma and Cochin hens are used in this way in many parts of the country. Whenever and wherever but a few hundred are to be grown, there is nothing better as incubators and brooders than are Cochin and Brahma hens made use of along the lines above described. Old sheds arranged in this way make the greatest hatcheries and brood-houses for Cochin hens and their broods.

Another advantage of the Cochin and the Brahma is their possibility in the hatching and rearing of turkeys, ducks, and geese. We have seen the mother hens placed in sheds the same as those used for rearing chicks. Under each hen were placed either turkey, goose, or duck eggs. These hens would free themselves

absolutely of all manner of insect vermin in the dust of the shed. They hatched the turkey, duck, and geese eggs all in due time. The hens with the turkeys were removed to another shed of like character, three or four hens taking charge of twenty-five or thirty poults. They were confined in this shed with the least possible per cent. of loss until the turkeys were past three weeks old. At this period, the hens were permitted to wander around with the turkey poults, all of which finally attached themselves to a flock of turkeys caring for their poults, and wandered away, leaving the hens to return to their roosts. The young goslings would be cared for by the hens until a week or ten days old, when they would be pastured on the range with the other geese. The ducks were permitted their freedom as soon as they were ten days old. As they grew larger and deserted the mother hens, the hens returned to the laying house to be made use of again later for hatching other chicks.



Growing Young Fowls

AT THIS season of the year the world should be almost alive with the growing of young poultry of all kinds; turkeys, water-fowl, chickens, pheasants, and guinea-keats should be well under way and growing to maturity. We tell in our July issue how to cure gapes, an ailment which is very prevalent among all kinds of young poultry as above-mentioned. There are many little facts of interest that each and all of our readers are anxious to know about in the growing of all of these.

In our March and April issues, we told of artificial and natural methods of growing the young chicks. Quite sufficient time has been devoted to this interest, but more might be said if we had space to devote to same. Notwithstanding this fact, we are overly anxious that our readers should have the best information on these subjects. The editor of Poultry World, England, offered a prize for the one who could write the best essay on the growing of young chicks. Mr. Hesketh was the fortunate winner of the first prize on growing the young chick. We copy in full what he has to say relative to the growing of these little youngsters, so that our readers may have the methods made use of in both countries for the successful rearing of the chicks:

"Chicken-rearing is without doubt the most important part of poultry farming, and unless it can be carried on successfully the farm is almost certain to be a failure. There are no hard-and-fast rules to be laid down in chicken-rearing, but there are certain points which must be attended to or failure is sure to come sooner or later.

"The whole question of success or failure in chicken-rearing depends principally on the strength and stamina of your stock birds.

"If the stock has been reared properly and is hardy, strong, and healthy, chicken-rearing, providing ordinary common-sense is exercised, will be both a pleasure and a profit.

"If, on the other hand, your stock is not right, the chickens will not be right, and never mind how much care and attention you give they will die in spite of everything.

"Chickens, to be worth having, must go right ahead from the start and never turn back. Artificial hatching and rearing must be resorted to if rearing is gone in for on a large scale, and especially in autumn, winter, and early spring, when there is a difficulty in obtaining broody hens. It is also useful for raising stock birds, providing not more than thirty-five chickens are put in a 100-size foster-mother and have a good-sized run. At the same time there is no doubt that the best stock birds are those which have been reared naturally in good, roomy, well-ventilated coops, placed out in the open as far as practicable, the coops to be kept clean and the hen and chickens free from vermin.

"There is no doubt that grand stock chickens can be reared artificially in small lots, but it is

fatal to put fifty to one hundred chickens in a foster-mother and expect that they will make the best of stock birds. If you did this year after year you would find that your stock deteriorated each year, and consequently your chickens would be harder to rear. If you went in for rearing in a large way it would be an easy matter to put down enough hens between February and April for rearing the greater part of your stock each year. Chickens intended for stock should be from eggs from two-year-old hens if possible. Eggs from hens which have been broken of their broodiness several times without having a good rest will not throw strong chickens, therefore let all your hens have a rest by bringing up a clutch of chickens.

"In rearing naturally, do not use coops smaller than 3 feet by 2 feet, part of the front to be open, with a shutter so made that ventilation can be regulated for all times of the year and in all weathers. The best coops have a shutter sliding backward and forward, the top half being small-mesh wire netting. There is also an up-and-down wooden shutter on the outside of the other shutter, which is a great advantage.

"Do not be frightened of fresh air in chicken-rearing. Have a movable wooden floor fitted inside the coop. Very few places are free from rats, and, therefore, a floor is almost a necessity in most cases. Bed down with peat moss, chaff, sand, etc., and clean out regularly, especially the droppings from the hen. Use insect powder frequently. If you can let the hen run free after the first week without other stock interfering with her, so much the better. In feeding soft food, always use a small trough, and take it away between each meal. Give fresh water and grit. Give the hen a good feed of grain every day. Increase the ventilation in the coop as the chickens grow, and clean out oftener. Take the hen away in from six to nine weeks, according to the time of year. When the chickens seem crowded, shift them to a larger coop or house.

"In artificial rearing, especially in large numbers, great care has to be exercised so as to keep free from disease, which generally crops





THE COLONY SYSTEM

up through overcrowding. Do not put more than sixty chickens in one lot, never mind what size the foster-mother is. In choosing a foster-mother do not buy the cheapest. From about £2 upward is a fair price. With a great many foster-mothers it is impossible to keep up the necessary heat in severe weather, and in exposed situations. If young chickens once get thoroughly chilled nothing will save them. Foster-mothers with two different temperatures in the heated compartment are easily worked; there is not so much danger of overheating, as the chickens can always get away from the heat by moving from under the hover. In this style the floor is raised, and the lamp slides in underneath. The chickens do not find their way in and out very easily for the first few days, and therefore require careful watching.

"The ideal lamp for a foster-mother is the hurricane or storm lamp. It saves no end of labor in windy and wet weather, especially when rearing is carried out on a large scale, as it can be taken indoors to be filled, trimmed, and lighted, and then carried out again. This style of lamp is not suitable for a good many makes of foster-mothers.

"The fact of having a lighted lamp in the heated compartment is rather liable to keep the chickens in, especially in autumn and winter rearing, when the days are short and dull; consequently they do not get sufficient exercise. It is therefore necessary to feed rather sparingly with soft food, and to always keep them busy by putting chaff or leaves in the second compartment or shelter and scattering dry food in it.

"A one-compartment foster-mother provided with a separate rain-proof shelter, which has doors so arranged that you can face the shelter any way you please, has many advantages. You will find it best to place your foster-mother with the window facing north, and your shelter with the open front facing south, unless, of course, the rain is beating in from that quarter.

"When there is any sun it will always draw the chickens into the shelter, where they will be able to obtain plenty of exercise. If the sun were shining through the foster-mother window the chickens would prefer to stay in it, and would not thrive so well. Where, of course, the foster-mother and shelter are in one this cannot be managed. Another advantage in having a one-compartment foster-mother with separate shelter is that they can be moved so much more easily.

"The secret of success in rearing early chickens satisfactorily is plenty of heat and as much exercise as possible. Get them out of the heated compartment on the second day, and then make them go out every time you feed. The sooner

you teach them the more will it become a habit. Make sure that you see every chicken at least once every day; you will then know if they are ailing or not. Look if there are any dead every day, or if any have diarrhoea, as it very soon spreads. If they have diarrhoea, badly, kill them at once; if simply stopped up behind, cut the fluff, etc., away with scissors.

"See that they always have clean water and grit and green food if they have not a grass run. There are many ways of feeding chickens, which come to about the same in the end. A great deal depends on the season, and whether the chickens are being reared for stock or killing.

"In rearing early chickens, give soft food for the first two days, leaving it in a trough in front of them for almost all the first day. On the second day leave it for about a quarter of an hour at each feed, leaving water always before them.

"From the third day give the chicks alternate feeds of soft and dry food, scattering the dry food in the litter in the second compartment or shelter. Give a last feed of dry food in a trough by lamplight at about nine o'clock. Use the hurricane lamp for feeding by if you are work-

ing a hurricane-lamp foster-mother. Discontinue feeding by lamplight when it is light enough for them to have their last ordinary feed at six o'clock.

"Give first feed as soon as it is light in the morning. Four feeds during the day are enough with the extra feed at night in early chicken rearing.

"In spring and summer rearing, after the first two days, give alternate feeds of soft and dry food every three hours for the first six weeks, the last feed always to be dry food, and to be fed just before it gets dark. Shift the chickens into cold brooders when they are about eight weeks old in autumn and winter, and about six weeks in spring and summer, gradually reducing the heat of the foster-mother from about 90 degrees at the start, so that for the last week before shifting they have none.

"A cold brooder should be about 6 feet by 3 feet, with part of the front netted for ventilation. A great deal of labor in cleaning is saved if it has a movable slatted bottom, raised about 8 inches from the ground, so that the droppings fall through. Simply move it to fresh ground each morning on letting the chickens out. It is advisable, especially in early chicken-rearing, to put a good covering of straw on the slatted bottom for the first ten days after the chickens are shifted, so as to gradually harden them off. Then take the straw out, and they will rest comfortably on the slats. If the chickens are intended for stock, do not put more than thirty-five together; if for killing you can put up to fifty in a cold brooder.

"Feed those which are intended for stock rather sparingly; three feeds a day are enough, the last feed being grain. Let them have as large a run as possible. Those which are for killing can have all soft food and as much as they will eat at each meal. Sort out the cockerels from the pullets as soon as you can tell them, and keep them separate. Do not force chickens intended for stock; grow them slowly and feed on plain foods.

"As stock birds play such an important part in chicken-rearing, a list of suitable foods would not be out of place. In autumn, winter, and early



A MODEL POULTRY-FARM



YOUNG FANCIERS

spring, animal food and green food will have to be supplied. For the morning feed, scalded biscuit meal or vido, with about 25 per cent. of cloverine added, dried off with sharps or Sussex meal for a change, makes a grand food. Cabbages, cut up fine and cooked, with about 20 per cent. of meat meal or granulated meat added, may be used in place of cloverine. The great thing is to feed well with bulky foods, which are not too fattening. At night give wheat or good white oats, scattered in the litter so that they have to scratch for it. If they have a free range, a little Indian corn in cold weather will make a good change.

"See that the stock cocks eat well; if not, feed them separately in the house after letting the hens out. Five hens are, as a rule, enough for a cock early in the year. It is a good plan to put a little Epsom salt, in the drinking water once or twice a week. Keep the stock busy; the more exercise they get the better. In rearing chickens, cooked foods, such as biscuit meal and vido, either separately or in equal parts scalded and dried off with Sussex meal into a crumbly mass, are the best. Bread and milk is grand for a change. Boiled rice, dried off with Sussex meal, should be given about three times a week. Drop the rice into boiling water, let it boil for twelve minutes, then strain through a sieve, and when cold dry off with Sussex oats.

"In mixing soft food for chickens, let it be on the damp side for the first few days, and at the same time small and crumbly. As the chickens grow let the lumps be larger, but at the same time crumbly. Always mix the meal well in so that it will not blow about. After about the first week add one-fifteenth part of meat meal or liverine to the biscuit meal or vido.

"If the chickens are for killing, increase the meat meal to about one tenth part by the time the chickens are six to eight weeks old. But in the case of chickens intended for stock do not force. Sussex meal and water, with wheat boiled till it swells and bursts, makes a good change. Sussex meal is composed principally of oats, ground very fine, husk and all, and is the most useful food you can have. Sift it, in the case of small chickens, if very husky.

"Green food, such as lettuce, onions, chopped up fine, mustard and cress, tender grass are all good, and should be given, especially when the chickens have no grass run. A little scalded cloverine, mixed with the soft food, is very good.

"In cold weather you can scald enough food in the morning to last all day, drying it off as required for each meal. But in hot weather it is bet-

ter to scald fresh food for each meal, as it goes sour very quickly.

"Chicks' Delight or other well-known dry foods are splendid for keeping the chickens busy and as a last feed.

"Be sure and keep troughs, foundtains, etc., clean. Equal parts of peat moss and chaff make good litter for young chickens in a foster-mother, or they can be used separately. Peat moss is rather dusty for foster-mothers with a lamp in the heated compartment.

Below will be found the average weights of chickens, reared as recommended above, for stock at thirteen weeks old:

Faverolles cockerels	4 lbs. 12 ozs.
Faverolles, pullets	3 lbs. 6 ozs.
Orpington, cockerels	4 lbs. 4 ozs.
Orpington, pullets	3 lbs. 3 ozs.

This gives an average weight of 3 pounds 14 ounces per chicken. The cost of feeding chickens comes to about 1-3d. per week for the first month, 2-3d. per week for the second month, and 1d. per week afterward, or about 9d. a chicken at thirteen weeks old.

The growing of poults is the second of import-

ance to the poultry-grower. The real secret of success in the growing of the poults is to have sturdy, vigorous parent stock for producing the eggs; lack of vitality in parent stock means to almost an absolute certainty the presence of blackhead in the poults. If blackhead is in the flock of old birds, it will be almost impossible to grow young from the eggs they produce. We have advised time and again the cultivation of only the most sturdy producing stock for turkeys. Hens in their second or third year are much the best for producing the eggs from which to hatch the poults. Toms one or two years old are the best to use, but above all things be absolutely certain that there is no taint or trace of weakness or ailments in the make-up of the parent stock.

After the young poults are hatched, it is only necessary to protect them from lice, cold, and damp until they are fairly well started on their way. If they are bred from perfectly healthy, vigorous parents, there should be no trouble whatever in rearing the young turkeys, providing they are protected from the wet, cold, and damp until three or four weeks old, and are then provided with a good range to go over with the mother hen and a plentiful supply of food once or twice a day to keep them strong and growing.

It is much more difficult to have the duck eggs properly cared for, incubated, and hatched than it is to rear the young when once they are free from the shell. Young ducks seldom if ever die, if they are fairly well treated, fed, watered, and sheltered from the sun and rain. The direct rays of a very warm sun, or the drenching rain that continues for hours, either or both will destroy the young ducks, but where they are sheltered sparingly well, fed very well, and provided a good range, with a continual water supply ever at hand for drinking and swimming in, they will grow remarkably fast and be ready to serve at ten weeks old.

The time for killing ducks comes first, just as the first feathers are molted from their bodies. This is usually between nine and twelve weeks, according to the variety and the way they have been fed. They should be killed and plucked just when the feathers are ripe and ready to fall out. If this is neglected, they must go on until the second growth of feathers are ripe and ready to be removed. The geese are a grazing fowl. A gosling that is one week old which is provided a



NATURAL WATER SUPPLY

good pasture to range over, no matter how rough or undesirable the land, so it affords a good supply of green food and water to swim in, the young goslings will thrive. When fed, the goslings should have a mash mixture composed of corn-meal and bran mixed into a dry mash with either milk or water. This fed to the goslings with plenty of grass and water is all the care so far as feeding goes that they will need. Pheasants are grown very much in the same way that are grown young bantams. Bantam hens are remarkably good mothers to hatch and rear Pheasants. We have seen a dozen or more brood-coops containing Bantam hens, some of which had young Pheasants, some young Guineas, others young Bantams, game and Cochins. All these youngsters would run about over the grass plot, mingling together and recognizing the call of its own mother hen, to which it would go as quickly as she called them. The Pheasants forgot their semi-wild nature, and would come running after the attendant who feeds them, and gather as close to his feet as would the tamest of the Bantams. The same is true of the Guinea-keets; but it is remarkable to state that the first of all these to wander away were the young guineas, who would go and attach themselves to the older

guineas as soon as they were able to shift for themselves and heard the call of the guinea king. On the other hand, we have known the pheasants to stay about with the young chickens with which they were reared till the coming of the following spring.

None of the young of poultry will bear ill treatment or neglect. It is folly to imagine that because poultry of all kinds did well in a wild state many years ago they can continue to do so at the present time. This has been brought about from the fact that the poultry has been housed in buildings, hand fed and cared for so long that it has thoroughly changed their condition and made them more delicate, more susceptible to ailments and injuries than could possibly be the same fowls in a wild condition.

We saw recently a flock of jungle fowls—the Bankiva—the one from which naturalists tell us all our poultry descended. This had the appearance of the wild or semi-wild fowls, yet they had been in domestication long enough to learn that man was the friend that furnished their food and living places. These fowl show the natural instinct of dependence, would run for their food from the hands of their keeper, the same as other fowls. Then hens would permit

themselves to be handled on the nests when hatching, and would wait for the assistance of the attendants to remove them with their newly-hatched broods to quarters where they could be comfortably looked after, and the young reared to maturity. These facts all go to prove that year by year more care and more attention will be necessary to the growing of all kinds of poultry. The longer they are produced by artificial incubation, the less likely will they be to have the sturdy development that would come if they were grown in a semi-wild condition, or nearer to nature, as is the present-day expression.

There seems to be more or less skepticism relative to the number of eggs laid by the best strain of egg-producing ducks. There is no doubt in the world but what some ducks of varieties that are trained for egg-production have produced more eggs than has been produced by hens during the same period of time. Quite a number of ducks have been reared that produced one hundred eighty to two hundred eggs in a year. These eggs are larger and heavier than are any of the hen's eggs, and are considered of the greatest value by bakers and cake-makers throughout the land.

Black Wyandottes



THE American fanciers have produced the greatest breeds of poultry in the world. The original Wyandotte, the Silver-laced variety, came as the result of an accidental union of several kinds of fowls. These were taken up by the fanciers throughout the United States and brought to a partial perfection that satisfied the breeders of America. The English took them up and produced from them the most beautiful character of fowl so far as the finish and marking of plumage is concerned. These same conditions have followed in line with the Golden variety, the Silver-penciled, and the Partridge variety. All four of these originated in America, yet the fanciers of England have completely outranked us in every one of these varieties in the real beauty and finish of plumage and color of shanks as well.

The Black Wyandotte was created by Mr. Clements in a small village in Ohio. He did his work well, so far as the foundation or groundwork of same was concerned. These were carried along until almost entirely forgotten by the American fanciers, or at least only considered as



BOYD'S PRIZE-WINNING BLACK WYANDOTTES

an ornamental variety from the fact that an occasional specimen worthy of the name was exhibited.

We find that the English fanciers have taken up this variety, and are pushing it for real

beauty. We notice in the English papers of late long columns of information relative to what has been and what is being done with the Black Wyandotte. We do not care to quote from all their sayings as they refer to the origin of the fowl, the inflated prices received, and the fooling of the novice with black specimens picked up in farmyards and sold to the uninformed. The only question at present demanding close attention with them is the preservation of absolute Wyandotte type that will be clothed in glistening black plumage, and the specimens carried about on golden-colored shanks. The English writers say what we should have said long ago. We quote one of the writers as follows: "Let the breeders do the necessary work, and when they are able to offer breeding stock that will reproduce their like, and give immediate but sure return for the outlay of capital, then it will be important for the novice to buy. It is to be hoped that the reaction will not come before that time arrives, for the Black Wyandotte is or will be a good variety—far too good to be sacrificed for the sake of lining some one's pocket."

Another writer refers to the question of shape, plumage, and color of shanks. He cites the present conditions of the Black Leghorn in England.

For many years the whole poultry fancy, and poultry publications as well, decried the value of the Black Leghorn, called a Minorca mongrel, and shamed it almost out of existence, but the true fanciers clung to the Black Leghorn, until they have produced a beautiful Leghorn, clothed in glistening black plumage, almost the equal of the plumage of the Black Hamburg, and they have them with beautiful white ear-lobes and yellow shanks; they cite this as evidence of the possibility of doing the same with the Black Wyandotte.

We are willing to admit that we have always opposed the breeding of yellow shanks on any black-plumaged fowl. We have never encouraged the possibility of black-plumaged poultry becoming valuable market fowls. We have always objected to the Black Langshan, the Black Wyandotte, Leghorn, Minorca, and Orpington, on the ground that black-plumaged fowls did not produce market meat equal to others. For this reason we have encouraged the having of black shanks for black-plumaged fowls, and encouraged this from the fact that more beautiful plumage would be grown on fowls having this color of shank.

Now the English fancier has proven that the Black Leghorn can be produced with yellow shanks. Let the American fancier, the breeder of Brown Leghorns, think of this and ask themselves whether they look with pride upon their work when they see the dark-colored shanks on Brown Leghorns in the exhibition pens and remember that their English cousins are producing Black Leghorns with beautiful yellow shanks.

Notwithstanding that the English are so determined to have the yellow shanks on both the Black Wyandotte and Leghorn, we do not think that either of these will ever become popular outside of a fad and fancy for the exhibition hall. Neither will any kind of black-plumaged fowls ever become valuable as utility varieties among American people. We have only to stop to consider the widespread popularity of the Buff and



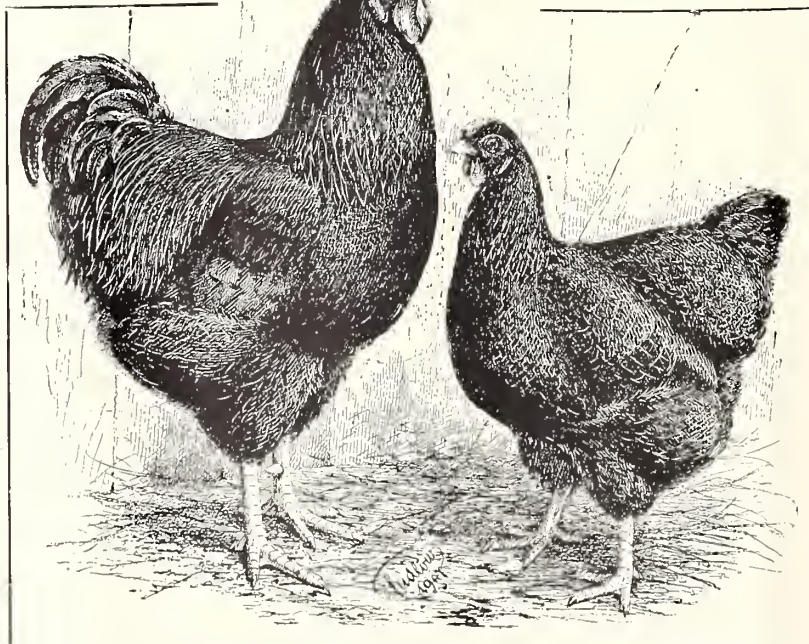
A TRUE WYANDOTTE

the White Orpington throughout this country and the almost total absence of the Black variety outside of the New York show-room. Black Wyandottes, Black Leghorns, and even Minorcas have their seat of glory in the eastern show-room among the fancy egg-producers of that locality. They never have been, we imagine, and black-plumaged fowls never will be generally popular throughout the world. Accepting this condition, they become more or less a fancy or ornamental proposition, and the color of the shank can be made of almost any shade; the more difficult to produce is the shade selected, the more valuable become the specimens that have

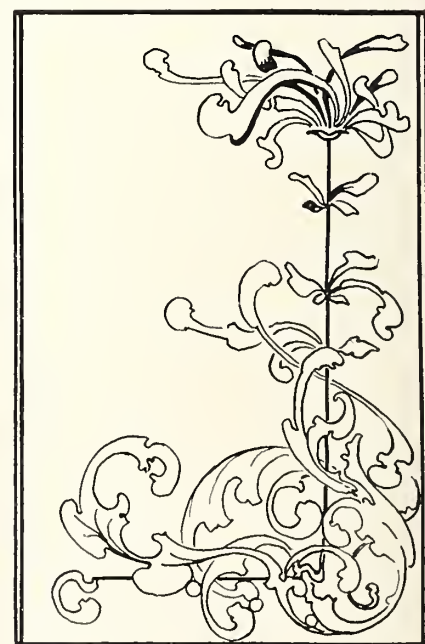
this to perfection. At the same time, the more ornamental do they become.

In connection with this same, we will refer to a recent article on Silver and Golden-laced Wyandottes. The article stated that out of the average thousands of these produced, there was not to exceed one in five thousand that might be called a really meritorious specimen; and as for the Silver-laced and Partridge varieties, there were not so many of these of real quality produced as of the Silver and Golden-laced. This is an object-lesson to the American fancier. The writer who made the above statement said in a letter that so far as his observation went after having traveled several time among American fanciers, that he was forced to the conclusion that the average fancier depended upon raising several thousand and selling them catch-as-catch-can in prices, rather than pay close attention to the growing of quality. But few, he said, had ever continued long enough in the growing of a single variety to find out its necessities and how to produce them. He said that one man in England had grown a single variety for forty years, never had to exceed three of four pens of these, with two to three females in a pen. Not to exceed nine or ten females ever used in a single year for breeding, and that as much as a thousand pounds a year had been sold from the offspring of these. This is truly the production of quality.

We in this country originate, and in some instances, perfect valuable varieties of poultry. The Leghorn was originated in this, our valued land. They have spread all over the world, and have even been carried back to the Mediterranean districts, the home of their origin, and used there for exhibition and other purposes. In following up the question, the origin, and the best information to be obtained, we have come across a series of articles from the pen of Reginald Mellbourne and William Broomhead, relative to the Black and the Brown Leghorn, which we shall copy in the future for the benefit and information of our readers.



ENGLISH IDEAL



Science of Breeding

By T. F. McGREW

In May we published under this heading an article relative to the Brahma. This was more a suggestion as to the head-points of the light variety. If our readers will refer to that in connection with this month's article, they will have the full text of our thoughts on the Asiatic breeds.

HEAD-POINTS in Brahmas is one of the most distinguishing features of the breed. Evidently, the overhanging skull, with the projection over the eye and the pea-comb comes direct from the Azeel Game. The heavy thighs and shanks, the broad back, and the spreading tail, all lead back to the Azeel Game as an original groundwork from which they sprung. To destroy, to take away, to eliminate this beautiful character of skull and comb from the Brahma is to take from them their true inheritance of quality and value. In the leading shows of the East for the past two years, the winning Brahmas, especially the Light variety, have had a round-shaped head with but little comb and wattles—in fact the Brahmas of the recent Boston shows have had heads and combs like capons, with back and tails contracted into Plymouth Rock shape. If this is the type of a Brahma that the gentlemen of the New England Brahma Club desire, they are most certain to come against the strongest opposition that has ever been presented through the adherence of true Brahma shape in the other Brahma club, which largely represents the West and other localities.

Whether we shall have the true Brahma shape with the proper type of back in both male and female that the Standard describes, with the spread tail and the longer body, or whether we shall have a Cochin-shaped fowl clothed in Brahma color, seems to be the question now to be decided by the lovers of the breed.

We do not take the stand as a teacher or a suggestor of type and character in this breed, yet we do hope to so arouse the interest of all breeders of this grand old fowl as to bring prominently before them the question so that it may be decided and the possibility removed of one type and character having the ascendancy in one locality while another entirely different gains the honors on the other hand. Brahmas at Boston, New York, Chicago, Kansas City, and San Francisco, should all be alike. In fact, a prize-winner in any breed or variety described in the Standard should be identically the same from Maine to California and from Alaska to the Gulf. There should not be any difference in the selecting of the best in any of these. Notwithstanding this fact, those of us most familiar with the conditions throughout the land know that the type and character of prize-winning specimens differ materially in different sections of the country. This should not be, and the only way to obviate and change it is to have a closer communion of all concerned throughout the length and breadth of the land in the compilation of the Standard description.

Color in Brahmas, both light and dark, has not changed so much in the past ten years as to call for any consideration

unless there is to be a recognition of the heavy striping in the saddle of the Light Brahma males, or whether it shall be driven out and only black ticking allowed.

The description of shape and color in Cochins can scarcely be improved. There has never been more improvement in any breed or variety than there has been in the Cochin family in the past ten years leading to standard demands. We all know that a Cochin true to the demands of the present Standard is more or less artificial, and that the highest character of Cochin fowls as described in the Standard have lost much of their utility value. Notwithstanding all this, each and every variety has been greatly improved in type, character, and color, and no one variety has improved more than the Partridge variety in the hands of Mr. Mitchell, and the Whites in the hands of Mr. Anderson. These two have gone on year by year improving these varieties until they have absolutely outclassed the entire world in beauty and finish.

Langshans were neglected—in fact, almost forgotten for many years. In the past few years the Black variety is much improved. The best exhibit in the past two years has been at the Washington Show. Blacks of the highest character have been displayed for two seasons in succession in this locality. The Whites have been best at Boston. Neither one of these two varieties has been pushed into what might be called public prominence. We do not know of any fowl which might become more popular as a black-plumaged fowl than the Black Langshan if they were all bred to the character of the best-mentioned above. Shorten them a little in shank, lengthen them out a little in body, and care for them as a utility fowl, and there is no fowl on earth of equal size that will stand ahead of the Langshan in egg-production and market poultry. We are not so familiar with the White variety, but believe that they as well should be guided into advantageous utility proportions, and bred to a quality that would fully equal the high position taken by others. In fact, we do not hesitate to say that we believe that the Black Langshan and the White Langshan could be modified into a type that would make them fully the equal in every way to the Black and White Orpingtons, which have such a strong call at the present time throughout the world. Langshans, Black and White, Brahmas, Light and Dark, Cochins of all varieties, which used to stand par excellence in poultry-culture, which used to be illustrated by hundreds of beautiful pictures throughout the world, have been pushed aside by youthful enthusiasm and the determination of an army of young fanciers who grasped the possibility of the American and English varieties to herald them throughout the world for public favor, and who have overrun these old standard varieties in



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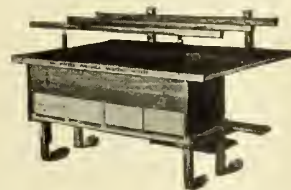
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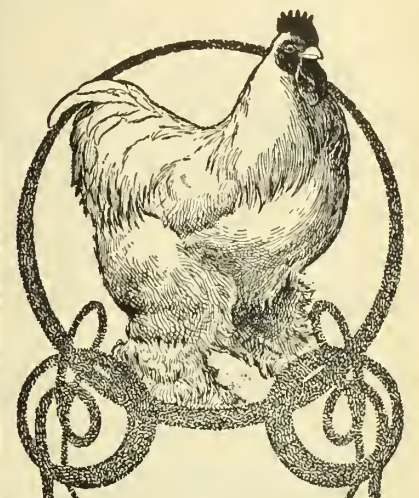
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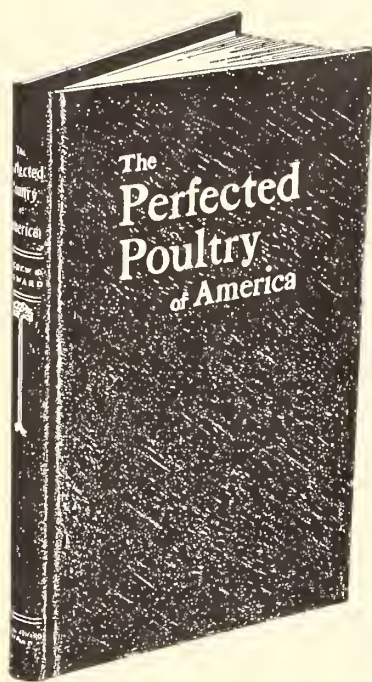
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ANY ONE CAN TELL REQUIREMENTS

The Perfected Poultry of America is the title of the latest book from the press of The Howard Publishing Co., Washington, D. C. As its name suggests, it treats exclusively of the breeds and varieties of poultry recognized by the American Standard of Perfection. It describes and illustrates all standard breeds and varieties of poultry, ducks, geese and turkeys. It gives the history of each variety, including its origin and development, enumerates its special characteristics and describes its shape and color. The subject-matter is by T. F. McGrew and Geo. E. Howard, and the illustrations are by Louis P. Graham. Each of the parti-colored varieties is represented by a drawing of the male and female, which are surrounded by sample feathers from different parts of the plumage, so arranged that any one can tell from the illustration what the requirements of under-color and surface-color are for each section of the bird. The book contains over 250 pages, and is finely printed on excellent stock.—Poultry Herald, St. Paul, Minn.

their determination to gain popularity for their own selection of the most excellent fowls that were ever produced.

Our next article will be devoted to the Mediterranean breeds. There is no variety of fowls that ever attracted more attention throughout the world than have the many Leghorns and Minorcas. Andalusians and Anconas have done fairly well. The Spanish fowl that used to be the pride of egg-producers fifty years ago has become a fancy fowl, cultivated by a few who love them for their artistic make-up, while not beautiful, yet attractive.

We take the opportunity here to prelude the Leghorn article. Leghorn shape is having a world of consideration on the other side. Leghorn shape is being abused if not neglected with us. Every one familiar with Leghorns seems to recognize the real quality in the general make-up of an extraordinarily fine specimen in any variety. There does not seem to be the least contention among a hundred or more Leghorn experts as to the quality of an extraordinarily fine male or female of this breed, yet we often see in the exhibition hall lined up for exhibition twelve characters of type in twenty-four specimens, and no matter which one of these characters gains the ascendancy, those who own the other eleven kinds object. And it often happens that the expert selected prefers one type this week, another next, and a third the following show. Unless type, character, and color in all varieties of Leghorns are settled, and the selected type and color followed in the placing of the awards, it will be but a few years until Leghorns will be hawked about at a few dollars apiece and some other character of fowl will have gained their position in the show-room.

Leghorn breeders, Leghorn judges, Leghorn experts, should get together on three propositions: first, the absolute shape description to be desired for all varieties of Leghorns; second, the absolute color description most to be desired, and third, the absolute adherence of judges and experts in the selecting of quality according to the Standard demand.

There has been more contention over Leghorn awards since the St. Louis Exposition Poultry Display than on all other kinds and varieties combined throughout the United States. Now, there must be some cause for all this. If the cause is located in the Standard description, most careful consideration should be given to the changing of same. If the trouble lies with the breeders and the experts they select to place the awards, these causes should be removed, and all exhibitors alike stand for the right, and make it their purpose to see that the awards shall be made to the deserving specimens each and every time without the least hesitation on the part of any one.

It would be useless to attempt to say that the exhibitors and judges did not know the meaning of shape and color description in these varieties; it would be an insult to the intelligence of all these to make such a charge, yet it is known that the differences are often so great as to almost cause a quarrel among judges and exhibitors over results obtained.

We shall try in our next to tell where some of the danger lines lie, and shall try to suggest a few things which might have a little more consideration in the producing, exhibiting, describing, and judging of Leghorns of all kinds.

Hints to Beginners



THE hot, scorching days of summer will soon be over, and we will again be in the midst of autumn. By the way, it is not long till the fall fairs begin. These fairs are great educators. While it is true that the so-called hucksters make their rounds, still there are numerous other breeders who exhibit their fowls and many good ones are shown, too.

For the beginner who has been successful enough to raise a nice flock of youngsters of his chosen variety, and who has a few choice ones, I believe it will pay him well to take a few of his birds to his county fair. Have your birds in good condition, or else leave them at home. It never pays to show a bunch of stock that is all out of whack. We have seen birds at county fairs that were so badly molted that they were nearly naked. Don't exhibit your stock in such condition. It is no credit to you or your stock either. On the other hand, if your fowls are in good shape you should show them by all means. Wash them up and show with a view of landing the blue. Do not take your birds to the show-room with dirty legs or plumage. Have them washed clean, and see that they are tame and do not get frightened easily. Handle them daily and get them so they are not afraid of any one. If your fowls are wild and poke their heads into one corner of the coop when the judge goes to look at them, they stand little show for a prize. But if they are not afraid and stand up boldly in the coop, they will show off their shape much better. If your birds do not have large enough combs, feed some meat and see their combs fill out.

Have a few business cards printed and tack these up on your coops. It will look more businesslike. If you are successful enough to get a blue, so much the better. If you should be one of the unlucky exhibitors, just take it good-naturedly. Do not feel sore at the judge or the winner either. Remember that you cannot expect to clean the platter in your first attempt. Any one can feel good if they are meeting with success, but you must expect to meet with failures. You must expect to be disappointed. This would be an easy world if everything went to suit us, but such is not the case, so if you do not win the first time, you must try again. If you have a few surplus cockerels for sale, take them to the fair and hang up a "For Sale" card on their coops. You may be able to turn them into money. Don't expect to sell your stock at such high prices as the large breeder. You must remember he has worked years before he has realized these prices.

Before I close I want to say a little about feeding. There are a great many people who are always talking about over feeding. Too much feed, etc.; then, when you go to look at their flocks, you soon see that they are light feeders. Don't be afraid to feed your fowls plenty, as long as you give them good, clean, wholesome food. Feed regularly, as regular feeding tells as well as the amount. Never buy a lot of cheap, musty grain, no matter how low the price. It is dear as a gift. The writer has used the hopper method of feeding young stock for the past two years, and finds it all right. In fact, I never had chicks grow so fast as when I use the hopper method. When the feed is kept before them all the time

they never gorge themselves, and if there are any weak chicks in the flock they can go to the hopper, get their feed whenever they wish, and are not crowded and trampled on by the older chicks, as they often are when fed only a few times daily. I believe in plenty of feed. It takes feed to grow a big frame. It takes feed to grow a big bone and a good plumage. There may be a flock now and then that is over fed, but there are far more flocks that are under fed. Give plenty of exercise and you will have no trouble about over feeding.

The variety of foods is also of great importance. Do not try to get your pullets to lay too soon unless you want to decrease their size. The young pullets should be fed foods that will develop frame and egg-producing organs as well. Soaked oats and wheat I find are splendid for young growing stock. Do not feed too much corn or other fattening foods, as they are too heating.

Keep an account of your poultry work. Know how much you spend and how much you bring in; then you will know where you stand. Never go at the poultry business in a haphazard way. Go at it in a sound business way. The poultry industry is a business and must be treated as such. The sooner you learn this the wiser you will be.—Plummer McCullough.

The following is given as the most satisfactory first-week diet for young chicks:

First day—Nothing.

Second day—Stale bread crumbs and boiled egg, rubbed well together.

Third day—Milk custard and stale bread crumbs.

Fourth day—Add a pinch of oatmeal to above.

Fifth day—Oatmeal, biscuit crumbs, hard-boiled egg, and bread.

Sixth day—A mixture of the above with some finely chopped lettuce or green vegetable tops.

Seventh day—The custard into which has been mixed bread crumbs, oatmeal, and some biscuit.

Following this, they may be fed on good chick food, bread crumbs, and oatmeal.

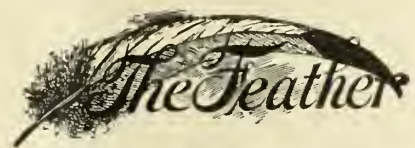
To produce a good egg for hatching purposes, the following should be observed:

1. Not too close inbreeding.
2. Not old birds mated together.
3. Not too young ones.
4. Not ailing birds.
5. Birds must be freely fed on corn or have some bran mixed with their food.
6. The old mortar is all right, but the lime for the shells comes mostly out of the skin of cereals.
7. Must not be forced with cooked meats or condiments.
8. Must have plenty of clean, fresh water.
9. Must have all the fresh run available and airy, non-draughty, dry-sloping quarters at night.
10. Must neither be over nor underfed.

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Blue Andalusians, First Prize, Richmond, Jamestown, and Washington. Finest strain known. Wonderful winter layers. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Cockerels, \$5. V. H. COUNCELL, Warrenton, Va. 14-2

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Pigeons! Thousands! Homers, Runts, Dutchess, Burmese Hen, Polish, Lynx, Carriers, Dragons, Pouters, Pigmies, Fantails, Jacobins, Owls, Turbits, Blondnettes, Swallows, Magpies, Helms, Archangels, Tumblers of all kinds. Prices free. Illustrated descriptive book, telling all you want to know, one dime. WM. A. BARTLETT & CO., Box 8, Jacksonville, Ill. 14-1

Maltese and Hungarian Hen Pigeons, from Upper Austria, Imported, genuine, large and heavy birds, free board steamer New York, 5 pairs, \$25; 10 pairs, \$45; 20 pairs, \$80; 40 pairs, \$150; 100 pairs, \$350. Send money order. H. UNZELMANN, Ottostr. 38 Hamburg, Germany. 13-12

Maltese Hens Pigeons, Runts, Runt Crosses. Good breeding stock. THEO. L. HARMER, 3 West Cedar Avenue, Merchantsville, N. J. 14-6

Wanted—5,000 Old Common Pigeons. Pay at least 25c pair. Also 5,000 Homers, Guinea Fowls, live Rabbits. Highest prices paid. "N." GILBERT, 1128 Palmer Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-9

To Sell Quick—Pouters, Jacobins, Barb, Fantails, Magpies, Tumblers. \$2.25 pair; Homers, \$1. THE HURON LOFTS, 605 St. Clair St., Port Huron, Mich. 13-11

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Twenty-five Pairs Extra-large Squab-breeding Homers, age two to three years, guaranteed. First \$25 received gets this bargain. H. CLARIDGE, Norwalk, Conn. 13-11

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Ninety Varieties Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, Ferrets, dogs, Angora goats, Balgian hares, etc. Descriptive 60-page book and store at your door, 10c. mailed. List free. J. A. BERGEY, Box 22, Telford, Pa. 14-1

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A Method to Cure Poultry of Lice

Build a dust-bath house, with glass in the east, west, and south sides, to let in plenty of sunshine. Put a wooden ventilator four feet wide across the north side of the building. Make a cement floor and let the cement extend up both sides and ends twelve inches. Now get the finest grade of tobacco dust and place on the cement floor to a depth of eight or ten inches. The building must not let in any rain or wind. The tobacco dust may be had of the A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio, at one and one-fourth cents per pound of three hundred pounds or over. Not one farmer in ten thousand has poultry free from lice, and it certainly is a pity to let the faithful hens toil on, furnishing the table with meat and eggs, while being most cruelly tortured both day and night. This is nature's method, and in my opinion the only effective way to rid poultry of lice.—C. A. Neal.

Mr. Neal's plan is for an air-tight room with cement floor and sides, so as to keep the tobacco dust perfectly dry and to prevent the wind from blowing it about. This would certainly destroy the lice upon the bodies of all hens that might dust themselves in the tobacco dust. If the dust gets into the eyes, throat, or nostrils of the fowls, it will cause irritation and inflammation as well. Very fine road dust passed through a very fine sieve, so as to have it as fine almost as flour, will answer the same purpose and do quite as well as the tobacco dust.—McG.

Testing Age of Poultry

Senator W. Murray Crane, at a Thanksgiving celebration in Dalton, talked about turkeys.

"From November on through the winter season," he said, "it is important to know how to tell a good turkey from a bad one—a young and tender one from an old and tough bird.

"A farmer once examined his chore boy in this grave manner:

"Roger," he said, 'can you tell infallibly a young from an old turkey?'

"Yes, indeed I can sir," Roger answered.

"How do you tell?" continued the farmer.

"By the teeth," the boy replied.

"O, rubbish, nonsense," replied the farmer. 'I am ashamed of you, Roger. Turkeys have no teeth.'

"No," said Rober grinning, 'but I have.'"
—Baltimore Herald.



Business World

A reorganization of the management of the National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association, the promoters of the Chicago show enterprise, has been effected. Mr. E. J. W. Dietz, of Downers Grove, Ill., has been elected president. Mr. Dietz is well known as a successful fancier and breeder of exhibition Games, Game Bantams, and Rhode Island Reds. He is also a well-known writer upon poultry topics. Mr. Frank B. White, of Oak Park, Ill., is the new vice-president. Mr. White is the president of White's Class Advertising Co., and well and favorably known in advertising circles. Mr. K. J. Muir, of Chicago, is the new treasurer. Mr. Muir is a breeder and fancier of pigeons and Black African Bantams. He is an expert pigeon judge, and is well and favorably known by the fanciers of the country.

Mr. Kimmey will be the superintendent of poultry, and Mr. Muir superintendent of pigeons. The show will be held in Chicago January 25 to 30, both inclusive, 1909.—Fred L. Kimmey, Morgan Park, Ill., Secretary.

The fourth annual show of the Mobile Poultry Breeders' Association will be held at Mobile, Ala., November 24-27, 1908, inclusive. This show will be judged by the comparison method, and that the awards will be properly placed goes without saying, for Mr. Loring Brown, of Georgia, has been engaged as judge. Liberal cash premiums and a good string of specials will be offered, and it is expected that the show will be a grand success. For further particulars write to the secretary, J. M. Sturtevant, Kushla, Ala.

The Lebanon, Pa., Poultry and Pigeon Association will hold its third annual show December 22 to 26 next. Samuel Black, Lebanon, Pa., is the secretary.

We have just received from Mr. U. R. Fishel his beautiful special sale list for 1908, in which he offers a number of most beautiful exhibition specimens in White Plymouth Rocks, any one of which would be a prize to the purchasers.

The Ohio State Poultry Association show will be held in Columbus, Ohio, February 4 to 9 next. G. H. Haswell, Circleville, Ohio, is the secretary.

The National White Wyandotte Club's annual meeting will be held at 2 p. m., August 11, 1908, at the Cataract Hotel, Niagara Falls. This meeting will be held during the meeting of the American Poultry Association. Mr. G. H. Haswell is the president.

The Tri-State Poultry and Pet Stock Club, of Toledo, Ohio, holds semi-monthly meetings, which have aroused great enthusiasm. Their first annual show will be held December 23 to 28, 1908, at Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Wm. P. Parker, 511 First Street, Toledo, Ohio, is the secretary.

In connection with the Connecticut Fair and Grand Circuit Races, at Charter Oak Park, week of September 7, the Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Departments will be made special features. The association stands ready to pay liberal premiums

and are offering exhibitors \$2 for first, with \$1 for second prize money on 50-cent entry fee, single specimens, with \$4 for first on pen and \$2 second, with \$1 entry. Competition only required to fill classes. This should bring out a record-breaking show for Connecticut. Premium list will be ready for mailing shortly, and will contain many money specials offered in different varieties, inasmuch as the time is too short to solicit special from various clubs. Premium list may be had upon application to the Connecticut Fair Association, Inc., F. O. Groesbeck, superintendent poultry department.

The election of officers for the Southwestern Branch of the American Poultry Association, reported June 15, resulted in the reelection of Henry Steinmesch as president, E. L. Delyenthal, of Warrenton, Mo., secretary. The Southwestern Branch is in a very thrifty condition. This report was sent us by C. A. Morton, election commissioner for the branch.

The Northampton County Fanciers' Association will hold their next winter show the week of November 24 to 28, at Nazareth, Pa. Mr. Geo. Koehler, Nazareth, Pa., is the secretary.

Mr. Charles S. Shirk, manager of the poultry department, poultry display, fall fair, Hanover, Pa., writes us that the dates for this fall's fair will be September 15 to 18; that they have a new poultry building, we imagine something like the one at Allentown, with nice coops, a liberal premium list, and a fanciers' show at a fall fair that will be seen by forty or fifty thousand people.

Mr. Chas. I. Woods, director of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me., informs us that the poultry investigation will be continued the same as formerly. In the plans for future work, poultry management investigations will have the same general character as in the past. They expect to do better work than has ever been carried on before. Bulletin 157, just issued, will be sent free to any resident of the state of Maine on application. This new bulletin points out the work done prior to 1908, poultry investigations in progress, and plans for future work with poultry.

A catalogue is being issued by the International Rose Comb Black Minorca Club to advance the interests of Rose-combed Black Minorcas, and all breeders of this variety who are not members of this club will find it to their interest to join before this catalogue is issued, so their names and addresses may appear in the list of members. Being a member of the club entitles them to compete for the club specials which will be offered during the show season in the leading shows of the United States and Canada. The number of ribbons will be credited to each winner in the club catalogue, and championship will be awarded to the winner of the largest number of club ribbons in each state every year.

I will be pleased to send application blank and full particulars by return mail to any one who will write me. Geo. H. Northup, secretary-treasurer, Raceville, N. Y.

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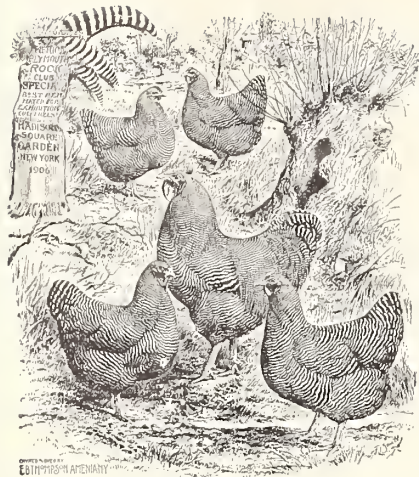
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First-prize Winner, Madison Square Garden, New York, 1907

Owned by Kellerstrass Farm

"CRYSTAL" White Orpingtons

ARE THE BIGGEST PAYERS TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE

BECAUSE THEY HAVE PROVEN TO BE THE BIGGEST WINTER LAYERS IN EVERY EGG-LAYING CONTEST THAT "CRYSTALS" HAVE BEEN ENTERED INTO

"CRYSTAL" WHITE ORPINGTONS

Are the GRANDEST UTILITY birds on record to-day, and as to their FANCY QUALITY, they won first at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1905, 1906, 1907; also at Crystal Palace, London, England, and Chicago and Boston. If you need some birds to improve your stock, or for the show-room, write us. We have them, and the kind that wins, as our past record shows. STOCK and EGGS for sale at all times. Remember, we are the originators of "CRYSTAL" White Orpingtons, and breed only the one kind. We devote our whole time to this one breed.

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THE FEATHER

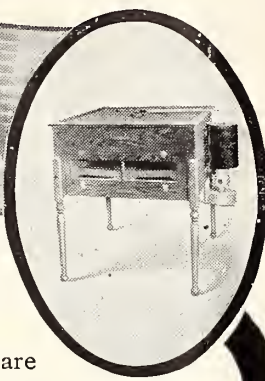
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

|| Vol. XIII No. 12 ||
September, 1908



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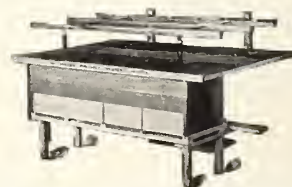
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13-12



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of the more than 40,000 poultrymen using the Potter System of selecting laying and non-laying hens and Potter Poultry-house Fixtures? If you are NOT, then you are missing the greatest opportunity in your life of knowing how to raise more and better poultry and at a less cost. THE POTTER SYSTEM teaches you how to pick the layers from the loafers in the flock, how not to kill your laying hens, how to mate your birds for best layers, and breed only laying hens, how to pick out the drones and barren hens, how to keep the layers and kill the non-layers, how to select the best laying pullets, how to stimulate the hens' laying organs, how to estimate the number of eggs a hen will lay in a week or month, how to hatch chicks that will make laying hens. The Potter System is the greatest discovery of the century in the line of having laying hens, and you are losing money every day you delay in learning it. You can keep fewer hens, get more eggs, and make more money if you know the Potter System.



POTTER POULTRY HOUSE FIXTURES are made in three styles and twelve different sizes to fit any hen-house. They are used and recommended by thousands of poultrymen all over the country. Our large 64-page catalog tells all about them, also "Simplex" trap-nest devices, W. P. attachments, "Perfection" feed hoppers, etc. You can have sanitary and convenient quarters and save time, labor, and money by using our outfits. Send to-day for our catalog and circulars telling all about POTTER Poultry Products for Particular Poultry People.

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36 First and Special Prizes at BOSTON and NEW YORK 1907.

HAWKINS' PLYMOUTH ROCKS

ROYAL BLUE STRAIN

BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.

WYANDOTTES, COLUMBIAN WHITE, SILVER BUFF.

Have won more prizes at New York, Boston, Washington, and America's greatest shows than all others.

My matings this season are the best I ever owned.

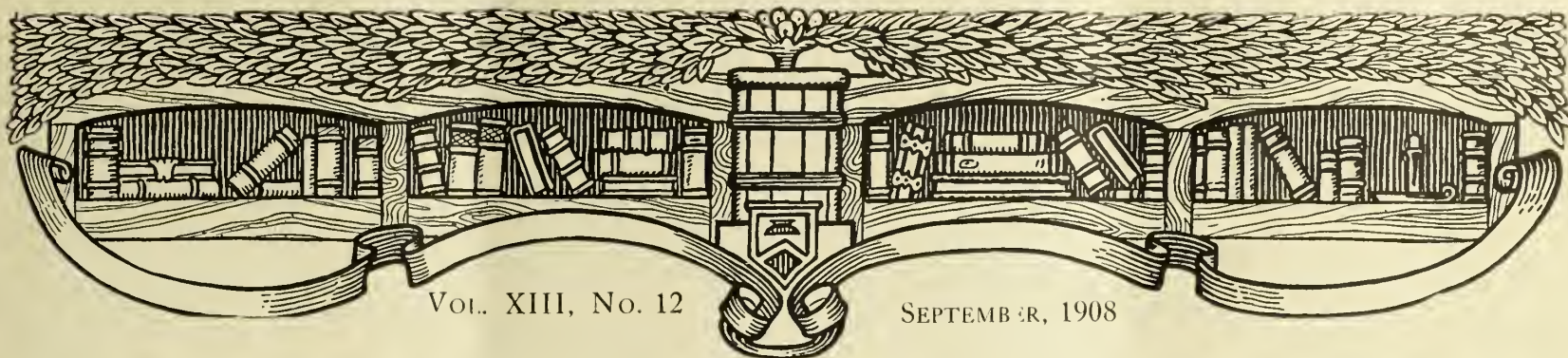
At New York, in the strongest show of Barred Rocks ever seen, 451 Birds, 1 won 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Cockerels; 1st, 2d and 3d Pullets; 1st and 3d Cocks; 1st and 2d Hens; 1st and 2d Breeding Pens. My other varieties are of the same high quality. Hundreds of choice exhibition and breeding birds at honest prices. EGGS from Prize Matings: one setting, \$5.00; two settings, \$8.00; three settings, \$10.00; five settings, \$15.00. \$20.00 per 100. Catalog of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

A.C. HAWKINS, Lock Box 1, Lancaster Mass.



First Cockerel at New York.

Winners at New York, Boston, Ill.



Editorial Comment

The Executive Committee of the American Poultry Association met at Niagara Falls, N. Y., Saturday, August 8, to transact all business to come before it prior to the first business session of the association, which convened Monday, August 10. The entire committee was present except Vice-president Miller Purvis, who is in California.

The report of the Financial Committee showed \$6,000 in the bank at Beaver, Pa.; \$1,500 in the bank at St. Louis, Mo. This \$7,500 is held as a reserve fund. In addition to this the association has about \$1,500 or more in an open fund for general expenses. The financial report showed almost \$9,000 as a total outlay for the past year. In this amount is included the return to the branch associations.

About 300 new members were added at the meeting. Besides these three new state branch associations were created and a number of show associations added to the list; in all, about 500 members have been added to the list of membership within the year.

About thirty new judges were granted licenses. Quite a number did not have their applications in proper form; others failed to apply in time. There is a movement on foot to do away with the issuing of judges' licenses. This would be a mistake, for by so doing the association must admit its inability to handle the proposition.

The amendment to Section 2, permitting the board to elect members by mail, was passed, as was the change in show rules; other amendments lost. The new breed standards will not contain color-plate illustrations, because of the enormous cost of same, but will most likely have a chart of colors that will illustrate the shades of color mentioned in the description of variety colors.

The Standard Committee, appointed to revise the 1910 text illustrations, is as follows: Fred L. Kimmey, chairman; Grant M. Curtis, Theo. Hewes, Wm. McNeil, J. H. Drogenstedt, Wm. Russell, James Tucker, F. J. Marshall, A. E. Smith, T. F. McGrew. These members were divided into nine subcommittees, and all varieties divided among them. This committee is to meet the 8th of April, likely in Buffalo, to complete the work ninety days prior to the next regular meeting.

More than 200 attended the meeting. The program provided for entertainment was most interesting. The papers read by Mr. Baldwin, of Ontario, and Doctor Morse, of the United States Agricultural Department, relative to white diarrhea, were very instructive and well received. Other papers of interest were read at each session of the meeting. It was admitted on all sides that President Bryant guided with a master hand.

The meeting of the White Wyandotte Club was well attended. All officers resigned. New ones were elected. A committee was appointed to go over the books. Nothing wrong was found in them. It was thought that the funds of the club had been lavishly spent in the obtaining of new members, but no claim of wrong-doing was made. This seems to have closed the chapter of unpleasant events for the secretary.

President Bryant, the financial committee, and the board differed with Secretary Hallock as to the management of the affairs of the association. There did not seem to be any satisfactory way to settle these differences, so Secretary Hallock tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and Mr. Fred L. Kimmey, of Chicago, appointed secretary-treasurer to fill out the year. Mr. Kimmey stated that under no conditions would he be a candidate for election to this office.

After one year's trial it was thought that the association could be profitably run under the new organization, providing care and economy were used in its management. Too much money has been expended in sending out letters, circulars, etc., in search of members. More business and less experimenting will be the order of the day. The actual cost of the secretary's office cannot be less than \$3,000 per year. This is quite a sum without the addition of experimental expenditures.

Mr. Fred L. Kimmey is the man of the hour. Now being election commissioner, secretary-treasurer, chairman of the Standard committee, and secretary of the same committee, he is without doubt the trusted member of the association, and no one could find fault with his appointment. He seemed to be the one man for secretary, having been formerly elected to the other offices, no one wished to even consider his relinquishing any of them. Let us hope that he will fully

accomplish all the board has imposed upon him.

We will send a copy of the working drawings from which to manufacture the Cornell Trap Nest Box to any subscriber who will send 50 cents for a year's subscription to THE FEATHER, and who claims the drawing at the time the subscription is sent in. No drawings will be furnished except to those who claim this at the time they send their remittance with the subscription. Send in your subscription and get one of these valuable drawings.

We should be pleased to receive from our readers the names of those in their localities who keep 1,000 or more laying hens, as we wish to gain this information for the good of the poultry industry generally. We thank you in advance for sending this information to the office of THE FEATHER.

With this month begins the opening of fall fairs, a list of which we give below, also dates of some of the larger poultry shows:

Syracuse, N. Y., state fair, September 14, 1908.
Nashville, Tenn., September 21, 1908.
Allentown, Pa., September 22, 1908.
Trenton, N. J., September 28, 1908.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., September 29, 1908.
Hagerstown, Md., October 13, 1908.
New York, Madison Square Garden, December 29, 1908, January 2, 1909.
St. Louis, Mo., January 11-17, 1909.
Boston, Mass., January 12-16, 1909.
Kansas City, Mo., January 18-21, 1909.
Philadelphia, Pa., January 19-23, 1909.
Washington, D. C., January 26-30, 1909.
Indianapolis, Ind., February 1-5, 1909.

New York State poultry display, under the management of Mr. Jaquin, has grown to be an annual function of great consideration among poultrymen. The fair at Poughkeepsie, Minnedota, White Plains, Allentown—the latter under the control of the long-time fancier, W. Theo. Wittman—is always an assured success. Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, and many other localities have become familiar among poultrymen for a grand display for their fall fairs. The usual winding up of these events occurs at Hagerstown, Md., in October. At this point was created, by John L. Cost, the Poultrymen's Parade Banquet, which has grown in popularity each year.

This has all been made possible by the fanciers who own the poultry organizations of the country, and who have created and produced the beautiful varieties of standard-bred fowls which are recorded in the Standard of Perfection.

When the first issue of THE FEATHER was launched for public notice, the poultry products of the country were supposed to be about one hundred million per annum. Within the life of this publication, this product has grown to the enormous value of over six hundred million per annum. To the fancier, the breeder, and the state and national governments and the publisher of poultry papers can largely be attributed these successful results.

It is with regret that we learn of the death of Wm. V. Russ, of New York City. Mr. Russ was for many years connected with the Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Company, and is well known throughout the country for his interest in the poultry industry. The poultry fraternity has indeed lost a good friend.

THE FEATHER

GEO. E. HOWARD, Editor

Single Copies, 5 cents.
Domestic Subscriptions, 50 cents a Year in Advance.
Canadian Subscriptions, 75 cents a Year in Advance.
Foreign Subscriptions, \$1 a Year in Advance.
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DISCOUNTS: Two per cent. discount for three months' payment in advance; five per cent. discount for six months' payment in advance; ten per cent. discount for one year's payment in advance.
Classified Ad Rates in THE FEATHER as follows: Twenty-five (25) words or less, one time, \$1; three times, \$2; six times, \$4; twelve times, \$7. Additional words at the rate of 4 cents each for one insertion, or 2-3 cents each for each insertion when run three times or more.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
Special Positions ten (10) per cent. additional. No discount on class ads.
Forms Close: THE FEATHER forms close the 20th of the month previous to date of publication.

THE HOWARD PUBLISHING CO.
714 Twelfth Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

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Donglassville Squab Co. Box F Donglassville, Pa. 14-1

Youngsters for Sale—From our famous Hillhurst crosses, which throw squabs weighing 10 to 18 pounds to the dozen. Young crosses, 6 to 13 weeks old, \$2.50 per pair; young crosses, 3 to 6 months old, \$3.50 per pair; young Carneaux, 3 to 6 months old, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per pair; young Homers, 2 months old, 50 cents each. Guaranteed mated Homers, \$2.00 per pair. All our birds sent on approval. Photo of young stock, 10c. Send stamp for our proposition on starting you in the squab business. S. C. Allen Mgr., Pigeon Dept., Orchard Park, N. Y.

CARNEAUX and 7 other varieties

Ernest L. Winslow

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are largest and fastest breeders. Every pair guaranteed mated and handed. Money makers everywhere. If you wish to be successful, start with our "Jumbo Homers." Send 4c. in stamps for our large ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "HOW TO MAKE MONEY WITH SQUABS." Address, PROVIDENCE SQUAB COMPANY, 772C, Hope St., Providence, R. I.



Aluminum Pigeon Bands. Plain open 12, 20c; 100, \$1.00. Seamless, 12, 25c; 100, \$1.25; 6 samples, 10c. HARRY E. BAIR, D. F., Hanover, Pa. 14-2



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FOR POULTRY, PIGEONS
12-25c 50-85c 100-\$1.50

Catalogue and Sample for 2c stamp A. P. Spiller, Dept. F, Beverly, Mass. Over 100 Combinations of Colors. 14-1



OUR MONEY MAKING PIGEON BOOKLET FREE

Just write your name and address on a postal, and mail it to us to-day. We will send you free a copy of our booklet, "Big Money in the Pigeon Business." Our specialty is Homers, and all birds sold by us are guaranteed mated, handed and working. We have one price, \$1.50 a pair. They are sold under a money-back guarantee. Write to-day—now. Cape May Squab Co. Dept. E, Dias Creek, N. J.

14-2

WRITE TODAY FOR OUR '08 FREE SQUAB BOOK.

Handsome printed and illustrated, telling How To Make Money Breeding Squabs; new data. Millions of squabs now eaten yearly. Raise them for rich, growing markets, everywhere. Read up, make plans. Thousands of successful customers, Maine to California, Canada, Mexico. Safe delivery anywhere. We were the first—our big Plymouth Rock Homers are standard; these prolific breeders and our methods made a new business of squab raising. Our birds this year will be better than we ever sold. Ask for Carneaux circular. PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO. 884 Howard Street, Melrose, Mass.

From eggs to squabs in 4 weeks, then killed, weighing up to a pound.

Read stories of customers who started small with our prolific pairs and now have big flocks

P. S. If you have one of our Manuals bought previous to 1907, mail it back to us together with Twenty Cents in stamps, and we will mail you our new edition de luxe 1908 Manual which has 280 pages and sixty-eight illustrations.

CAN'T LOSE 'EM

Two Lock Aluminum Leg BANDS FOR POULTRY AND PIGEONS. GUARANTEED TO STAY ON.

PRICES 12-15c 50-40c 100-75c Sample Band and Circular on systematic identification of fowls and chicks for 2c stamp NAME BREED HILL MFG. CO. CUSTAR OHIO U.S.A.

A SEASONABLE OFFER

Especially Designed to Meet the Wants of Many Readers

IT IS not often we are able to make such a grand proposition as the one below, but we are desirous of closing the season with not less than 50,000 subscribers, and for that reason we are straining every effort to supply the wants of everybody. You know all about



and the grand work we are doing in the interest of Poultry and Pigeons, and our aim will be to even exceed our past efforts during the coming year. The other paper,



is one of the oldest and greatest of all farm papers. This goes without saying, and no further argument is necessary. This is a winning pair, and no family should be without them. For a limited time only we are offering

BOTH PAPERS FOR 50 CENTS

Please note this offer, and send in your subscription while you have a chance.

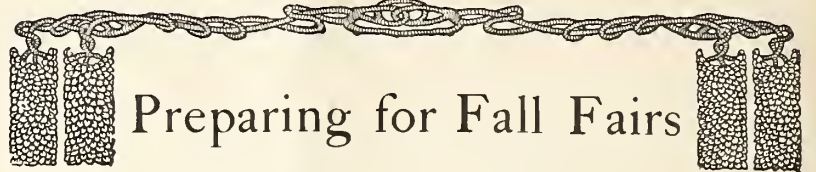
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IDEAL ALUMINUM LEG BAND
To Mark Chickens
CHEAPEST AND BEST
12 for 15c; 25-25c; 50-40c; 100-75c. Sample Band Mailed for 2c Stamp. Frank Myers, Mfr. Box 54, Freeport, Ill.



Twelve or twelve years ago there were held in a few localities such as St. Louis, Indianapolis, Columbus, and Hagerstown fall-fair poultry exhibits of fairly good quality. St. Louis, we believe, was the first locality which registered large entries at the fall-fair displays. The other places mentioned always had creditable exhibits, but entries numbering into several thousands were not thought of.

Since that time great strides forward have been made, until now there is one continuous show season throughout the United States from the middle of August till the end of February of each year. All of the above-mentioned localities have continued to hold most creditable fall-fair poultry displays. Added to these have been New York, Toronto, and almost every state capital in the Union. For these displays thousands of creditable specimens are needed. The greater portion of all these specimens is grown by fanciers throughout the country and sold to exhibitors, who make a practise of going from fair to fair exhibiting and renewing their stock supply from time to time as sales are made from their original flock. In comparison with this there are held in England from the middle of June to the end of February each week from three to five poultry displays in different parts of the country. The shows are often held under canvas in tents, and are of but two or three days' duration. The birds are cooped and the prizes awarded the first day; visitors admitted the second and third; the evening of the third day all the fowls are removed either to the homes of the owners or to another locality, where another exhibit will be held. The difference in the American fall-fair exhibit and the entire exhibit of the year in England is largely marked by the fact that in England the best judges only are permitted to consider the specimens and place awards. The club will not recognize awards made by those who are not thoroughly competent and well qualified to place the awards. With us, in many localities, almost any one claiming to know a chicken is selected to judge the fall-fair exhibits, and in entirely too many instances, fowls that should be slaughtered and sent to market, are permitted to win prizes, and are sold to the uninformed on the record of honor won at the fall fair under some judge who may or may not know one variety from another.

The above prelude might be considered at this time as a signal of distress waved over the heads of fall-fair managers who in the near future will be called upon to select judges of poultry at the fairs. We have frequently been requested to name a price for judging at fall-fair poultry exhibits; usually the answer to our reply has been, "We thank you for offering to judge at our fair, but we have been enabled to secure the services of Mr. Blank, an old fancier and judge, for \$3 a day, and he pays his own expenses." This is a sample of why so many people do not know better than they do the real quality of many varieties of fowls. Each

person decides the quality of anything in his own mind in comparison with the best of its kind he has ever seen. At one prominent fair over twelve years ago, we were called into the presence of the board of directors, and asked why we had refused to award prizes in several classes. The specimens that we had refused to consider had some of them won as many as five blue ribbons that same season under as many different judges. When we explained conditions to the board of directors and the owner of the specimens, fortunately being able to demonstrate our position through the presence of much better specimens in the display, they asked: "How did it happen they won blue ribbons at the other fairs?" The only reply that we could possibly make was that unfortunately too much of that kind of judging occurred every year at the fairs.

In the same show was a Game Bantam, absolutely disqualified by being ten ounces overweight, that had won at nine different fairs before we were called to pass upon it. A protest was written out and a committee appointed to go before the board of directors in this case, but the knowing ones halted the procession, and told them that they had better take their medicine and be satisfied.

We simply mention these facts to call attention to the importance of fall-fair managements selecting competent judges, and the duty of these judges to do their work right and well, if for no other reason than because these same specimens may be sold to uninformed persons under the misrepresentations they have gained at the hands of the judge. A blue or red ribbon certificate does not carry with it the responsibility of the seller; it is simply a credit slip of honor from the hands of the judge to the purchaser. If the slip is not properly executed, it is a record of dishonor to the judge alone.

We know that whenever competent persons are selected these errors do not occur. We also know that where the uninformed are selected to place the awards, they do the best they can. We do not wish to blame any one in this connection, but simply to call attention of fall-fair managers, exhibitors, and the poultrymen in the localities where the fairs are held to the fact that it is due the world that all join hands in an effort to have selected competent judges to place awards at the fall fairs.

We call your attention to the advertisement of the Great Hagerstown Fair during the week of October 13. An excellent corps of judges has been selected, and we trust a large number of our readers will go to Hagerstown this year. Write to Mr. H. E. Baker, superintendent, or his assistant, Mr. W. Frank Spahr, for full particulars.

"You have the poultry paper of them all. My advertisement one time in same sold all my stock. Five of my R. I. Red hens laid 920 eggs last year."—J. K. Brockaw & Sons.

"My advertisement with you is bringing good returns."—John W. Boswell, Jr.

THE GREAT HAGERSTOWN FAIR

OCTOBER 13, 14, 15, 16, 1908

Hagerstown, Md.

LIBERAL CLASSES AND CASH PRIZES

\$3 First, \$2 Second on 50c Entry

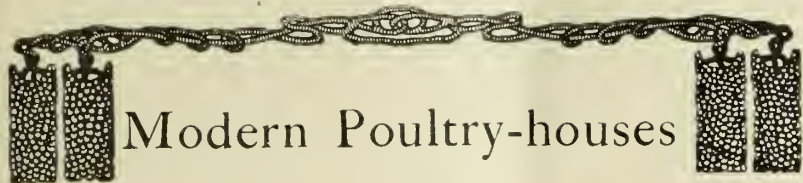
Souvenir Ribbons for Each Award

CATALOGUES READY

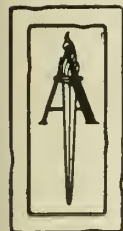
W. F. SPAHR
Secty. P. Dept.

13-12

H. E. BAKER
Supt. Poultry



Modern Poultry-houses



DIVERSITY of opinion exists in the minds of leading poultrymen regarding the construction of the fowl house. Many of the larger plants favor the continuous-house plan, others the colony system of housing, again some advocate the close housing of fowls in the colder season of the year, others lean to the opposite extreme, favoring the open-air system. In the foregoing, we have reference to the larger and more extensive plants. On such as these, expense of construction is an item that requires careful consideration, and as a large per cent. of such are run for the money there is in the business, i. e., on a strictly financial basis, only such houses as meet the needs of a large plant and possess superior possibilities in comfort, labor-saving, and money-making features can be considered as practical. Again we have the fancier who keeps poultry for the pleasure and diversion it gives him from business cares or possible idleness. Another class of enthusiastic poultrymen are the village lotters, whose available space is limited to a hundred or two feet at the rear of their homes. Be that as it may, each of these I have named are ambitious to provide the best to date and most perfectly comfortable quarters for their feathered friends. A house to meet the requirements of all classes equally, and yet constructed cheap and convenient enough to meet the needs of the large producer, and ornate enough, as well as in size suited to the village-lot fancier, is a difficult problem. It is not claimed for "Whitney's improved fresh-air poultry-house" that it meets the most critical needs of the large producer, unless he be a colony-plan man, but it is

claimed to be the most economical house for the large or small producer to build, because of economy of material and ability to take the best of care of the fowls, thus cutting down mortality, impaired usefulness, and loss of eggs, to the smallest possible limit, thus saving at both ends.

The house, when built according to working plans, is ornate enough to grace any fancier's town lot, and fully in keeping with the modern country home.

The modern fowl house should be so constructed that it possesses plenty of fresh, pure air, sunshine, and a temperature that is congenial to its occupants, as nearly as possible at all seasons of the year, day or night. It should be free from dampness, dark corners and filth, have unrestricted floor space, and so constructed that the sunshine, whenever available, may reach every nook and corner of it. It should also be easy to operate in every way, and so arranged that it may be easily regulated to the changing temperatures and state of the weather, as well as to the best needs of various ages and varieties of fowls that it may be found convenient to house in it. The fresh-air principle of poultry-house construction is, we believe, unquestionably gaining in popularity, and has to date many enthusiastic adherents, made so by actual practical demonstrations of its efficiency, yet this fresh-air principle can be carried to extremes, and extremes are as much to be avoided in one direction as another. Used intelligently and under full control, we believe the fresh-air poultry-house is to become a modern fixture with the intelligent poultryman of the future. Under the varying climatic conditions of the American continent and its change of seasons, only intelligence and experience can safely adapt any form of poultry-

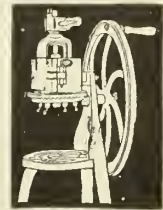


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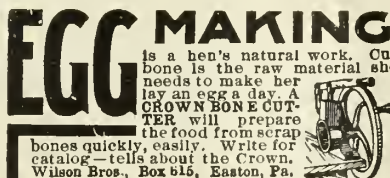


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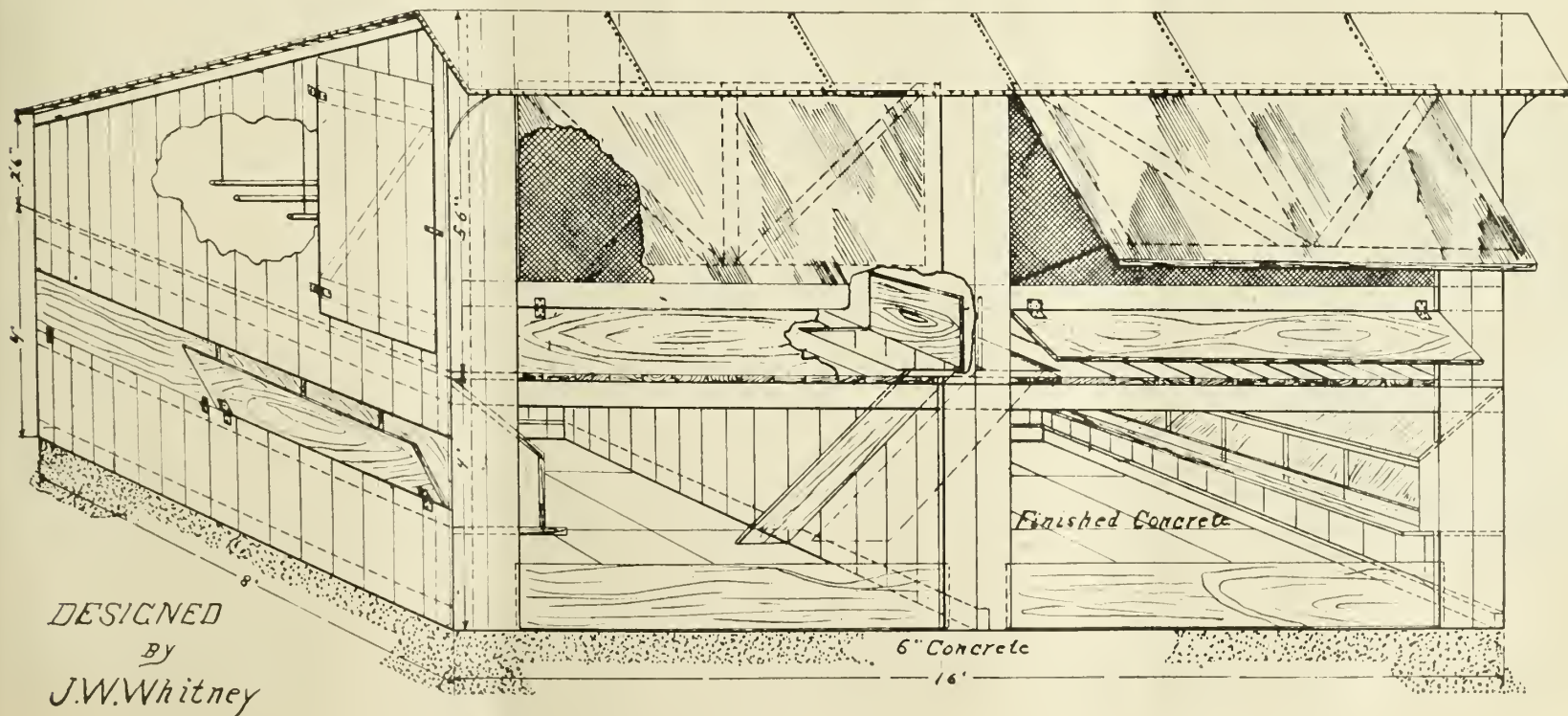
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Lisk will sell some of his fine White Wyandottes (including some of his winners) at half price for prompt orders.

Fine, pure white males and females. Write your wants.

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to buy your breeding stock, 1000 head to select from. The best we ever bred. Barred White and Buff Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns, Large Bronze and White Turkeys, Big Toulouse Geese, Embden White and Brown China Geese, Large Pekin, Rouen, and Muscovy Ducks. Largest poultry farm in Ohio. Valuable catalogue. Prize stock Eggs for hatching from choicest pen matings. 43 firsts, 2 thirds, 1 fourth, and 1 fifth prize won by our birds at the big Cleveland and Akron shows, January 8th to 12th, making the two exhibits at the same time and Gold Special for best display. **CHAS. MCCLAVE, Box 100, New London, Ohio.**

NORTHUP'S MINORGAS SINGLE AND ROSE COMBED

Eggs from 30 grand pens, guaranteed to hatch, regardless of distance. 28-page, 1908 catalogue free. New book, Minorcas of Every Comb and Color, 106 pages. History, Mating, Rearing, Fitting for Show, etc., price 50c. Our Single Comb Black Minorcas have never lost a special for large size, and have won more than 3,000 prizes for our customers in strong competition. Our Rose Comb Black Minorcas have won more 1st and 2d prizes than all competitors combined at Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and the World's Fair.

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than ever before, are the several thousand chicks we reared this season. Never before have we had so large a number of early hatched exhibition birds, therefore, we are in position to furnish you winners at exceedingly low prices.

U. R. Fishel's White Ply. Rocks

have never failed to win the most coveted prizes at the most important shows East, West, North, or South; they always win. No breed or strain of fowls combine the excellent utility and fancy qualities as do the U. R. Fishel White Plymouth Rocks. Then why ponder what to buy or where to buy it when you know that if you buy my White Plymouth Rocks you get more than your money's worth every time.

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and I would like for you to have a copy. I know the many bargains listed therein will interest you. Send two dimes for 56-PAGE CATALOG, the most elaborate poultry catalog ever issued. Write me your wants and I am sure we can do business.

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house to the comfort of its occupants. The main and dominant object should be to so build as to make this possible.

It is the writer's opinion that the open-front drop curtain and canvas frame house has come to stay. Used with intelligence it meets the demands of the fowls, and all poultrymen and all conditions of climate more perfectly than anything advanced to date; at certain seasons of the year it should in some localities be used in a restricted form, even in the daytime on especially severe occasions. The case with which it may be adjusted to meet these trying changes of weather makes it a very pleasant and satisfactory arrangement. The illustration accompanying this article will convey to the reader the general construction of Whitney's improved fresh-air poultry-house, which is offered for your consideration with the greatest of confidence, possessing, as it does, the boiled-down observations and experience of the writer's twenty-five years of practical operations in the fowl yard in several different states and under varying climatic conditions.

Some of its strong points are:

First.—Superior sanitation, entire and restricted fresh-air principle.

Second.—Ease and speed in care, cleaning, and adaption to changing temperatures, seasons, and climates.

Third.—Economy in quantity of material required in its construction, making possible the use of more expensive, durable, and ornate material, at a less expense than the ordinary one-story thirty-two foot house. Taking up the several advantages of this house, more in detail, attention is called to the fact that in this plan you have a thirty-two foot house under sixteen feet of roof, a saving of one-half, in one of the more expensive items in the construction of the fowl house. The two-foot projecting roof on the front protects the roosting quarters sufficiently to admit of no moisture reaching them, but does not obstruct the rays of the sun at some hour of the day reaching every portion of the floor. The canvas curtains are held in place by hooks not hinges, may be removed easily and quickly, may be used on the upper or lower floor openings, or inside hooked to the roof in front

of the roosts, as seems advisable. If you wish to protect your fowls at night, its use is, of course, on the roosting quarters, in snow storms or strong sunshine may be used on the scratching shed during the day, or if conditions seem to warrant, two sets of curtains may be used, one for the roosting room and one for scratching shed. The roosts are supported by chains attached to the roof and roosts by hooks and eyes, and may be removed to be cleaned, oiled, etc., in a moment. Being suspended from above, it gives an unobstructed floor space, avoids the need of drop boards, and makes cleaning from the outside of the building an easy and quick operation; as the upper floor line is four feet from the ground, the attendant does not need to stoop in the least in his work, the closing of the trap-door connecting the roosting room and scratching shed is the simplest of operations, keeping the roosting room perfectly clean and sanitary until required at night; the floor of the scratching shed being of cement, or if desired of tight boards, avoids the loss of any grain or unevenness of surface so often noted in ground floor scratching quarters. This floor is made with an incline of two inches from the front to rear, the twelve-inch board in front is held in position by cleats, and removable, making the cleaning of the scratching shed very easy, and the incline allows of its being washed out, disinfected, etc., with good drainage, quickly drying again.

The eggs are gathered from the outside of yards and building. Provision for mash or dry hopper feeding may also be made under the nest boxes if desired.

In conclusion, we wish to say, we consider if your fowl house is so constructed that an abundance of fresh air, which is under full control, as well as all extremes in temperature, light, freedom from drafts, dark corners or dampness are in evidence, we think, we have pretty nearly covered the ground as far as sanitary conditions are concerned.

If such a house can be constructed within the limits of commonly accepted figures of conservative poultrymen, we certainly have accomplished much toward success in fowl culture. The writer has gone to considerable expense to have full working plans made, including estimates of lumber, cement, wire, roofing material, etc., of this building, which he intends to offer to those who desire to try this house, at reasonable figures. No one need hesitate to erect one in the most rigorous and trying locations, for it will make good if constructed and used with intelligence. —J. W. Whitney.

Notes by the Way

Winter is nearing. Before we realize it the cold months will be here. We do not believe in borrowing trouble, but at the same time the poultryman who does not look ahead is very apt to be caught napping. How are the roofs? How are the walls? How is the stock generally? How are you provided for conveniences when the weather is such that the stock must be indoors? All these matters must have attention. Don't wait until it is too late, and then bemoan your fate.

If the growing stock is not having any setbacks, you can pretty well now tell what can be expected both in the number of pullets and also in the quality. Plan what you want, and gauge matters accordingly.

Friendship Heights Farm

loft of the best Imported and Domestic strains of Pigmy Pouters. **FRIENDSHIP HEIGHTS FARM, FRIENDSHIP HEIGHTS, MD.**

Breeds the best strain of White Wyandottes White Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas and Light Brahma Bantams. An exclusive



The Cultivation of Geese



HE Toulouse is the much-admired goose of England; its size, prolific production, and quick growth have made it popular as a market proposition; its great beauty and imposing presence have made it popular in the exhibition hall. The breeders of Eng-

land have given more attention to the Toulouse than has been bestowed on any other variety of geese in many years.

In describing the Toulouse, an English expert uses the following language:

"The head itself should be large and strong—the eye dark and full, situated somewhat high, and surrounded with a rich orange cere, the throat embellished with as much long and pendulous gullet as can be obtained—lack of gullet is, in a show bird, most objectionable (in my eyes fatal); absence of gullet combined with a snipy beak, an abomination. The neck should be of fair length, thick, and strong; the shoulders broad, the back long, and the tail carried high and well spread. The bow and keep (points of primary importance), must be as deep, straight, and well-filled in in front of the legs as possible, though the latter is a point in which few birds are perfect. The legs and feet should be reddish orange in color and strong in bone, while the paunch and stern, though in the words of the standard, 'not broken down,' must be wide and square.

"The Toulouse, in color, should be a sound gray, avoiding on the one hand lightness or washiness, and on the other extreme darkness or solidity—both failings usually accompanied by lack of lacing, and the latter also often associated with a brown or rusty tone. The large flank feathers in a good specimen are edged almost white, followed by a band of dark gray, and then by the general body color. The back, wing-coverts, and bars should also be laced almost white on the outer edge, but the flights should be solid dark gray, the wing-buts being honey-combed with lacing after the style of a Rouen duck. The tail is white, with a dark-gray band across each feather. Color faults (in addition to those already enumerated), are a tendency, common to many even of the best show geese, to run too light in color (in some instances almost white), on the lower part of the keel; gray feathers (coming to most specimens in a greater or less



CRYSTAL PALACE WINNER, TOULOUSE GOOSE

degree with increasing age) around the base of the bill; patches of color in the parts which should be white and of white where none should be, and also at times an inclination to white in the flights (a fault which occasionally appears even in the best-bred strains, and which, if limited to an odd white feather, can to my mind, be too highly penalized).

"In size, Toulouse geese cannot be too large—that is, in frame, mere weight nowadays, so long as a bird is a healthy weight, inasmuch as it consists of a superfluity of 'flesh,' to be desired. The style, carriage, and whole appearance of the breed should be such as to at once create the impression of extreme size and massiveness.

"The description I have above endeavored to give of an ideal bird applies, in general, equally to the gander and the goose—indeed, to the uninitiated the task of distinguishing the sexes is often one fraught with considerable difficulty, but, though hard to make clear on paper, the difference to an expert is, in the majority of cases, obvious at a glance—even in the case of quite young birds few mistakes being made."

The breeding of geese of all kinds is much the same. Entirely too many people do not realize that in the breeding of geese they should have free range, that they should not be over-fed but reasonably well fed; that they should be

guarded against accident, should be induced to lay in the nest in their house. Where this cannot be done, they must be kept in doors until they have laid their eggs in the morning. Usually a goose will build her nest, if permitted so to do, in a corner or out-of-the-way place, carrying the leaves to construct the nest herself. Here she will deposit her eggs, and usually brood and hatch them where she builds her nest, if permitted so to do. Much trouble is experienced at times with the eggs, or rather the egg-shells being so hard that the goslings cannot break through. Where the mother goose has an opportunity to swim each day in a pool of water and return with moist plumage to her nest there is less trouble from this. When a number of goslings are to be grown, give the mother goose four or five of the eggs, and if you are an expert at hatching duck eggs in an incubator, place the balance of your goose eggs in a machine, watching them very carefully, keeping sufficient moisture, sprinkling or moistening the shells at hatching time so that the goslings will come forth freely. Goose eggs will hatch better when placed under the mother goose than if put in the incubator, but if you must, use the incubator as well, giving all the goslings to the mother goose. The damper you can have the shells within reason, both in the incubator and under the goose, the better will be the results, but remember this can be overdone. Some use warm water, which shows above ninety degrees by the thermometer, taking the goose eggs in their two hands, and submerge the egg for half a minute in the water, then return it to the goose or to the incubator. This may be done once a day for two or three days prior to the time of hatching, but where the mother goose makes her nest near the waterside, she will moisten the shells quite sufficiently through swimming in the pools and returning to the nest with moist plumage. All the goslings should be given to the care of the mother goose to rear and look after.

The best diet that can possibly be used for young goslings is a mixture of hard-boiled egg, one part bread crumbs, one part Spratt's meal, moistened or softened in warm water one-half. These three ingredients mixed together make a splendid food for the young goslings until they are two or three days old. Bread soaked in milk that has been scalded—not boiled—and a mixture of scalded sweet milk, bread crumbs, and bran into a dry mash, is good for the young goslings. They



TOULOUSE GANDER

must have a plentiful supply of green food from the very start. Nothing is better at the beginning than lettuce or finely-cut young clover and very young greens of any kind.

Drinking water should be at hand. The goslings, like young ducks, first eat a little and then take a swallow or two of water. If the water is not provided they may choke themselves to death if they have a sufficient food supply without the water at hand to wash it down.

Keep the young goslings moving about as much as possible after they are three or four days old. So soon as they are fit to follow the mother goose with safety, give them free range, and compel them to exercise a great deal through walking over the range in search of green food. Feed but little after their feathers begin to grow; giving the largest food supply at night to induce them to come home where they can be confined, if necessary, from dangers that confront them.

The best article that we have seen on the rearing of geese was from the pen of Will Hooley, of England, which was published in the Feathered World:

"There is much truth in Pope's saying, for of all classes of poultry geese give the least trouble

with regard to management; in fact, the less 'management' they have the better. By this I infer that they should lead a natural life. It is simply ruination to stock birds to feed them heavily with soft food and grain for the goose is a grazer, and stock never do better than when allowed unlimited range over grass land. Some lands are too poor to furnish entire support for the geese, and in these cases, and also when the grass range is limited to an acre or so, some other class of food will have to be supplied. In a case like this just a little soft food should be allowed in the morning, one of the most economical mixtures being bran and pea-meal, well scalded and allowed to cool, and then mixed with ground oats or fine middlings. If this mash can be made with skim-milk, it would then form an ideal diet. The breakfast must be a square one, and if the geese soon wander away, it is a fair indication that they have not had too much; on the other hand, if they sit about round the homestead, less food should be given on subsequent mornings. If other poultry are kept there would be no objection to giving the geese a similar ration, particularly so if it contained cooked green vegetables. When evening comes, a few oats may be allowed, and now and then a little wheat.

"It is very essential that they should have a good, dry bed at night. Straw, bracken dried ferns, and peat moss, are all good and suitable litters.

"Successful hatching depends on early mating. Proverbially long-lived, they are not so ardent in their courtships as are other races of poultry. This is why we hear so much about infertile eggs from amateurs keeping geese. Whenever possible they should be mated up by Christmas day, or sooner in the case of old birds. The best results are produced from fully matured birds, and a two-year-old gander, with three-year-old geese, will give better youngsters than yearlings. Geese will breed successfully up to the age of eight or ten years, and there are individuals that will hatch and rear at much greater ages. They are, no doubt at their best between the ages of two and six years. A gander and three geese constitute a breeding team. The yearling geese commence to lay earlier than the older birds. Embdens frequently commence laying in February, but sooner or later wish to sit—for the Emb-

den is a sitting variety, and will hatch and rear its own young. If she is debarred from sitting she will generally lay a second batch three weeks from the complement of the first one, and as this is a splendid time for stock birds, it is well to let her follow her inclination and hatch and rear a brood.

"There is some uncertainty about the time the eggs take to hatch. The rule is twenty-eight to thirty days. If a goose lays a batch of eggs very rapidly, they will be all the more likely to hatch on the twenty-eighth day; if she takes a long time to lay the batch they will hatch on the thirtieth day. The same thing occurs if the eggs are kept for the same time after being laid. If it is desired that the goose should sit, the eggs may be left in the nest unless the weather is frosty, and she will then be induced to go broody at an early date, if of a sitting disposition; otherwise the eggs may be removed daily and given to broody hens when convenient. Taking the eggs away daily results in a greater number of eggs being laid. The goose always likes to sit where she has laid her eggs, and should, therefore, be encouraged to lay in a convenient place. A goose will cover ten to fifteen eggs according to her



WHITE EMBDEN GEES

size. A good big farmyard hen will cover four to seven goose eggs. Of course everything depends on the size of the goose eggs, and the size of the hen; some eggs are so small that a hen would cover seven or eight. They can also be hatched under turkeys, which will cover more eggs than an ordinary hen. When the goose is about to lay she will be seen collecting straws and litter with the object of making a nest; when going broody she will remain much longer in the nest than usual. The less fussing over the goose has the better. In a farmyard she will generally come off to feed when she hears the other birds being fed, and if a loose bundle of straw be left near the nest, she will cover the eggs before leaving the shed. Geese are more sagacious than hens, and the sitting goose will not be interfered with by the others. The general plan is to allow the goose to go on and off as she pleases. The watchful gander will see that she is not unduly interfered with, and both he and she are very vicious at these times, and are capable of inflicting severe injuries, especially on children and strangers; with their customary attendant they are more docile. I knew one old lady who would stroke the goose on the nest, and pull newly hatched goslings from under her without the least resistance from the goose; in fact, the old goose seemed to enjoy having her family admired, but these sort are few and far between.

"The nest is better made on the ground than if made on a boarded floor, frequent sprinkling of



TOULOUSE GOSLINGS

the eggs with tepid water is necessary in dry weather, especially so when a farmyard hen is used.

"Goslings are hardy little things and require very little brooding; the breeder must use his discretion. In moderately mild weather the goslings may be left to run by themselves when ten days old, though some prefer to allow them to be brooded for three weeks. They require a big, roomy coop, without a floor, as a damp, greasy, either wooden or concrete floor soon brings leg-weak troubles in its train, for it is very essential that they should have a firm foothold on the earth, or severe sprains, or other irreparable injuries are certain to supervene. The coop should be placed in a sheltered place, but not where it will have the hot noonday sun beating down on it. For the first fortnight a small piece of land should be hurdled off, to prevent the youngsters from wandering away and becoming over-tired; wattled hurdles answer, so does eighteen-inch wire netting, which is fixed to two-feet long pegs, threading through the meshes, and driven into the ground. The whole affair is then easily rolled up, pegs and all, when done with. (Both goose and gander evince great interest in the family for some weeks after they are hatched.) They require feeding every two hours for the first day or two, or three days, then five times a day, until three weeks old; after this age reduce the meals to four and three per day and finally to two, as the birds are large enough to forage for the greater part of their living during the day. Future stock birds, especially, should be sparingly fed and induced to forage as much as possible after they are from eight to ten weeks old. It is most important that future stock birds should never be allowed to fatten with market geese.

"The goslings should be given a good start early in life. They do not eat much, therefore good food can be afforded. One very successful goose breeder gives biscuit meal, simply scalded and allowed to cool. A more economical mash would be to dry the biscuit meal, simply scalded and allowed to cool. A more economical mash would be to dry the biscuit meal off with fine middlings, or ground oats. A little choppe l grass



AFRICAN GEESSE

or other green food should be given daily during the first few days of their lives; they enjoy fishing it out of the water vessels. The new cooked cereal foods are eminently suited for goose-feeding, especially where great size is required, and if they could be moistened with skim-milk, and dried with a little oatmeal, it would tend to make huge-framed birds. Many geese have a great aversion to animal food in the shape of meat, but skim-milk forms an admirable substitute. When a week old cooked vegetables can be added to the mash, excepting potatoes, in the case of stock birds. Biscuit-meal, cooked vegetables, and oatmeal or fine middlings, all make an excellent feed. Ground oats and skim-milk are also very useful, and the more changes, consistent with economy, the better. When the goslings are a fortnight old, cooked wheat, scalded or boiled, mixed with pea-meal and ground oats or middlings, makes a capital change to give for supper. When from seven to eight weeks old

they can be given oats or wheat for supper, especially when they have been foraging in grass runs all day. On an unlimited range it is a good plan to give grain morning and night, or vegetable mash in the morning, and grain at night. When eight to ten weeks old those that are to be sold as green geese should be fattened as below, while those retained for stock or Christmas may get almost all their own living on pasture land, or stubbles. It is as well to offer them grain at night, but if they have found plenty in the fields, they will eat very little of it.

"The essential principles of fattening geese are all alike. Good, rich food, and quietness are the sine qua non of success. Green geese are young grass-reared geese from eight to twelve weeks old that have received a final fattening without being taken off the grass runs. Cooked potatoes and finely ground barley meal, with a little melted fat is an effective and economical diet. The evening meal should be grain, either dry or partly cooked. The geese wanted for the Christmas market need two meals per day, and the birds are better if confined to a roomy paddock. At that time of the year small potatoes cooked and dried off with barley meal and fine middlings make an excellent breakfast; oats or wheat to be given at night. Any good food as long as cheap could be incorporated into the above mash; a little Indian meal or rye flour could also be added. The amateur or the one with a few birds, had better not attempt to coop the birds; we know that thousands and thousands of geese are bought at an early age and fattened in small semi-dark cages, but it is a business with such people; splendid results can be obtained by the above feeding. When a late-hatched flock is purchased in October or November, there is a decided advantage gained by night feeding. Breakfast should be at seven or eight o'clock, second meal at two to three o'clock, and a good supper of soft food nine to ten o'clock, given in their shed. If a lamp is hung up an hour or so previously, they will be quite ready for their food when taken. They are better put up to fatten in batches, so that a whole batch may be killed off at once.

The Black Rose-combed Bantam



NO OTHER fowl, except the Black Hamburg, has been so improved in the past ten years as the Black Rose-combed Bantam. The Black Rose-combed Bantam of to-day is a miniature Black Hamburg

The male has an enormously long tail which sweeps backward. If measured from the root to the tip of the tail it will be found that the tail formation sweeps farther back than the length of the body from the root of the tail to the point of the breast. The carriage of the wing of the Rose-combed Bantam is different from what it was a few years ago. The illustration in our Standard shows the wings carried very low; the present English Standard demand lifts the wing farther up, and places it near the end of the saddle-plumage as the lowest wing line. The wings of the female are carried equally well up.

For producing the Rose-combed Bantams, as shown at the present day, it is conceded that double mating must be made use of. The mat-



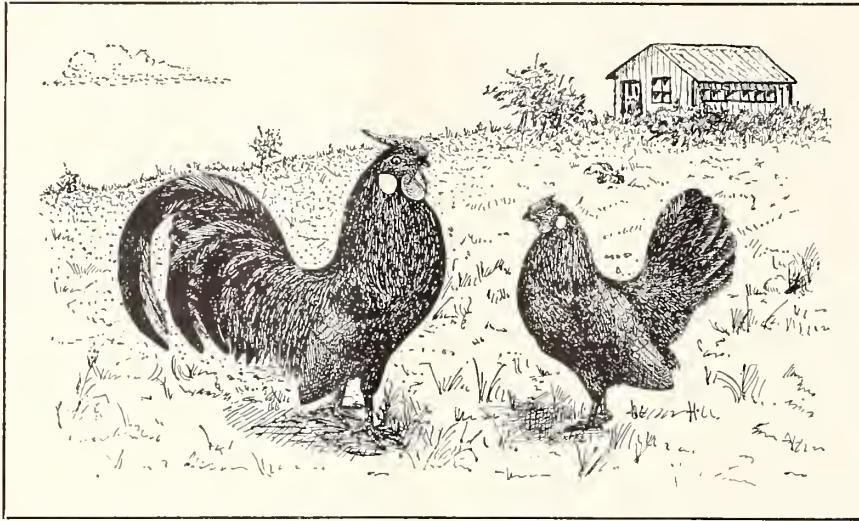
A LITTLE BEAUTY

ing which produces the exhibition cock bird has so much more tail and comb development than is permissible in the pullet that the double-mating

system has been adopted by the English fancier. We have gathered information relative to this, which we give for the benefit of our readers. The notes below were written by Mr. H. Inman, for Feathered World.

Having been asked by the editress to write a series of articles on Black Rose-combed Bantams, I have much pleasure in doing so. The information and advice given in this article will appeal more especially to the novice than the professional, and if to such my efforts prove to be of helpful service, and make their hobby a success, I shall feel I have been of some little help in the Fancy.

The Black Rose-combed Bantam is one of the oldest and at the same time the most beautiful and charming variety of Bantam we possess, and the popularity to which it has ever been accustomed seems to increase as time rolls on, and for this reason alone it is a variety that a beginner in the Fancy would do well to take up. From a monetary point of view it is also a variety worth cultivating, as the demand for good birds is always equal to the supply, and the prices obtained for first-class specimens contrast



PAIR OF BLACK ROSE-COMBS

favorably with that of any breed, either large or small. Some breeders make a very good income, and in one or two instances I have known of men making over £200 per year. Though these are isolated cases, much enjoyment and profit can be secured by the breeding of Black Rose-combed Bantams.

A great advantage in keeping this or any other variety of Bantam is that the matter of space or accommodation need not be taken largely into account, as the birds will thrive equally as well, if proper management is exercised, in a small back garden as they will in a more extensive run.

Naturally, the first thing the young fancier will have to take into consideration is the accommodation he will have to provide for his pets, and a great deal of his success will depend upon the structures he erects for them. In these progressive times it is hardly worth while building the houses himself, as the prices for good substantial buildings are within the reach of almost all. To those who prefer making the houses themselves, very suitable and at the same time substantial houses can be made out of packing and piano cases, which can easily be obtained in any town or village. The span-roof design of house is certainly the most attractive looking, but personally I prefer the lean-to, and as one from a health point of view can claim no advantage over the other, it is best for the owner himself to decide upon the class of house he will go in for.

For a breeding pen of birds, say from four to eight or ten birds, a span-roof house measuring 4 feet long, 3 feet wide, 4 feet high to ridge, and 2 feet 6 inches to eaves is quite sufficient. A lean-to house for the same purpose must measure 4 feet long, 3 feet wide, 4 feet high at front, and 2 feet 6 inches at back. A lean-to covered-in run about 10 feet long and 4 feet wide can be attached to the house, and even if no further ground is available the birds will do very well. The sides, back, and top of the run should be composed of boards, and the greater part of the front of wire netting.

Where space is at a premium the house might be raised from the ground, which will be the means of making the runs larger. My own runs and houses are built on this principle, but I have larger runs into which I can let the birds out as occasion demands. The larger runs, which are mostly of grass, vary in size, measuring from 10 to 20 yards by 20 yards.

Having explained what I think is a very suitable house and run, the next important point is the question of feeding your stock birds. This is

a very important point, and one which any young fancier would do well to consider and study carefully. It is a bad plan to overfeed them, as the birds then are inclined to get lazy, and instead of foraging about for insect life, calmly stay in one place until the next feeding time comes around. This means that the production of eggs is lessened, and the functional organs of the body get deranged, thus producing many of the illnesses from which the feathered tribe suffer. A feed twice a day is quite sufficient for the birds, and regularity in the time of feeding should be maintained. Some fanciers believe in feeding three times a day, but it is a practise I do not approve of, though the table scraps might with advantage be given as a noonday pick-up. Of course, the hours of feeding in summer will have to be different to those of winter; in the former the first meal might be given between 8 and 9 a. m., and the evening meal about 5 or 6 p. m.; in winter the morning feed should be given as soon as daylight appears, say 8 a. m., and the evening meal about 3:30 or 4 p. m.

The first meal of the day should be composed of any of the well-known brands of biscuit meal, of which I prefer the chicken size, this being about the right size for Bantams. The meal should be scalded with boiling water and dried off with thirds; this makes one of the finest soft feeds that can be given to Bantams. See that all the food is eaten up, as if any is left lying about it only becomes stale, and if eaten in such a state is likely to have injurious effects upon the birds' systems. If a noonday meal is considered advisable, the table scraps or a little finely-chopped meat is quite sufficient. The afternoon feed should always consist of hard corn. Good, sound, small red wheat, with an occasional feed of good dari, is best. Once a week canary-seed might with advantage be given for the evening feed.

Fresh water must always be at hand, and this in summer-time should be renewed at least twice a day. Boxes containing a plentiful supply of grit and oyster-shell should be placed in the runs, and if green food, in the form of a grass run, is not available, a supply of this should be given two or three times a week. Watercress is a valuable green food for rose-combs, and when obtainable should be given in preference to any other form of green food. If the course of feeding I have recommended is adopted, the young fancier need have no fear but that his birds will do well, and that eggs will be plentiful when they are most required.

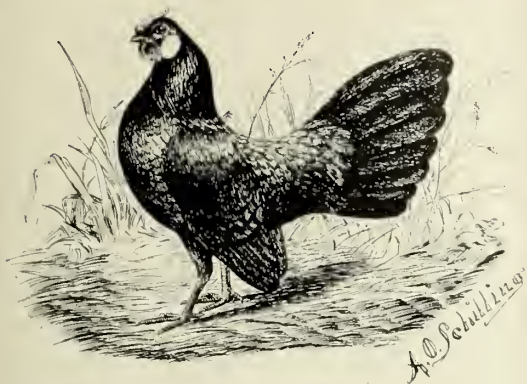
Having dealt with the housing and feeding of the stock birds, I will endeavor to point out the

type of bird to select for the mating up to produce exhibition birds, but in the first place it will be as well to describe the standard of excellence, drawn up I believe by the Variety Bantam Club, because a fancier going in for this breed should become fully acquainted with all the points necessary in a good exhibition specimen.

Cockerel.—Comb: Neat, long, square, and well-filled in the front, set firmly on the head, tapering off in width to the setting on of the leader. Top perfectly level and full of work, *i. e.*, crowded with little round spikes. Leader set on with a stout base, firm, long, perfectly straight, and tapering to a point. The comb rising slightly from the front to the back, the leader rising also, and at the same angle as the comb. Beak: Rather short, stout at the base, and black. Head: Broad and short. Face: Brilliant cherry red, and of fine texture. Wattles: Same shade as comb and face, round, neat, and of fine texture. Eyes: Hazel or brown. Lobes: Absolutely round, having nicely-rounded edges, thick, and of uniform thickness all over, set firmly on the face, perfectly smooth, of kid-like texture, and spotlessly white in color, especially near the wattles, proportioned in size to the bird, but not smaller than a sixpence or larger than a shilling. Neck: Rather short, and covered with wide hackle feathers, and having a well-defined curve at the back, the hackle falling gracefully and plentifully over the shoulders and wing-bows, and reaching out nearly to the tail. Shoulders: Broad and flat. Chest: Broad, and carried well forward and upward, showing a bold curve from wing-bow to wing-bow. Back: Short, broad, and flat. Stern: Flat, broad, and thick, *i. e.*, not running off to nothing at the setting on of the tail, and covered with a profusion of long saddle-feathers, hanging down on either side like a fringe, and extending from the tail to the middle of the back. Tail: Carried well back, consisting of broad feathers, overlapping one another neatly, sound black in color (a point of rare quality would be such feathers bearing a strong green sheen). Sickles: Long, broad from base to end, well circled round with a bold sweep (the inner tail-feathers not protruding beyond the sickles). Furnishing Feathers: Broad from base to end, and uniformly circled with the sickles, tips level and hanging somewhat shorter than the sickles. Side Hangers: Broad and long, extra bright



BLACK ROSE-COMBED MALE



BLACK ROSE-COMBED HEN

green in color, and together with the saddle hackles, hanging down gracefully and filling the space between the stern and the wing-ends. Wings: Flight feathers of sound black, and wide (each feather rounding off with a broad end, not too long, but in keeping with the bird's cobbliness), carried rather low, showing the front half of the thighs only, with a clearly-defined wing-bar of broad feathers, extra bright green in color. Legs: Thighs set well apart, short, stout at setting on, tapering to the hocks, and covered with sound black feathers. Shanks: Sound black, rather short and round, small, and of fine texture. Toes: Sound black to ends, and furnished with white toe-nails. Color: As bright green in sheen as possible all over, from the throat to the sickle ends. Weight: Not exceeding twenty ounces. General Appearance: Thick set or cobby (without being dumpy and coarse). Serious Faults: Stiltiness, narrow chest, narrow back, hollow-fronted comb, coarse bone, light legs, tight-up wings, purple sheen, purple barring—which should almost amount to disqualification—brown or grizzled flights, colored feathers, "narrow feathered," white in face, blushed lobe. Disqualifications: Cut comb; skinned or mutilated face; altered, removed, or added feather; artificial coloring of any part of a bird.

Pullet.—Comb: Neat, long, square, and well filled in the front, and set firmly on the head, tapering off in width to the setting on of the leader. Top perfectly level and full of work—i. e. crowded with little round spikes. Leader: Set on with a stout base, firm, long, perfectly straight, and tapering to a point. The comb rising slightly from the front to the back, the leader rising also, and at the same angle as the comb. Beak: Rather short, stout at the base, and black. Head: Broad and short. Face: Brilliant cherry red and of fine texture. Wattles: Same shade as comb and face, round, neat, and of fine texture. Eyes: Hazel or brown. Lobes: Absolutely round, having nicely-rounded edges, thick, and of uniform thickness all over, set firmly on the face, perfectly smooth, of kid-like texture, and spotlessly white in color, especially near the wattles, proportioned in size to the bird, but not larger than a three-penny piece. Neck: Rather short and covered with wide hackle feathers of nice length, and having a well-defined curve at the back. Shoulders: Broad and flat. Chest: Broad and carried well forward and upward, showing bold curve from wing-bow to wing-bow. Back: Short, broad and flat. Stern: Flat, broad and thick—i. e., not running off to nothing at the setting of the tail, and having an abundance of saddle-feathers, of sound green color. Tail: Carried well back, consisting of broad feathers, overlapping one another neatly, sound black in color (a point of rare quality would be such feathers bearing a

strong green sheen). Wings: Flight feathers of sound black and wide (each feather rounding off with a broad end—not too long, but in keeping with the bird's cobbliness), carried rather higher than the cockerel's, but not by any means tight up to the body, and having a clearly defined wing-bar of broad feathers, extra bright green in color. Legs: Thighs set well apart, short, stout at setting on, tapering to the hocks, and covered with sound black feathers. Shanks: Sound black, rather short and round, small and of fine texture. Toes: Sound black to ends, and furnished with white toe-nails. Color: As bright green in sheen as possible all over from the throat to the tips of the tail. Weight: Not exceeding sixteen ounces. General Appearance: Thick set or cobby (without being dumpy and coarse). Serious Faults: Stiltiness, narrow chest, narrow back, hollow-fronted comb, coarse bone, light legs, tight-up wings, purple sheen, purple barring—which should almost amount to disqualification—brown or grizzled flights, colored feathers, "narrow feathered," white in face, blushed lobe. Disqualifications: Cut comb; skinned or mutilated face; altered, removed, or added feather; artificial coloring of any part of a bird.

You must have Rose-combed Bantams very small, as this is one of the chief requirements, and with this must go shape, style, headpoints and feathers. The comb cannot fit too closely to the head, should be of a most perfect wedge-shape, long, full of work or points, and set on the head even more attractive than the comb of the Hamburgs; the lobe nice in size, round, and of perfect texture; the face, wattles, throat, eyes, and beak perfectly formed.

Length and breadth of feather most important; neck, hackle, saddle, and tail-coverts long and profuse. It is thought that it is better to have the tail feathers blunt at the point, rather than pointed. Fine, slender bone in the shank is desirable. The feathers should fit closely to the body, and the main tail feathers in a pullet-breeding male should rise above the sickle-feathers, while in the cockerel-producing males, the main sickle must stand well up and over the main tail feathers.

In mating for the production of cockerels, the females that have been bred directly in line for male production should be saved for this pur-

pose. The wings of these are longer, so is the tail feathering, the neck heavier, and the breast more prominent. The shanks of the male bird should be longer than is desirable in the female.

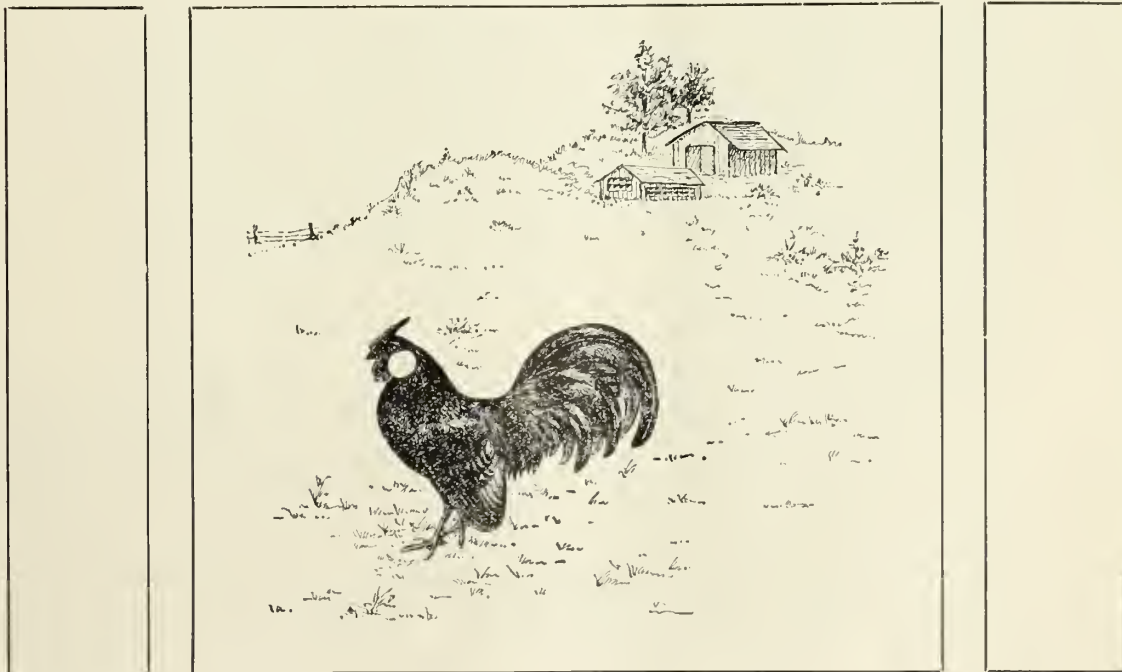
On the other hand, the males and females made use of for producing pullets have less length of tail-plumage in both specimens, the wings not so long, neck more slender and beautifully curved, lobes not quite so prominent. Some of the best strains in England are bred along these lines until the males and females of the two matings are as distinctive, one from the other, as are Wyandottes from Plymouth Rocks.

In describing a pullet-breeding pen, one of the best English experts states that pullets are harder to produce than are good cockerels. There are fewer well established pullet-breeding strains than cockerel-bred strains. Many of the pullets are bred by luck more than care. Those who have a pullet-breeding strain are but few, and the expert can tell the product of their yards at first sight.

One of the best pullet-breeding strains was established from a female that was perfect in every way. The hen was mated to a cockerel that had a beautiful head and comb. A half-blood to the hen from this mating was bred to the mother hen again. This mating succeeded beyond all expectation. Other cockerels were produced from the same mating that were bred to their half sisters, until a pullet-breeding strain was established, the equal of which has never been excelled in any breed or variety which goes to the Crystal Palace Show.

The great difficulty which now confronts the purchaser of stock to produce his own is the fact that he is usually the recipient of a cockerel bred from the pullet-producing strain. This he mates, hoping to produce the finest exhibition cockerels from such a cross. Disappointment follows the same, as it would if you bred a cockerel-bred Barred Plymouth Rock into your pullet-producing strain.

Another method of producing them from the single mating is being followed by many fanciers. While these have not been so successful in producing males of the highest character, they have produced some beautiful females and males better than the average. If this system were followed long enough, and with sufficient



AN ATTRACTIVE SPECIMEN

care, it might succeed. The only way to succeed at all with the production of Rose-combed Bantams is to have the finest specimens possible to be produced for use in your matings. It is absolutely impossible to produce the finest exhibition Rose-combed Bantams from inferior specimens.

Color in Rose-combed Bantams must be considered the same as in any other fowls. Clear black plumage can only be produced from pure black plumage that has been bred in line and cultivated for a series of years. Pure white can only be produced from specimens that are absolutely white, and have been bred as such for a series of years. To produce Black Rose-combed Bantams or White Rose-combed Bantams, the same rules as to shape and other requirements must be followed in both, the only difference being that the one has the clean, clear white plumage with the pinkish-white shanks and beak, while the other has the lustrous black plumage, with black shanks and beak.

There are some varieties of Bantams that have value other than their exhibition qualities. The Rose-combed Bantams have none for the reason that they are tender and difficult to care for. They do not, as do the Cochin and Brahma Bantams, produce a sufficient number of eggs to make them of any value as a table proposition, nor is the carcass so desirable for table purposes; but there is no bantam so beautiful, so attractive, nor is there any that will sell for a higher price than will a Black or White Rose-combed Bantam of exquisite form and finish. To illustrate, the care given by the expert bantam fancier to his growing stock, we copy further from Feathered World the process of feeding and caring for the young stock.

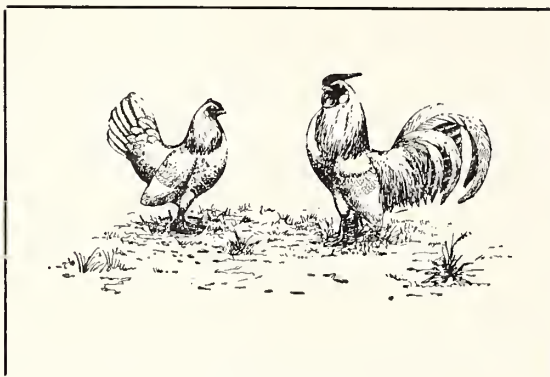
Now for the question of feeding. The first feed must be composed of hard-boiled eggs, and here the clear eggs taken from the hen on the seventh day can be used. They must be chopped up fine and mixed with bread crumbs and a little pinhead oatmeal. This should form the staple food for the first few days, varied with boiled rice, dried off with thirds. Rice will to a big extent counteract any signs of diarrhoea—rather a troublesome ailment among chickens. Feed little and often, and never leave any lying about to go stale.

At the end of four or five days fine biscuit meal can be introduced as one of the feeds. It must be scalded with boiling water and dried off with some kind of meal—middlings or thirds. Only make sufficient at a time for one meal, as it is then more sweet and wholesome than mixing a quantity sufficient for two or three meals. For the evening feed canary seed or some of the dry chick foods can now be introduced, and when they get a little older dari, groats, and wheat should be given alternately with the canary seed.

Occasionally for one of the meals during the day bread and milk can with advantage be given, this being a very good pick-me-up, especially when the chickens are making a lot of feather.

For the first fortnight the chickens should be fed every two or three hours. After this up to three months four or five times a day will suffice, dropping this at the latter age to three meals. A small amount of fine chopped lean meat may occasionally be given, and if no grass run is attainable green food or cooked vegetables of some kind must be given. Fine flint grit must always be within reach, this being a very important matter, and it is wonderful to see the amount the little creatures will devour.

The question of giving water is now approached. Opinions vary greatly on this question, and I suppose always will. To those who intend going in solely for dry chick food, a mode of feeding I do not approve of for Rose-combs, as I think it has a tendency to stunt the growth



WHITE ROSE-COMBS

of the feather, of course water will be indispensable; but where soft food is given I prefer the chickens to be without water until at least they are six or eight weeks old. In soft food feeding, where water is withheld there is, in my opinion, far less danger of bowel troubles than would otherwise be the case. Flowers of sulfur or a little linseed may now and then be judiciously added to the food, to help the chickens in their feathering. The linseed should be boiled or allowed to steep in water before being given.

When the chickens are ready to leave the hen the sexes should be separated. If the accommodation is limited the cockerels can be run in one pen and the pullets in another, but as the former are very pugnacious customers it will be found necessary to introduce an old stock cock, who will generally see to peace being restored before much mischief or harm has been done. Where, however, space is plentiful a better plan is to pick out the most promising cockerels and run them singly with a few pullets in small coops and runs.

The leader nipped off or a bite across the lobe generally means a good bird spoiled, so far as exhibition purposes go; but by following the plan I have mentioned such like catastrophies will be avoided.

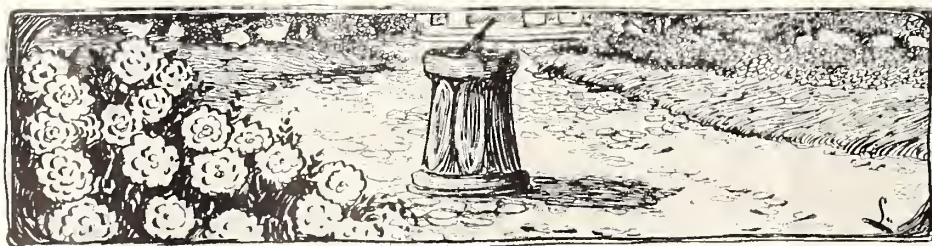
As the cockerels progress more attention will have to be paid to them. Massaging the lobes with soap and water will develop them surprisingly. The comb and leader will also need looking to.

Much has been said at various times about manufacturing the headgear of Rose-combs. I think it would be futile to deny that such practices are adopted, but hardly to the extent some writers would have us to believe. Faking is done in almost every breed, and in most of them quite as much as in the Rose-comb. I am no advocate for cutting, carving, or stitching combs and lobes, and I trust to see the time come when such work will be at an end. That cockerels with the best of head properties, needing no manufacturing, can be bred goes without saying, and I know of many of the greatest of last season's winners that never had a cut or stitch upon them. I need not go further into this matter, as enough has been said at one time and another, and it will not mend matters to do so.

There are, however, legitimate means to be used whereby the growth of a comb can be improved. Pressing the comb down, especially at the front if inclined to be leafy, will help the comb to grow as desired. Working the back of the comb and the leader between the finger and thumb will be the means of lengthening the leader, and also give it the slight upward tendency required. Beyond such means as these no breeder should go. These operations need to be done two or three times a week at least.

The growing feathers more particularly in the tail, will also need to be regularly looked at, to see that none of them are quill-bound. If they should happen to be so, the dry scale must be gently worked off, so that the feather can be released. If this is not done, the scale eats into the quill of the feather and spoils the appearance of the whole tail. If the birds progress satisfactorily, their owner will begin to look forward to the show where he intends them to make their debut to the exhibition world.

When the Rose-combed Bantam has been carefully grown and prepared for the show-room, it can be greatly improved if washed once or twice thoroughly clean and its feathers nicely groomed. When this is done, if placed in an exhibition coop and trained to stand on its toes as should a Rose-combed Bantam of quality, it will step in the coop at any exhibition, and win hands down over those that have been poorly bred, badly grown and untrained for the exhibition-pen.





Columbian Wyandottes



IN A former issue we published an article on Columbian Plymouth Rocks, in which we gave the standard for Columbian Wyandottes used by the English Poultry Association. We called especial attention to the feature of the Standard which calls for color that shall

shall be pearly-white, entirely free from ticking in both males and females.

In closing an article on Columbian Wyandottes Theodore Hewes states that you should not be frightened at a little ticking in body and back color for a time at least, but qualifies this by saying: "If by getting this you have good lacing in neck and tail."

In describing the winning Columbians at the Boston Show, we mentioned the fact that the females that won the preference had black ticking, stripes, or hair lines, whichever way you wish to describe it, in back and breast plumage. While this may be admissible in the breeding-pen, we wish to ask our readers whether they believe this should be encouraged in the show-pen.

The most desirable description that can possibly be given for Columbian Wyandottes is to state that they should possess true Wyandotte type shape, and characteristics; that these should be present to a marked degree, and in addition to this, they should have perfect markings the same as is desired for Light Brahmas.

The Light Brahma should be pure white marked with black. Every one is familiar with the most desirable kind of striping for a hackle plumage of the Light Brahma male, and the black centering in the hackle of the female. This same true, clean, clear white and black should be present in the hackle of the male and the female Columbian Wyandotte.

The wing markings should be black and white, the same as the wings of the Light Brahmas; as, for instance, the flight feathers of the wing

should be black below the shaft with a white edging in the upper web of the flight feathers. The same is almost true of the secondaries. In other words, the larger half of the web of the wing feather should be black, the lesser half white. Whenever the white encroaches upon that portion which should be black, the bird is that much less desirable as a producer and an exhibition specimen. The main tail plumage in both male and female should be absolutely black; coverts black edged with white. The balance of the body plumage should be pure white. Whenever specimens depart from this true Light Brahma color and markings, they have left the beaten path of quality, have gone into a fancier's imaginary condition (and fanciers can imagine that they are right and the Standard wrong), and become smutty-black-ticked plumaged specimens that

should not be encouraged within the exhibition hall.

The fanciers are not always the best prepared to select quality descriptions for the Standard. We know that many of them will take absolute issue with us on this proposition, but the evidence is in favor of our statements. Every bad feature that has ever cropped into the Standard has gained admission there as the result of an overpowering influence of fanciers to have it there. Every one should be willing to admit that clean, clear-white body color of both male and female is much more to be admired than possibly can be black tickings upon the backs of either male or female, or in any part of the surface plumage.

The time was when the Light Brahma was the king-pin of New England Poultry Shows. At one time they were strong enough to hold



COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

their own in an individual Brahma Show in Boston. Then the Brahma was not handicapped with its present-day undesirability. Look at the capon heads, the bad-shaped tails and the tick plumage of the winners in the Light Brahma classes at both New York and Boston the past few years. The results, what? Fewer and fewer are shown each year, and the Brahma has commenced its disintegration even as a producer of capons and soft roasters throughout New England. Some claim the Brahmas have become undesirable egg-producers, undesirable market poultry, and proof is at hand that they will soon

to an almost forgotten position and find itself in the Any Other Variety classes.

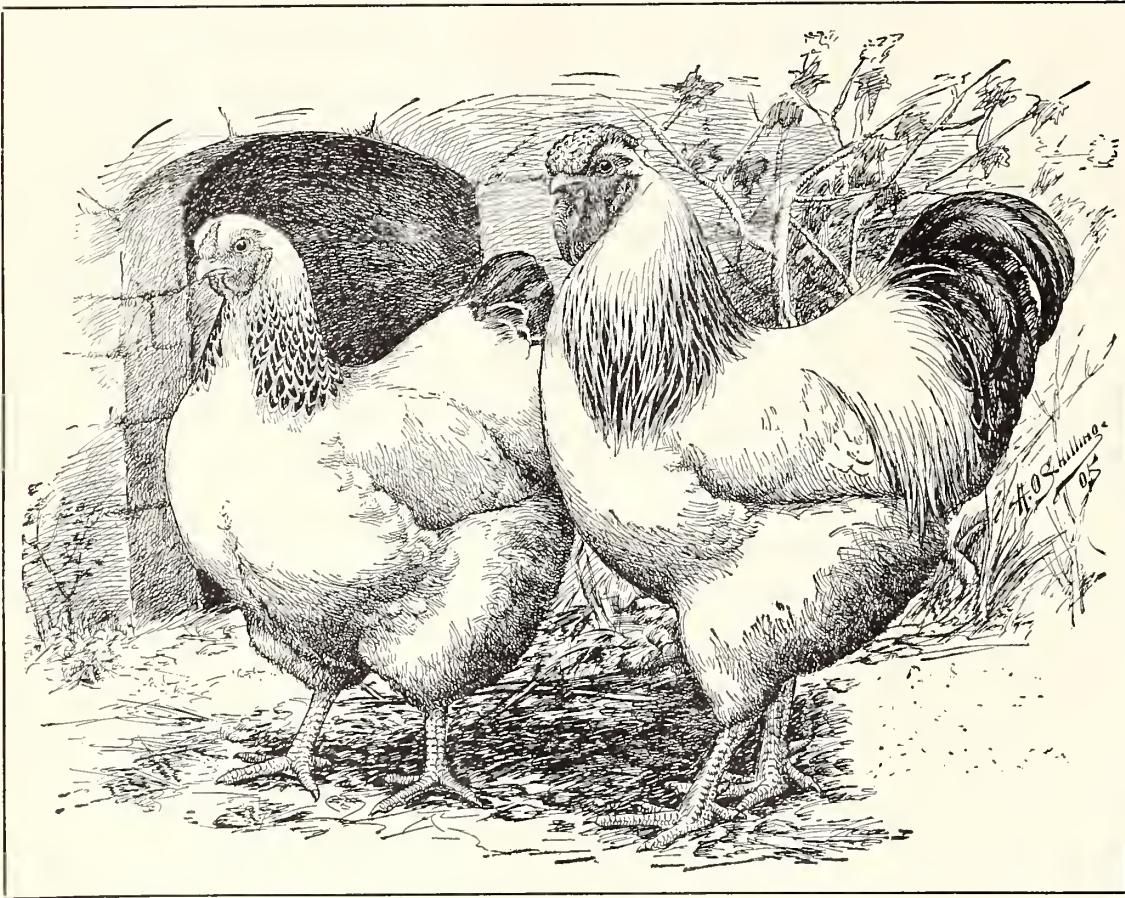
The question of origin of the Columbian Wyandotte needs but little consideration. They have been and can be again produced through the union of White Wyandottes and Light Brahmas. No matter how, when, or where they originated, they should be trained into the one true Wyandotte shape and that character of Light Brahma color and markings that will make them popular and continue them in the ascendancy among poultry possibilities. There is no question but that the one-day superior and most popular varieties

In conversation with farmers we have met during the past year, and asking them what kind of fowls they kept, many stated: "We used to keep the Barred Plymouth Rocks, but they have grown so very dark in plumage and shank that our market hucksters have induced us to change for white varieties." So long as the Plymouth Rocks were a nice clear color in plumage, beak, and shanks, they pleased every one, but of late years the market buyers pay more for the white-plumaged fowls for market. "This is changing the tide," they said, "in our locality from the Barred Plymouth Rocks to white-feathered fowls."

This is a question which should have the speedy consideration of the fanciers and breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks; this is a question which should confront those who desire the Columbian variety; this is a question which should be considered by the fanciers throughout the entire Standard, because the final reckoning of popularity in every kind and character of fowl is their desirability as market poultry. A year or two ago, at least seventy-five per cent. of all market poultry had the color of plumage of the Barred Plymouth Rock; to-day not to exceed fifty per cent. are of this kind of coloring. This has come about as the result of preferment of the purchasers for the cleaner-plumaged fowl, as against the darker color of the present-day Barred Plymouth Rock.

Now, if the Columbian-colored fowls are trained into a very dark-plumaged fowl, with undercolor of a slate or smutty shade, it will finally influence the clean color of skin, shank, and beak, and count against their natural value as market poultry.

The Standard describes the absolute color-demands for the Light Brahma. It tells us that the back of the male shall be white in surface color, saddle white, but that if saddle-hangers evidence some black, it shall not be considered a defect. In females back absolutely white throughout. In the Columbian Wyandotte the same conditions are demanded, except that the statement is made that black prevalent in back shall not disqualify, but be considered a serious defect. The question for the Columbian Wyandotte breeders to decide is, shall the Columbian Wyandotte be clean, clear white in the surface color of body plumage, or shall it be ticked and marked with black? This is the question that will come up for decision prior to the readjustment of the Standard revision that is to be completed by 1910. It behooves the club that has charge of the interest of the Columbian Wyandotte and the Columbian Plymouth Rock to take hold of this question seriously and at once, and to have a thorough understanding and reach a decision as to just what they wish the fowl of the future to be.



PRIZE-WINNERS

follow the Cochin into exclusion from the show-room. The cause of this can be attributed solely and alone to the foolish awards that have been made in the exhibition hall.

Now, the question presents itself, shall the Columbian Wyandotte and the Columbian Plymouth Rock follow the pathway of destruction that has been taken by the Brahma? This shall or shall not be as the exhibitors and judges will it. The Columbian Wyandotte may climb the ladder of fame to a beautiful success, or it may descend

of Plymouth Rocks have started to descend the plank of public favor. We need not reason with ourselves the cause for this. The same has come to the silver, golden, and black varieties of Wyandottes. It came to them through the neglect of fanciers and judges alike to encourage the true type and character of fowl best suited to the show-room and the market poultryman as well. These two must be continually united in any breed of fowls to keep them in the most popular position.



Science of Breeding

By T. F. McGREW

A few points suggested for the consideration of Leghorn experts may lead to a better understanding, and perhaps lend aid to improved conditions of the Leghorn family.—McG.



HEAD-POINTS in Leghorns, including comb, wattles, and ear-lobes, constitutes one-fourth of the entire value of the bird. This comes from the fact that the most beautiful of all sections of the fowl, both male and female, is the head. The comb, which at its best is most beautiful, when defective disfigures and disgraces the entire specimen. There are a few features of the comb which do not have sufficient consideration; these are size, texture, shape, and serrations. The size should be within reason, and of a proportion which beautifies and does not overbalance the proportions of the head. The texture should be smooth, fine, and delicate; the serrations deep and well proportioned; the heel of the comb delicately formed, and the shape thereof should never follow the curve of the neck. One of the most disfiguring features of a comb is to have it follow the shape of the neck and destroy the alert, attractive appearance of the head. We think a Leghorn male should be disqualified almost for having a comb which follows the curve of the neck.

In females, the most attractive feature is the comb when of delicate texture, smooth, evenly placed on the head and gracefully falling to one side, leaving the point in front standing erect. The beauty of formation in the female's comb is the appearance of having rolled naturally to one side and resting there as smoothly as possible with the forward point standing up as if a landmark to attract attention to the beauty points of the head. This type of comb on the Leghorn has been too much neglected, and when found does not have sufficient consideration at the hands of the experts. We have seen specimens with miserable combs that should have been discounted at least five points, which lost another three points on wattles and ear-lobes, taking eight points from the Standard, win over specimens almost the equal in every other section that were beautiful in this respect.

The back and the tail are portions of the Leghorns that are badly described in the Standard, and poorly exemplified in the show-pen; for instance, in the female, "full, well-spread, carried at an angle of forty degrees." Query, how well spread? Is it intended that it shall be spread V-shaped, A-shaped, fan-shaped, or how? What kind of a back is one medium length with slight rise to the tail? Cannot these experts in Leghorns improve the Standard description of many sections of the Leghorn? In color description of the varieties there might be some improvement. Neck description in Brown Leghorns is defective and hard to follow. The color description should be easily understood. We all know that it is hard to produce ashes of roses, and grayish-brown is not light brown. The

ground work of the color of a Brown Leghorn should be light brown stippled with a darker brown. Nothing else meets the color description of the Standard; yet dozens of shades away from the real thing are selected, and above all, why is it that experts cannot distinguish yellow in shanks? The Standard says "shanks other than yellow shall disqualify," yet we often see many shades away from this holding up bad-colored specimens embellished with a blue ribbon. Head-points and color in Buff Leghorns should have a world of attention. Combs are bad and ear-lobes rough and ill-shaped in too many specimens of both the single and rose-combed varieties. It does not seem to be the opinion of experts that all kinds, characters and varieties of Leghorns should have the same conditions of shape, comb, wattles, and ear-lobes, whether single or rose-combed. These sections should be as perfect in one variety as in any other, yet we see a number of the buff variety—more prevalent in the rose-combed—that are very deficient in these sections. Inferior quality in Leghorns of every kind and character should be eliminated from exhibition possibilities by judges placing them so low in the scale of awards as to utterly discourage such quality from ever being returned to the show-room. Entirely too many instances have occurred where awards have been given to very inferior specimens in Leghorn varieties, simply because they are the only kinds that were shown. The rule which eliminates from a first or a second should be more harshly applied where there are but a few specimens shown, and these few inferior, than in large classes where the lowest prize might go to an inferior specimen. Great improvement is an absolute necessity in some of the Leghorn classes, or they will be eliminated from public favor.

We have but little to say relative to the Minorca classes, except that we are led to suggest that there is more care given to having them too large for best results. Minorcas that imitate Langshans in size are rather beyond the conditions best suited to their purpose in life. Minorcas so small as Black Leghorns are useless commodities. Minorcas of about standard size are the most valuable. Whites of both varieties and the Rose-combed Blacks could be generally improved. Some beautiful and attractive Rose-combed Blacks are seen in the most prominent shows. Entirely too many of insignificant quality of all varieties are seen in less prominent places. The clubs devoted to the interest of these fowls should make it their special purpose to attend to and improve in the average quality of all Minorcas shown throughout the country. Minorcas, like Leghorns, deteriorate very fast as they move away from the most enthusiastic show centers. There does not seem to be any breed or variety which suffers so much in quality

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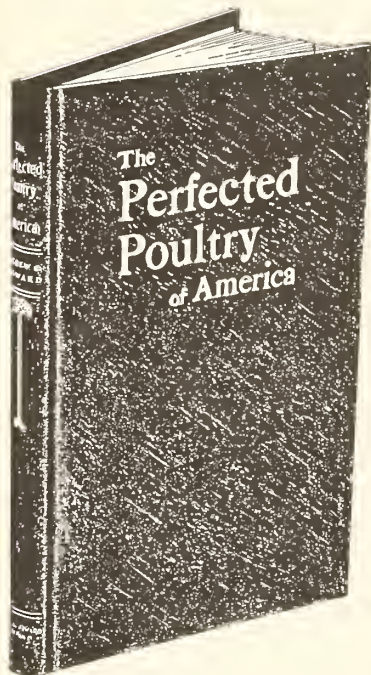
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ANY ONE CAN TELL REQUIREMENTS

The Perfected Poultry of America is the title of the latest book from the press of The Howard Publishing Co., Washington, D. C. As its name suggests, it treats exclusively of the breeds and varieties of poultry recognized by the American Standard of Perfection. It describes and illustrates all standard breeds and varieties of poultry, ducks, geese and turkeys. It gives the history of each variety, including its origin and development, enumerates its special characteristics and describes its shape and color. The subject-matter is by T. F. McGrew and Geo. E. Howard, and the illustrations are by Louis P. Graham. Each of the parti-colored varieties is represented by a drawing of the male and female, which are surrounded by sample feathers from different parts of the plumage, so arranged that any one can tell from the illustration what the requirements of under-color and surface-color are for each section of the bird. The book contains over 250 pages, and is finely printed on excellent stock.—Poultry Herald, St. Paul, Minn.

THE HOWARD PUBLISHING CO.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

in the show-room as does the entire Mediterranean family as you deflect from the populated centers where the experts in these classes dwell.

This shows the importance of the specialty clubs and the Standard-makers as well lending their aid to a better understanding and an improvement in the character of these fowls rather than the changing of the Standard.

White-faced Black Spanish are understood by so few, and these are so expert in their handling, that it is not necessary to make any statement other than to call the attention of all to the fact that whenever the face of these fowls is overdeveloped or puffed so as to obstruct the sight, this is a disfigurement which demands disqualifications. More attention should be given this in the exhibition halls throughout the land.

Andalusians are well described in the Standard. Here and there throughout the country are often seen in the exhibition hall specimens of exquisite quality. The Andalusian is naturally the largest of the Mediterranean family, and the most difficult to produce of the highest character, but quite beautiful when at its best. The same is true of the Anconas. Yet, notwithstanding the fact that nothing is more attractive and beautiful than are these two varieties, they are so seldom met with of a character to attract as to lead us to suggest to those who rear them for exhibition purpose, that they pay more attention to the real quality of these fowls, and that experts decline to place awards on specimens that fail to come within a reasonable limit of quality as demanded by the Standard. More harm is done through the encouragement of inferior quality in these kinds of fowls than any one would imagine. It is almost a crime to place a blue ribbon, as is often placed on the Mediterranean males, and then have them shipped away to the unsuspected person as blue-ribbon winners. How can the Standard-makers, judges, managers of exhibitions and the growers of poultry hope to advance the standing of any breed or variety that is tabooed throughout the land through the selling of specimens as prize-winners that should have gone into the pot at home and never have been even admitted for consideration into the exhibition halls? Show managers are up against a responsibility in the future that they must accept, and one of the responsibilities is the upholding of quality through the prohibiting of awards being granted under their show management to specimens only fit for the spit.

Why I Breed Columbian Wyandottes

I shall be as brief as possible in stating why I breed Columbian Wyandottes. I have been raising thoroughbred birds for over twenty years, and never could settle down to one variety until several years ago I saw a pen of these beautiful Columbian Wyandottes. I made up my mind that this was the bird for me, knowing at the same time that there was room for improvement, especially in the show-room, as all know who have followed them up in the last six or seven years.

When I started breeding Columbian Wyandottes I made up my mind that I wanted the very best that money could buy, purchased several birds, and some eggs at \$20 per fifteen eggs, and started on the long journey of trials and misfortunes. I expected to do wonders when I

started, but to my sorrow I was sadly disappointed, for I did not produce such specimens as I wanted to see. But this did not discourage me. I kept on improving each year until I had a flock equal to the best in this country, and to-day my flock is far superior to my foundation stock.

A word or two to the beginner, if it is not out of place or getting away from my subject. When you start in breeding any variety, do not buy cheap stock at any price, as you will be sure to meet with disappointment. Take my advice, and be sure to purchase the very best the country can produce, regardless of price. You cannot buy choice specimens at a mere song. Make up your mind to pay a good price and get on the road to success.

I have found in the seven years of my experience that if the Columbian Wyandottes are given a chance there will be a nice balance on the right side of the ledger. They will lay as many eggs of nice brown shell as any other variety under the same conditions. I do not expect any. The young stock is always ready for market after ten or twelve weeks old. They have nice plump bodies, and finely flavored meat. You cannot realize how fine they are unless you have a tempting plate of fried Columbian Wyandottes before you. When you wish to use them for brooding purposes you have hens that will attend to their duties faithfully and raise you a nice little bank account.

I will try and give my opinion of a beautiful Columbian Wyandotte. The Standard of Perfection gives outlines of the Wyandotte shape which include all varieties in the Wyandotte family. As to color, they should be pure white over the body with black neck and tail, also black wings. The hackle feathers should be black and laced with pure white lacing around the entire point of feather. The black should run clean down to the skin. The tail should be solid black to the skin, with nicely laced tail coverts. The wings should be black, with the primaries edged with white. When you have such specimens you have something that will attract the attention of the most skeptical. The Columbian Wyandottes have a great future before them, as they are equal to any in egg-production, good mothers, and for utility they stand alone. When you are successful in raising some choice exhibition birds, you do not have to hunt for buyers, as they hunt you, and are willing to give long prices. The Columbian Wyandottes make up one of the largest exhibits at nearly all the largest shows. Take my advice, try a pen of these beautiful, as well as useful birds, and be in the swim at all the noted shows.—H. D. Brinser.

Poultry on a Back Lot

Having taken THE FEATHER for two years and never having said anything, I would like to tell of the good work being done with my little flock on a back lot. The 1st of January, 1908, I had twenty-three White Rocks and sixteen Barred Rocks. From the 1st of January to the 1st of May I sold \$21 worth of eggs, and hatched 117 chickens with hens. I set two hens together, and when the eggs were hatched, I gave them to one hen. I keep down lice by burning sulfur in the coops, throwing an old sack over the door while it is burning to keep the smoke in, then take crude oil in a sprinkling can, turn the box up on end, and give it a good sprinkling.—Jay B. Briggs.

Business World

We clip the following from the Nelson Evening Mail, New Zealand, relative to a shipment of Barred Plymouth Rocks from Mr. E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y.:

Wednesday last was an eventful day for Mr. H. C. Jacka, of Stoke, and for our local poultry world. That day saw the arrival here of two trios of Barred Plymouth Rocks from the yards of E. B. Thompson. The six birds were shipped from New York at the end of February, and their sea voyage has been a long one, the steamer conveying them having called at Australian ports en route to New Zealand. Notwithstanding the length of the voyage—nearly three months—every bird has arrived in splendid condition, showing that they have received the best of care and attention on the steamer. Two of the pullets laid on Thursday, and this is the best proof of their condition.

There is a cockerel and two pullets in each trio, and they have been mated, one to produce show cockerels, and the other show pullets. There is a great difference between the two trios, one being much darker than the other. The pullet breeding cockerel is a perfect picture, and if he does not start off some Plymouth Rock breeders I am very much mistaken. Mr. Jacka is an old lover of Rocks, but he has never had a specimen like that which he has received from America.

E. B. Thompson, from whom Mr. Jacka procured his birds, is the originator of the celebrated "Ringlet" strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks, and his poultry farm is situated at Amenia, N. Y. He has for many years been an exhibitor at the Madison Square Garden, N. Y., show, the largest show held in America, and where the top-notchers compete. Speaking of the Barred Plymouth Rock section at the Madison Square Show of 1906, the Inland Poultry Journal said: "E. B. Thompson had the honor of making a clean sweep on exhibition pens, winning first and second prizes, club's special for best-shaped male, silver cup for best exhibition pen, and the American Plymouth Rock Club's Special for best pen mated to produce winning exhibition cockerels. This is a most remarkable winning considering the competition." This is sufficient to indicate the worth of the "Ringlet" strain of Barred Rocks, and Mr. Jacka is to be complimented on having introduced to the Nelson district such a valuable strain.

The great Allentown fair will be held September 22 to 25. Entries close September 12. The management assures a "square deal" to every one, and we hope all will take advantage of the attractive offerings of this fair and help to swell the exhibit. W. Theo. Wittman, Allentown, Pa., will be glad to send full information.

Mr. Jesse G. Darlington writes that the Great Burlington County Fair will be held at Mt. Holly, N. J., September 22 to 25. Premium lists will be ready to mail. New Empire coops will be used. Write Charles R. Fenton, Mt. Holly, N. J., for premium lists.

Mr. Geo. S. Barnes, the reelected member of the executive committee of the

American Poultry Association, the all-round good fellow, is superintendent of the poultry branch of the great Calhoun fair, which will be held at Marshall, Mich., September 15 to 18. This is a great fair, a great gathering place for fanciers. They have one of the finest lakes in the country, which is used as a place for recreation for all the water-fowl visiting this fair. We imagine this is something like the swimming-pool at the great Allentown fair, where the boys like to go if for nothing more than to give their water-fowls a week's rest in the swimming-pool. Every one should go to Marshall, Mich., during the week of September 15.

Why not raise capons? They always have a ready market at higher prices than roosters, they cost no more to raise, cost no more to feed, and are always in market. Did you ever hear of a glut in the capon market? No, the supply is always less than the demand; why not get in line, make capons, and, incidentally, of course, make money?

Invest a postal card in the business anyhow. Write to G. P. Pilling & Son



Co., Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and ask for their catalogue of Caponizing Instruments. They are "easy to use," and after you have had a little practise you will be able to make money by caponizing your neighbor's stock at so much per rooster.

Very full directions accompany these goods, and the length of time they have been on the market and the demand for them in all parts of the country is pretty good evidence that they are both easy and profitable to use. Write now.

Mr. Frank C. Hare, with Mr. R. T. Barr, has established the Standard Company, Quincy, Ill., having in prospect the publishing of The Standard, a bi-weekly poultry publication, to be launched in September.

We have an inquiry from a gentleman in Ohio who is anxious to get into communication with an enterprising young or middle-aged man, who has had experience in the poultry business, and who has already a successful establishment who would like to associate with one having some capital. None other than above described need apply.

(Continued on page 18)

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White Plymouth Rocks—Brierwood Strain of White Plymouth Rocks win wherever shown. Three grand pens mated for this season's egg trade, at \$3 per 15. Fertility guaranteed. BRIERWOOD POULTRY FARM, Sewickley, Pa. 13-12

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Buff Rocks, Bred from New York and Boston winners. Cocks, cockerels, hens, and pullets from \$1 up. Grand exhibition birds cheap. My third prize pen at Jamestown, \$15. OREN HANES, South Colton, N. Y. 14-1

For Sale—Nineteen African Geese. Also Single-combed Buff Orpingtons and Barred Rocks. Cockerels and pullets, great layers. J. H. WORLEY, Mercer, Pa. Route 2. 14-5

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LEGHORNS

For Sale—S. C. White Leghorns, Wyckoff Strain. Fine April-hatched cockerels and pullets, bred from prize-winners. Heavy layers. Also four fine cock birds. D. H. SCHALLER, Clark, Mercer Co., Pa. 14-2

N. Y. Winning Strain, S. C. Silver Duckwing and S. C. Red Pyle Leghorns. Eggs in season. CHAS. F. SCHWAB, Foster Brook, Pa. 13-12

Wyckoff's Single-combed White Leghorns. Hatching eggs, \$5 per 100. Little chicks, \$10 per 100. Fine stock for sale. Circulars. LOCUST POULTRY FARM, Canton, Pa. 14-1

America's Best Single-combed Buff Leghorns Win for others, will win for you. Exhibition and utility stock for sale. BUFF LEGHORN POULTRY YARDS, Annville, Pa. 13-12

Single-combed Brown Leghorns—Hagerstown, Litz, Dallastown, and Hanover winners. This year's breeders cheap. Also early-hatched stock. S. J. HARLACHER, Hanover, Pa. 14-1

Special Sale of Our Buff Leghorns, Including All prize-winners, at interesting prices. Send for list. CLEARVIEW POULTRY YARDS, Box A, Ramsey, N. J. 14-1

100 Single-combed White Leghorn Yearling Hens, great layers, fine for sale cheap. In lots of ten or more. J. A. SHINEMAN, R. 2, Canajoharie, N. Y. 14-1

Cockerels—To Make Room. Will Sell S. C. White Leghorn cockerels, Blanchard strain, and beauties, \$1.50 to \$2. No pullets. HAYMARKET POULTRY FARM, Haymarket, Va. 14-2

WYANDOTTES

White Wyandotte, Extra Nice Breeding Hens and pullets, \$1.50, \$2 each. Prime cocks and cockerels, \$3 each. HENRY M. HACKER, Lynn, Mass. tf

1,200 Duston White Wyandottes, Nugget Buff Rocks, line bred for show points and eggs. Must be as described. ALLEN SECHRIST, Port Trevorton, Pa. 14-5

Silver-laced Wyandottes, Winners this Season at Allentown, Wilmington, and Washington. Eleven prizes from eleven entries. Eggs, \$2 for 15, from prize-winners; \$1 from farm flock. T. K. McDOWELL, Rising Sun, Md. I have moved from Oakford, Pa. 14-5

Buff Wyandottes Exclusively. They Have the Wyandotte shape, good combs, and even color of the right shade. A few extra good breeders and some fine young stock for sale at reasonable prices. W. P. PRATT, Chatham, N. Y. tf

Buff Wyandotte Pullets and Cockerels, \$1 Up. Won four firsts in 1907; six firsts in 1908, in two shows. THEODORE HEWKE, Middletown, N. Y. 14-1

White Wyandottes—Greatest Egg-laying Strain, combined with beauty. Eggs and stock for sale. Write for prices. Address J. WARD SOMERS, Box 2016, Brookville, Ohio. 13-12

Peerless Partridge Wyandottes. Silver Cup and blue ribbon winners at Dallastown, York, Litz, Scranton, McKeesport, Pittsburg, Washington, Pa. Prices reasonable. ENTERPRISE POULTRY FARM, Yoe, Pa. 14-2

MINORCAS

Black Minorcas—Bargains—Both Combs. Breeders and youngsters from our eleven 1908 winners. Eggs for hatching. Fertility guaranteed. Circular free. ED. CROUCH, Twining, D. C. tf

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Shove Will Sell a Few of His Best Breeders of Rhode Island Reds, Houdans and Pekin Ducks, at very low prices, to make room for his young stock. Send for prices. D. P. SHOVE, Fall River, Mass. tf

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

The R. I. Whites, America's Leading Utility Fowl. Old and young stock for sale. Circular free that tells all about them. Address HOME OF THE R. I. WHITES, Wakefield, R. I. 14-2

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White Wyandottes, Barred P. Rocks, Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas. After September 1 will have for sale a magnificent lot of young stock, bred from our New York and Easton, Pa., winners. Farm raised, and fit to show in any competition. Yearlings and utility stock of the best breeding in any number. Cockerels, \$2 and up. CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM, Route 1, Washington, N. J. 14-1

A Freak of Nature

I have in my possession at present something that many would call a freak of nature, and which will, no doubt, interest many readers of this paper.

On the 21st of July I purchased a chicken of the Dominique breed in the very pink of health, as she looked to me, and weighed about six pounds. The chicken was purchased from a huckster by the name of Brown, from Montgomery County, Maryland. On the 24th of July the chicken's head was severed for the purpose of preparing the fowl for the table. On opening it, to our surprise and amazement, we found six little chickens. Their bodies were about two inches in circumference, with a perfectly-shaped head, bill, and eyes. The bodies were of a yellow hue, while the neck and heads were dark brown. The young lady who opened the hen, being so surprised and interested, and not thinking of the curiosity, destroyed five by cutting them up to see what was inside of them, leaving me only one, which I have carefully preserved in alcohol. This can be seen at my place, but I will turn it over to some museum later.—M. W. Michael, 1229 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Gapes

I read Mr. Halstead's article on gapes. It is the only one that I ever read that comes to my idea of gape-worms and where they come from. This picking them from the ground is all bosh. If they picked them up they would go into the erop and not the windpipe. A few years ago I got a neighbor to set some eggs for me. After they hatched he told me to go and get them. I brought them home, put them in a coop between two other coops of chicks. All ran on the same ground. All of the chicks the neighbor had hatched died with gapes, while none of the others had it. I spoke to the party about it, and he said his were dying with gapes also. Did it come from the ground or the hen?—Jessie G. Darlington.

"Enclosed find subscription. This is my 'widow's mite' to help the good cause along. I appreciate your paper very much, and must say my classified ad has brought results. It has cleaned me up on sale stock for this season."—J. Ward Somers.

"The Feather is a dandy, and I anticipate its coming every month, as each number is a big addition to any man's store of poultry sense."—F. J. Revelry.

Business World

(Continued from page 17)

Mr. W. E. Stanfield, the associate editor of Poultry, is now general manager of the Poultry Publishing Co. Mr. Stanfield has made quite a success of the printing plant at Peotone. We understand this has been enlarged, and that they expect to do a world of business in printing of all kinds. We wish to congratulate Mr. Stanfield on his advancement in the interest of the plant. Editor Purvis has been summering beneath the orange trees of his ranch near Anderson, Cal. Purvis always has been lucky. There are but few, and they are going fast, among the editors who can have an orange farm in California and write their articles during the summer months beneath the shade of those beautiful trees.

Mr. Edgar Briggs, the author of Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved, has just issued a circular, telling of his new farm, where over 2,000 layers are housed. This has proven to be the most successful poultry venture in the country. Mr. Briggs sells his book, which tells how to succeed with such a poultry farm, at \$5 a copy, and we have been told by those who have purchased it that they would not be without it for \$50. For full information write to Edgar Briggs, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

Mr. F. L. Ballard, of Lebanon, Ky., writes us he has the real thing in Rumpless fowls, but admits that they do not all come true Rumpless. We would like to know whether the true Rumpless that he grows has the oil-cell at the root of the tail, or whether this is missing. He also writes that the Marion County Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold their next show the second week in December. Mr. J. L. Abell is the secretary. Address him at Lebanon, Ky.

There will be an effort put forth to have an extraordinary fine display of poultry at the Springfield, Ill., fair, September 25 to October 2. This is the state fair of the State of Illinois. Mr. J. K. Dickerson, Springfield, the secretary, will furnish fair premium lists and full information. The first annual fall meeting of the National S. C. R. I. R. Club will be held at the same time. All

Red fanciers and breeders are invited to meet with them. For general information relative to this, write J. H. Valliere, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Mr. H. H. Charles, formerly of White's Class Advertising Company, has organized the Charles Advertising Service, Rooms 1126-1128, 150 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. He will be pleased to hear from all his friends at this address.

Mr. E. Wellesley Ashe, architect, surveyor, Box 18, Nairobi, B. E. A. (East African Protectorate), would like to receive catalogues and offers of agency from manufacturers of any and all kinds of poultry appliances. It might be well for all those who are interested in this kind of business to communicate direct with Mr. Ashe.

Mr. Edgar H. Swain, Martinsville, Ind., writes us he has just shipped a pair of fine young Buff Cochins to Mr. Wm. Jennings Bryan, at Lincoln, Nebr., for the pens at Fairview. Mr. Swain considers his young fowls the best he has ever raised.

I wish to notify you that I have this day sold my entire title and interest in my poultry and pigeon supply business to Mr. P. P. Hunt, who will continue same at 35 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. I herewith thank my friends and patrons for their past favors, and warmly recommend them to Mr. Hunt for future business. He is putting in a large stock of fresh supplies, and before this reaches you he will be ready to furnish poultrymen far and near with everything necessary to raise poultry and pigeons. Correspondence cheerfully answered.

We wish to acknowledge receipt of the Black Wyandotte Club year book, sent us by the Rev. E. Lewis Jones, of England.

Prof. Chas. K. Graham, professor of poultry-culture, and poultry manager at the Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn., has resigned his position to accept the position of Director of the Agriculture Department of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va. Professor Graham will take up his new duties the first of September. In his new position he has the opportunity of doing a world of good in a new line of work, that should reflect great credit to him.



A shipment of thirty-one fine exhibition "Ringlet" Barred Plymouth Rocks for Buenos Ayres, South America. These birds were shipped in May, this year, by E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y., the originator of the "Ringlet" strain, which is celebrated throughout the world. Mr. Thompson has a very large foreign trade. He made a shipment of two fine pens to Japan in June last.



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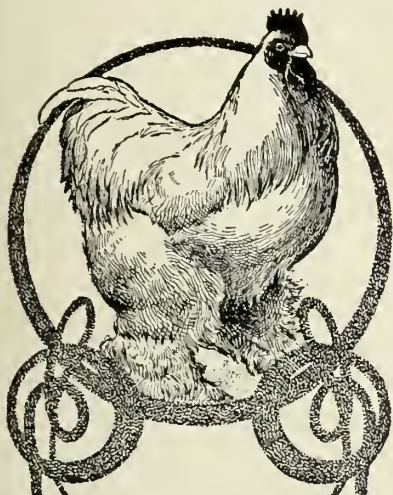
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THE DISEASES OF POULTRY, by D. E. Salmon, D.V.M., is the only standard and reliable work published on this important subject, and all who breed fowls, whether for pleasure or profit, should have a copy of it. This great book has twelve complete chapters treating of all known diseases which affect poultry, as follows: Introduction, Diseases of the Organs of Respiration, Diseases of the Organs of Digestion, Diseases of the Peritoneum, Liver, and Spleen, etc.

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POCKET-MONEY POULTRY. Another book of The Feather's Series is Myra V. Norry's latest production "Pocket-money Poultry," which has the following interesting chapters: How Much Capital? Choosing a Line of Work, The Breed That Wins, Artificial and Natural Incubation, Satisfactory Coops and Brooders, Mothering Chicks, The First Season with Fancy Poultry, Confinement or Freedom, The First Poultry-house, Feeding for Eggs, The Embryo Chick at Testing Time, etc.

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HOW TO GROW CHICKS. Another problem to the poultryman is that of growing young chicks. In the little volume just out, by T. F. McGrew, this subject is carefully treated, the troubles to overcome, the proper housing, proper food and manner of feeding, etc., being fully considered. There are a number of very good illustrations in this little volume.

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THE FEATHER'S PRACTICAL SQUAB BOOK, by W. E. Rice, is one of the latest additions to The Feather library. This new book, with its questions and answers, is indeed a treat for squab breeders. It is printed on enameled paper, and is profusely illustrated.

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WYANDOTTES. This valuable volume was written by T. F. McGrew. It contains ten colored plates of the several varieties of Wyandottes, and other illustrations in black and white. It is for the benefit of breeders of Wyandottes that this book is issued, and it should prove of considerable value to all interested in these fowls.

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THE FEATHER'S PRACTICAL PIGEON BOOK, by J. C. Long, is superbly printed on calendered paper, and illustrated with a half hundred fine half-tones. This book is credited with being the best and most practical book published on breeding and raising all kinds of pigeons. No library or home of a pigeon fancier is complete without it. The illustrations are said to be the finest and most accurate ever drawn.

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